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n Houseup Car-685

The Semi-Meekly Colonist.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1908

PULPWOOD TALK

Question Brought Up on Resolution Favoring Export Duty

BUDGET SPEECH TUESDAY

Opposition Members Resent Documents

Mr. Lewis dealt exhaustively with the subject of forest areas, and made a strong plea for some kind of protection which would prevent the mills of the United States being fed with Canadian pulp to the detriment of native enterprises. Mr. Beland, member for Beance, argued that it would be better to allow things to remain as they are now. Mr. Morin supported this view, and Mr. Hunt, of Compton, defended the present policy. The debate was unfinished when the house rose at six.

SMALL BOMB CAUSES

SLIGHT COMMOTION

Incident of King's Visit to Barcelona Returns to the

Robert Paxton, Otterville, Ont.; general secretary, Ira Stratton, Stonewall, Man.; auditor, Robert Paxton. The central or executive committeemen present were: Messrs. G. H. Burgar, Welland, Ont.; J. V. Bourque, Shediac, N. B.; H. McMillan, New Haven, P. E. I.; J. T. Mutrie, Wolseley, Sask.; Alex McRae, Revelstoke, B. C.; H. E. Proctor, Aurora, Ont.; H. H. Gaetz, Ded Deer, Alb. This year's report, financially and in regard to provincial organization, was a most flattering one, the membership for Canada being already over 5,000. The Constitution will provide for the higher standard of the service.

Legislators' Temperance Move
Quebec, March 11.—At the close of
the legislative session today Mr.
Girard's motion that no liquor should
be sold in the parliament buildings
was again brought up and hastly
carried, without further discussion.
The members seeming to be glad to be
rid of the subject.

Concer, Native LL-At the close of the longistic measure of the contraction of the longistic measure of the contraction of the perinament builting and the perinament of the dot of which are the perinament of the perinament builting and the perinament of the perinament of

MAKE SCHOOLS SAFER

Decreased Railway Earnings Montreal, March 11.—The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway company for the week ending March 7 totalled \$1,103,000, against \$1,241,000 for the same period a year ago. Grand Trunk earnings for the same period this year totalled \$624,327, against \$729,056, a year ago.

Winnipeg, March 11.—One hundred and fifty delegates from the A. O. U. W. throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan are assembled here in convention today. Special interest attaches to the convention in view of the action recently taken by the affiliated order which recently met in Minneapolis, raising rates to a higher level for fraternal insurance.

Provisions of Measure Introduced by the Finance Minister

THE OPENING OF TENDERS

House Threatened With Another Long Continued Sitting

Ottawa, March 10.—In the House of ommons today Mr. Oliver's bill to

BOMB CAUSES
LIGHT COMMOTION

The resolution was passed and a bill founded upon it read a first time.

Mr. Fielding moved his resolution anent government annuities. The annuities are limited to not less than \$50, and not more than \$600 per year, and may be purchased by the payment of a fixed sum or by means of annual payments. The annuities are to be payable after the annuities, are to be payable after the annuities are to be payable after the annuities. The work in Suit Served on Her Husband and His Mother owners of compounded yearly. The annuity is unassignable, and exempt from legal to was properly due and belonged to in the proceedings brought by his wife. Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw.

Rome, March 11.—Answering an in-terrogation in the Chamber of Deputies today regarding the construction of the railroads in the Balkans, for-

MARKS vs. MARKS

Appeal From British Columbia Judg-ment Heard By Supreme Court at Ottawa

Nanaimo, March 11.—The details of yesterday's accident in the Comox mine, which resulted in injuries to General Manager Little and his staff of assistants, have just been received.

The men, it is said, were testing new powder in the mine, which exploded before they had time to escape.

Throw Out the Scottish Small Holdings Bill the Second

MINISTERS ARE CAUTIOUS

No Move to Carry Out Threat of Attacking Hereditary

Tilsonburg, Ont., March 11.—Wm. Holmes, of Toronto, was killed in the woods by a falling tree.

London, March 11.—The health of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the prime minister, has caused renewed anxiety. During the past week there has been a weakening of his vitality, which is regarded as a serious symptom.

HAZARDOUS JOURNEY

Winnipeg, March 11.—Mrs. Beach, the first white woman to traverse the country between Fort Churchill and Norway house via York Factory, William Beach and Carl Beach, the first white men to bring dogs from Fort Churchill to Winnipeg over same route 1,100 miles through a wilderness, arrived in Winnipeg vesterday after a most unique trip, which was fraught with no little trouble and hardship. For twenty-three days the party remained at the mouth of the Nelson river, and during all that time the dogs were without food and the rations of the party were reduced to a minimum.

SHIP IN CHINESE WATERS Insists on Stoppage of Import-

Died by the Roadside

Smith's Falls, Ont., March 11.—Peter
Fox, farmer of Burgess township,
was found dead by the roadside near
town this morning. He had been in
Smith's Falls yesterday and it is supposed that while on his way home he
fell from his sleigh and was stunned.
He law in the snow all night.

COMMERCIAL FLAG

Theme of Speakers at Young People's Missionary

might the house was still sitting, and the house moment, staterooms were engaged for the house was still sitting, and the next morn the plaintiff has not been taken up, Mr. Peabody said.

POWDER ACCIDENT

The matter of a cash settlement upon the plaintiff has not been taken up, Mr. Peabody said.

POWDER ACCIDENT

Weakening of His Vitality Regarded as a Serious Symptom

Weakening of His Vitality Regarded as a Serious Symptom

Weakening of His Vitality Regarded as a Serious Symptom

FLEET'S ITINERARY

Accident the house was still stream the important fields of the world, all teening the Canton river, and the next morn the remove held of the exposition, in the exposition in the customs required to the staterooms were engaged for the house was deliverement and almost uninterrupted progress.

Two monster meetings were held to entine the programment to the exposition in the customs required to the staterooms were engaged for the house was deliverement and almost uninterrupted progress.

Two moneits receiving the trail of the exposition in the customs required and almost uninterrupted progress.

Two moneits removed to the exposition in the continuant and almost uninterrupted progress.

Two moneits removed to the exposition in the continuant

LIKE ORCHARD CASE

FIFTIETH YEAR

Insists on Stoppage of Importation of Arms to Chinese Territory

Movements Planned to Follow Target Practice at Magdalena Bay

Trial of Charge of Dynamiting Street

Cars That Interests Labor
Unions

Washington, March 11.—A partial titherary of the United States battle-ship for the past three weeks, and has given no attention whatever to one olden cut one olden cut one olden cut one olden cut of the post immediately by a change in the premiership.

Rockliffe Riffe Range

Ottawa, March 11.—The new range at Rockliffe for the Dominion Riffe as association will be ready for the August meeting.

Manitoban Shot

Washington, March 11.—A partial titherary of the United States battle-ship fieet, after finishing target practice at Magdalena bay, was announced today by the navy department.

It includes visits to San Diego (Colorado), Santa Barbara, San Pedro, Santa Cruz and San Francisco, arriving at the latter place May 5. The darmon was arraigned by a Pink-griving at the latter place May 5. The darwor to show that the act on the first control of the Minipeg, March 11.—Peter Larson, the Canadian Northern railway, was arrested.

Washington, March 11.—A partial titherary of the United States battle-ship field, and the Unite

Bank Manager's Suicide
Allenford, Ont., March 11.—The body
of H. P. Pratt, manager of the Farmers' Bank at Southampton, was found
on the railway track near here late
last night. A revolver which tay near
by and a bullet wound in his mouth
showed the case to be one of suicide.
He was about 30 years old and unmarried. H was well liked in the
community.

CAMOSUN MAKES

Reached Port Yesterday From Prince Rupert and Ports of Northern Coast

AFFRAY AT SWANSON BAY

Japanese Stabs Fellow Countryman and Makes Escape by Stealing Boat

Friday, March 13, 1908.

Steamship Company, returned yesterday from another fast trip to Prince Rupert and way ports, and sailed again last night bound back to the northern port. There were 22 passengers on the Camosun southbound, including W. R. Loud, the well known cannery manager from Port Essington. News was brought by some of the arrivals of a quarrel be-Prince Rippet and war ports and the prince and the major and post in the prince and the mode the engine as good the prince and the major as the prince and t

MACHINERY STOPPED

Rat Portage Lumber Company's Mi at Vancouver Tied Up for a Few Days

Vancouver, March 11.—The sudden breaking of the strap on the connecting rod of the engine at the Rat Portage Lumber company's mill on False creek, at 5 o'clock last night caused considerable damage to the engine, as a consequence the plant will be out of business for the remainder of the week. Several machine shops are at work night and day making repairs, and it is expected that by next Monday morning operations will be resumed

when the strap broke, both cylinder covers were forced off, and the engine room was filled with steam. There was a thunderous roar of escaping vapor, punctuated by several terrific thumps and a sudden stoppage of all the machinery in the mill. When the steam was shut off and the engine room atmosphere cleared a hurried examination of the wreck in the semi-dark-

for infraction of the terms of the Paris
Award Act of 1894, will act as pilot of
the St. Lawrence.

Electrocuted

long in the same locality. This slide
precipitated six feet of mud, rock and
snow on the tracks. A Chinook wind,
accompanied by heavy rains, caused
the trouble.

FRUIT INSPECTOR ON LOCAL CONDITIONS

Maxwell Smith States That Packers Comply With Regulations

(From Thursday's Daily)

where a syndicate propose to opin on Priday be asked to Acquired and Propose to opin on Priday be asked to Acquired and Priday and P

IN THE SENATE

Government's Duty Towards Hudson Bay Railway Construction— Steamboat Bills of Lading

GRUELTY TO SLAVES IN WESTERN AFRICA

Ottawa, March 11.—The Senate resumed business yesterday afternoon, aften ten days' holidays. Senator T C. Davis offered a resolution declaring that the government should take early action towards the construction of a rallway to Fort Churchili on Hudson Bay. After a lengthy discussion, the debate was adjourned.

Senator Cartwright introduced a bill postponing for a year the time when the gold and silver marks act should go into effect.

Senator Campbell in moving the Second reading of the bill relating to the water carriage of goods, said its object was to put an end to the injustice under which Canadian exporters labored by reason of the fact that steamship companies put unreasonable and unjust provisions in bills of lading. After a discussion, in which Senators Loughead, Cartwright, Ferguson, Derbyshire, Cloran and Ellis fook part, the bill was referred to the committee on banking and commerce.

A. O. U. W. GRAND LODGE

Mothers' Congress Told of Barbarities in Portuguese

Washington, March 11.—A vivid description of atrocities alleged to be perpetrated upon slave laborers on plantations on the islands of Principine and Saint Thomas, Portuguese West Africa, was given in an address on "Children's Lives in Africa," by Gen. Goubert Pinear, of South Africa, at tonight's session of the International congress on the welfare of children under the auspices of the National Mothers' congress.

"The atrocities I have witnessed in Portugese West Africa have taken such a hold upon me," declared Gen. Pinear, "that I cut myself loose from all my business, and leaving my family, I have consecrated my life to the freeing of the men and women who are daily being done to death and the little children I have frequently seem being beaten until the blood flowed to the ground."

The statistics of the statistics of the process of the control of the statistics of the statistics of the process of the control of the statistics of the process of the control of the statistics of the process of the control of the statistics of the process of the process of the statistics of the process of

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den't believe there is any doubt about it said he." "Men are more expert, the experts are more expert, and more players can make fair averages than was the case in 1895. If experts are not more expert why should the secret of the 18.2 and the 18.1 games have been mastered in far quicker time than any other restrictions to make the game harder for the more proficient players? I don't recall anything in the history of billiards to equal the skill of the American and French players in making the most of these recent forms

(From Thursday's Daily) Bank Clearings Increase Local bank clearings for the week ended Tuesday totalled \$970,762, com-pared with \$948,418 for the preceding

Sailors Return Home Thirteen sailors of H. M. S. Egeria, under command of Lieut. J. A. Troop, left this morning on the Princess Victoria for St. John whence they will

toria for St. John whence they will sail for the old country on the Empress of Britain on the 20th.

Building Permits Issued

Yesterday building permits were granted to Thomas Plimley for a dwelling on Douglas street, to cost \$850; to Lydia M. White for a dwelling on Gorge road, to cost \$2,600; to M. Dempster for additions to his present dwelling on Blanchard street, to cost \$400, and to R. Hetherington for a dwelling on Rose street, to cost \$1750.

Appointed General Manager

W. H. Trewartha-James, of the well known firm of James Bros., mining engineers in London, has been appointengineers in London, has been appointed general manager of the Tyee Copper company, limited by the board in London, and will take charge of the company's affairs in British Columbia from the beginning of April next. W. Gardner, who has been acting general manager pending this appointment, will shortly thereafter return to London.

Will Visit Asylum

Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secre surprises yourself, and then at the last moment, falling flat on an easy chance and failing to break a record.

The "wizard" picked up a paper pad from a near-by table and with the stub of a pencil began to make some calculations. In a few moments he laid it down.

"No use" he said.

The smallest screws in the world are are those made in watch factories. They are cut from steel wire by a machine, but as the chips fall from the knife it looks as if the operator was simply cutting up the wire for his own diversion. No screw can be seen, and yet a screw is made by every third operation. The fourth jewel wheel screw is next to invisible to the naked eye, resembling a speck of dust. With a glass, however, it can be made out quite distinctly. It has 260 threads to an inch. These little screws are four one-thousandths of an inch, in diameter and the heads are double in size. It has been estimated that an ordinary thimble would hold 100,000 of them.

TO TOURIST AND TRAVELERS who wish for an outing in the Interior of British Columbia.—I have traveled over a great part of the high interior of British Columbia. I am well acquainted with all the trails and passes. I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best fishing and hunting grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountain gorges of the Divide. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of reference given. Mrs. F. K. Hicklenton, Bella Coola, B.C.

Advertise In THE COLONIST

THE LOCAL MARKETS

\$1.50

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Walnuts, per lb....

NIMROD EXP

News of Dissen A. M. Buckley South to the The last man

expedition ship farewell to Lieut. Moana, in the pers Mr. Buckley wa Sibernian ponies along. He was gre news cabled from the Nimrod had re charge of the litt mand of the Diswhich conveyed exploration party

the Morning, a rel limmediately upon le ble he cabled Christ ed that a reply det sent to Vancouver, ceeded this morning As the Nimrod w of but 400 tons, the engaged to tow her Lyttleton as pack in bunker room. It was that Mr. Buckley re rod, he reports, was her forward plate south, which was e to make in the intersouth again to Sco south again to Scotthe party upon its
"Personally, I'm
report,' Mr. Buckl
reporter of The Co
"I can hardly cred feeling prevailed bet leton and Capt. En was the latter's en man of great tact. to take the party to after their hunt was turn to New Zealan turn to the same turn to the same January to pick up "The landing par teen persons, in Shackleton, who h shackleton, who has experience in Antuwork. With it was far the ablest geologern hemisphere He and for all the quest gold exists in the landarctic circle. To the shadest section of the state of the st

"The dash for the mede until mext Nov months preceding a darkness. It was party wuld have m returned by the end were well on board at long. 180 west, h Scott island."

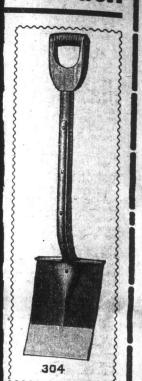
Mr. Buckley expressed at the annouparty was encamped it had been agreed that they would not The Nimrod left

Up to the Lieut. Shackleton clothes off nor did sieep. The Nimrod sea boat. January ton signalled the K on the water, whi its back and had to January 7 was squalls of huricane quent. Lieut. Shack Mr. Buckley, expre-that no other vesse ave done so well as January 8 the hearific squalls and hig staving in part of the ward. They had to out the day. On the moderate wind, with sea. The vessels we sea. The vessels we speed, but in the af increased, with squa force and very high warks were washed night the weather m "My admiration of all hands do their w all hands do their v circumstances is gre Shackleton. The can under such adverse c serious piece of work tinuous rain, but the on the 10th most of ered from the pickli during the preceding 11th there was strong

wind and rising sea anxiety. Towards mid er moderated, and o the 12th they were a The Koonya did very eather, owing to t Capt. Evans, who On the 13th th breeze from the ear ed on the port orning of January eather, the Nimrod oonva started on h Last Seen The Nimrod held bergs. Here the Beourted danger, as in numerable icebergs, 'calves''—as the who about in close vicinity aptain Evans signs o prepare for discon ines. The preparation of the pre

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THE COLONIST

NIMROD EXPEDITION'S PATRON IS IN CITY

Friday, March 13, 1908

News of Dissensions Shocks G.

The control of the co

Long Distance on Way

The fact of the Nimrod being towed this distance represents an advance of 1423 miles on Lieut. Shackleton's objective. The Nimrod's men, through the roaring gale, cheered the Koonya crew for successfully performing the task. Lieut. Shackleton's farewell signanum anner in which the Koonya has performed her arduous task. All well, and confident of success."

The Roonya's return to port was marked by bad weather. She called

The New York Times has the fole.

The Roonya's return to port was marked by bad weather. She called

The New York Times has the fole.

The Roonya's return to port was marked by bad weather. She called

The New York Times has the fole.

The Roonya's return to port was marked by bad weather. She called

AND 10 USA

See The Color See

DIRECTORS ASK
COUNCIL FOR CHANGE

set tree. The case against Moyer was dismissed.

Judge Wood questioned Orchard as to whether he fully understood the statutes of the case what it meant for him to plead guilty to the charge or first designed by the city council, it is likely that the directors of the exhibition will resign in a body.

Unless the bylaw effecting pool is sell-is and the Provincial Exhibition is repealed by the city council, it is likely that the directors of the exhibition will resign in a body.

After the aequittal of Petilibne, the delegates of the date for sentence.

After the aequittal of Petilibne, the digital is given out on the best of authority, and indicates the seriousness of the manufacture of the statutes of the case was the manufacture of the statutes of the case what it meant for him to plead guilty to the statutes of the case what it meant for him to plead guilty to the charge or first designed by the city council, it is like-its the date for sentence.

After the aequittal of Petilibne, the delegates representing all the civic and municipal organizations bordering on the linkt, held at the civic and municipal organizations bordering on the linkt, held at the civic and municipal organizations bordering on the linkt, held at the civic and municipal organizations bordering on the linkt, held at the civic and municipal organizations bordering on the linkt, held at the civic and municipal organizations bordering on the linkt, held at the civic and municipal organizations bordering on the linkt, held at the civic and municipal organizations bordering on the linkt, held at the civic and municipal organizations bordering on the linkt, held at the civic and municipal organizations bordering on the linkt, held at the civic and municipal organizations bordering on the linkt, held at the civic and municipal organizations bordering or the delegates representing all the civic and municipal organizations bordering organization between the municipal organization bordering or the delegates represen

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIS

Six months 50

THE ELECTION LAW.

Mr. Aylesworth's amendments the Dominion election law are in the direction of greater security to the public. The provision that all contributions towards the election of a candidate shall be published, together with the names of the contributors and that no company or corporation shalf make such contributions is valuable, and if it is strictly enforced ought to be productive of a great deal of good. The value of all laws lies in the enforcement of them, and this is specially true of those relating to elections.

That there was great necessity for That there was great necessity for very stringent legislation for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections has long been only too evident. When the present form of voting was adopted the hope was expressed that it would render corruption futile, because no one could be sure that the corrupted voter "delivered the goods," but it was soon seen that this was too optimistic a view to take of the ease, and that there was just as much crooked work done as in the past. The remedy, so far as it can be applied by legislation, lies, we think, in publicity. We do not believe that public men have any desire to practice bribery or resort to improper means to carry elections, but they get into a contest and when the fighting blood is roused, conscience is apt to means to carry elections, but they get into a contest and when the fighting blood is roused, conscience is apt to have to stand aside. Often men are absolutely convinced that what they are advocating is for the public benefit, and they justify to themselves almost any means of securing it. If, however, it becomes the law that all contributions to election funds shall go through a certain channel, and that a strict account of all receipts and disbursements of such funds shall be published, the effect cannot be otherwise than good. Candidates will then be in a position to refuse even the most indirect sanction to corrupt practices, and their accredited rep-

then be in a position to refuse even the most indirect sanction to corrupt practices, and their accredited representatives will not dare indulge in them. We are not so simple-minded as to suppose that there will be no way of getting around the most stringent law that ingenuity can devise, but the more difficult such a way is made, the less likely it is to be resorted to.

The provision against contributions from companies and corporations seems to be similar to one contained in a Bill introduced by a private member, upon which we commented at the time. Probably no one will welcome such a law more heartily than the companies and corporations themselves. The penalties upon persons firing or letting conveyances to take people to the polls is made heavier. There are worse practices than this one, but it is subject to such abuses that it ought to be stopped. The sooner the people learn that an election is their business quite as much as that of the candidate, and are compelled to go to the polls themselves in such way as they find most conas that of the candidate, and are compelled to go to the polls themselves in such way as they find most convenient, the better. The other provisions in the Bill seem to be well devised, but after all is said on the subject, we come down to the fundamental principle that the remedy for corrupt practices at elections lies with the voters themselves. It is a strange comment upon popular government that it is necessary to pass stringent laws to keep a free people from allowing themselves to be corrupted. It is the fashion to talk of the priceless heritage of the franchise, but many a man's franchise has a market quotation at every election.

disinferested critics. In this connection we may mention that since the idvent of the McBride administration he timber policy of the country

many a man's franchise has a market quotation at every election.

THE B. C. TIMBER RESERVE.

The action of the British Columbia government in placing all vacant crown lands under reserve, as far as the timber is concerned, excited a great deal of comment in the United States, and all of it is favorable, although in many instances, the ignorance displayed by those speaking of the system of government in this

like some of our western states, British Columbia does not hang back in sullen protest while salvation is forced upon her by a distant national authority.

The New York paper is a little astray when it says that lands not in the reserve may be leased, and for its information we may add that any lands not already leased cannot be, and that the larger part of the area not under reserve is held under license, the timber being subject to royalty, the annual license fee and the royalty both being subject to increase. No doubt this is what Collier's had in mind when it said that persons wishing to cut timber must deal with the government. It is certainly very gratifying to the friends of the local government, which grappled so vigorously with this important question, that its policy is appreciated so highly by

raeli dazzled the eyes of the people

dishifterestrict cuthor. In this comes to the way mention that since the sandours of the McBride administration the timber policy of the country has about a constitution of the McBride administration the timber policy of the country has been revolutionized, for at the present time every stick of timber standing on the standing of the country has been revolutionized, for at the present time every stick of timber standing on the standing of the

multime Provinces as feeders of the intercolonial, and a great addition to the railway mileage of the West. There is have been some very pronounced deplay the possible that this project may be included. In any transportation programme upon which the Government many decide. If the All-Red scheme is synchromade to materialize so as to synchromade to materialize as to synchromade to materialize so as to synchromade to materialize so as to synchromade to materialize as to synchromade to materialize so as to synchromade to materialize as the synchromade to materialize so as to synchromade to materialize so as to synchromade to materialize so as to synchromade to materialize the control of the sections of the sections of public affairs. Experience justifies the opinion that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not bring on the elections of the synchromade to make it in the prosent time is that of transportation of the people, and as the greatest of all Canadian problems at the present time is that of transportation, there will be no occasion for surperial in the prosent time is that of transportation, there will be no occasion for surperial in the prosent time is that of transportation, there will be no occasion for surperial in the prosent time is that of transportation, there will be no occasion for surperial in the prosent time is that of transportation, there will be no occasion for surperial in the prosent time is that of transportation, the proposition control to the proposition of some stion, or popular endorsation, or popular endorsation, or popular endorsation will be capable to the proposition of the proposition of some stide of the proposition of the proposit

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE

sion to inquire into the cause of the collapse of the Quebec bridge culmin-ate in the eleventh paragraph of its report, namely: "The professional knowledge of the present day was not states, and all off its favorable, although in many instances, the ignore of the present of the

nouncement as the government may have to make on the subject, and we assume that the report will be the subject of a very serious discussion in

change.

The most touching scene on record was the meeting of Ruef and Schmitz the two champion San Francisco grafters. They almost fell upon each others' necks. How sweet and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell to-gether in unity! Meanwhile it would be wise on the part of the people of San Francisco to lock up everything that is not nalled down.

To those not familiar with the peculiar methods followed by the government of the United States in man prising to find that so grave a question as the structural fitness of the navy should be discussed in public and the testimony of expert witness be telegraphed to the four corners of the

It is quite in accord with what might naturally be expected to find that New Westminster has the distinction of being the first point in finction of being the first point in British Columbia seriously to go about the securing of local option for liquor licenses. The good people on the banks of the fraser have long enjoyed the reputation of holding very advanced notions on the general subject of temperance reform.

It is proposed at Ottawa to place telegraphs, telephones, sleeping cars and railway cartage business under the control of the Railway Commission. That body is playing an everincreasing part in the affairs of Canada, and perhaps it is not untimely to say that to Mr. J. S. Willison, now of the Toronto News, next to the late A. G. Blair, Canada owes the most thanks for the inauguration of it

The bill to provide government annuities, introduced by Mr. Fielding, has been read a first time. Judging from the brief synopsis of its provisions contained in the press dispatches it has been carefully framed and will work in the interests of the people. It is urged in some quarters that it may interfere with fraternal societies. An examination of the plan leads one to believe that if, certainly is open to that objection, though we would be surprised to see it contended that the government should abandon it on that score.

Edward VII is an up-to-date sover

Nothing Too Good for His Majesty King Baby

Don't give the little one Opium. Many parents are careless in the matter of cough syrups; they do not ascertain if the remedy contains opium, and, alas, the lives of many children are jeopardised. In

Baby's Cough Syrup

We have an unrivalled remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Coughs and Colds, This Syrup does not contain any Opium Morphine or other injurious drugs. A perfectly safe cure that should be in every household. Prepared by

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SEE WHAT THE "HOUSE OF HOMES" OFFERS YOU IN

SPRING FURNISHINGS

THE frequent arrivals in furniture during the last few weeks have combined to make a splendid showing of furniture for the Spring season, when old rickety pieces are cast away, giving place to new ideas, and spaces are found to require the addition of some dainty piece to round out your "scheme." It is a timely and a splendid showing—a worthy exhibit of new furniture ideas you should see. Just now the whole store has taken on an air of brightness and a freshness, and, like the Springtime, the almost daily additions mean a growing goodness-every day being better and brighter and nearer perfect than the one just left behind. The curtains, the draperies, the carpets, the furniture—all breathe this freshness and newness and we issue to you a very special invitation to visit this store, assuring you that you may spend just as much time as you wish In looking, and are under absolutely no obligation to invest a penny. Come any day-today, if you can.

An Attractive Combination Buffet and China Cabinet

COMBINATION BUFFET AND CHINA CABINET-This is a very fine furniture piece combining in one the very useful features of the Buffet and the useful and decorative claims of the China Cabinet. This style has large bevel mirror of first quality, one small and one large drawer, large cupboard with leaded glass doors. China cabinet portion has mirror, four shelves and leaded and plain glass door. Oak of the very best quality has been used in the construction and the workmanship the very finest. Very reasonably priced at, each......\$60.00

Three Library Table Styles You'll Like

We list here three very fine styles picked from our large collection of Library Tables. The designs of these three pieces embody many new features and make these specially desirable from an artistic point of view, while on the monetary side we think the prices will appeal to you. Shown on our third floor.

other Mission style in the Early English finish. This style has one large drawer and has shelves at both ends for books, magazines, etc. Top is 29 in. x 50 in. Priced at, each, \$35.00

LIBRARY TABLE - An- | LIBRARY TABLE - An- | other style in golden oak that is worthy of special mention. This style has large drawer, shelves at both ends for books and magazines, etc. Top is 29 in. x 50 in., and hand-somely polished. A rich looking table and one you'll like. The price,

LIBRARY TABLE—A genuinely fine style in Mission. This table has two drawers, two small and two large cabinets for stationery, etc. There is also a large shelf. Top is 29 in. x 50 in. Price, each, is only......\$40.00

New Parlor Furniture—And Old Made New

In Parlor Furniture we show a very complete range in either suites or single pieces, and on our third floor you will find some very dainty pieces. There is an advantage in buying such needs at this store in being able to choose from an immense stock of coverings one that pleases you and harmonizes with the other furnishings of your home. We stock a very wide range of coverings and employ a staff of expert upholsterers to do our work. The upholstering of this department of ours is well known for its sterling worth and is far superior to the imported work usually sold.

If you require anything in Parlor Furniture there is no better place to satisfy your wants than at this store. Or if you want to make new furniture out of those old pieces let our upholstering department transform their appearance by re-upholstering them in some dainty new materials. Now is an excellent time to have such work done. Look your furniture over and pick out a few pieces that look "shabby."

A Few Table Cover Styles From a Big Stock

Some fine values in Table Covers await you on our Second Floor. In this department are many styles in Table Covers and a choice of prices so varied as to include one within the reach of every purse string. These listed show but a very few of those stocked. The best plan is to visit the floor and look around. Pleased to display.

CENTRE TABLE COVERS, tapestry, in | CENTRE TABLE COVERS, made of mercerized cotton in fancy colorings and patterns, 36 x 36 in., each, at, only.... \$1.65 TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, in many fancy figured chintz pattern, 36 x 36 in., each......\$5.50 Same material but 54 x 54 in....\$10.00

CENTRE TABLE COVERS, made of mo-fabrics, in handsome hand printed designs, 36 x 36 in., is washable, at \$1.00 and 75¢ TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, in fancy oriental and floral effects, long tassel fringe, 72 x 72 in., from \$6.50 to..\$2.50 CENTRE TABLE COVERS, made of silk,

A Specially Attractive Flat Top Desk Style

FLAT TOP DESK-This is a very fine desk style and one that would lend a tone and dignity to any office. It is made of handsome oak finished golden, with the exception of the top, which is made of fine curly birch. There are three drawers and two large revolving side cabinets. These cabinets are fitted with a plentiful supply of drawers and apartments for the convenient arrangement and storage of papers, etc. The design and workmanship of this desk is the very finest and it is a genuinely aristocratic desk style. Very special value at, each

Sterling-Mounted, Glittering Glassware Showing

The daintiest collection of Silver-Mounted (Hall marked) Crystal we have yet been fortunate enough to show is offered you today. Many of these dainty pieces of glittering crystal are shown in the Government Street entrance window today, and, if you will but look there, you'll gain some idea of the splendid collection we now stock. Quite as remarkable as the variety and beauty of the pieces are the extremely low prices at which these useful articles are marked. The variety of pretty and useful pieces that may be purchased for fifty cents will astonish you. Don't grow sceptical as to the quality of these pieces, because the the low price. The silver bears the mark of best quality sterling, and the brilliance of the glass speaks for itself, and all is backed by our guarantee of satisfaction. We are listing but a few of the many "sterling" values in this sterling-mounted glass, and promise you many others as equally interesting if you but come in.

SALTS-Excellent values, at, each ... 50¢ VASES—Many dainty styles. Each. 50¢ COLD CREAM JARS, at, each. 50¢ INDIVIDUAL CREAM JUGS, as low as ROSE BOWLS—Specially attractive. 50¢

CUT GLASS VASES - Silver mounted daintiness ranging from, each, \$9.00 down MARMALADE JARS-Cut glass, silvermounted, at, each..\$4.50

HOME HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS - VICTORIA. B. C.

The Mail-Ordey-Way of Shopping Is Satisfactory Here.

NOTE A

Friday

declaration cause a considest all over Ca rt Campbell leneral Assem Presbytery on union, he said patch dealing The matter Dr. Barclay, time that the General the question which the negotie feeling was graceful for the to retire now on. He moved ask the comm Presbyterians with the prese was proposed.
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that, in saying New Brunswick significance, the are asking too too their readers worth, minister o on the eve of the gram, which we at New Brunswickers sage they proceeded lots, with the result majority of 26 was to servative majority of An as Ontario Li pathies are heartily of every province of offer, therefore, to New Brunswick all the good hopes for their he present contest. (Signed) A. B. A

between theory

During the course conference held in the atre at Toronto the Grey, who presided, an observation whi "passed on" until it under the notice of a possible throughout t ada. He said, during address I never pass through in the early mor railway station do

a rallway station di without counting the windows that I see, a street after street at a cranny or a crac the fresh air from c trate the house, and way in which the po sheer ignorance, ar consumption by preve air of Heaven from saving them from to that plague. Tariff Reformers rejoicing at an incide during the course of House of Commons of the code duties. It has he possible to get Liber admit that the tariff but they are now co

t they are now converted a trend of publication, as will be swing Canadian A Despatch:
London, March 4.—
bate in the Commons an amendment, favor on colonial wheat, we 293 votes to 90. M aroused Opposition chains that the question is not determined by in the price of wheat, ensions of the influx tion; while The Motother tariff reform p the slightest prefere induce an earlier cu colonial corn lands.

Fountain of Vital as is the phys rving youth, however in is in our brain.

activity of its cells it culation of the blood, gives light to the ey suppleness of the bood distance illness age, of the laboring man and keeper, ready to droy work, would go for a after an hour's exerci weary leg muscles, re ls often nothing but looks much older than Moltke of a fellow-off ed his body more that was to the Frenchw lons no excuse for dvery last one must a mated, alert. Becaus come when ordinarily ton begins to encase is exactly the reason is exactly the reason of that career passed the age of fift Marhorough began he great commander in 17 sifty two-years old. On the eve of his eight, of "Faust" in his eight Alfleri began Greek and at fifty-four had a flozzi preserved her fiagination, and unexamthe end. On her eight old Lady Grey pathough she only began when she was quite an always went out sket ty-nine articles, while alled over at the domering "Here" for make sure that nothin behind.—From The Pthe March Scribner.

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NOTE AND COMMENT

FORTY YEARS AGO

BRITISH OPINION

A declaration which is likely to cause a considerable amount of interpretation of the content of

The Beauties of Young's New Spring Millinery How can we describe by mere words? You who were present at the opening, answer. As Ruskin has so

truthfully said "That is the best part of beauty which a picture (or type) cannot express." We admire and appreciate our stylish and exclusive models sufficiently well not to attempt description. We must say, however, that from a style standpoint, these first expositions of new modes for 1908 are attracting unbounded interest, presenting as they do the new ideas to govern the world of fashion the coming season. Their great beauty and artistic elegance, as well as the plethora of exclusive effects, will add materially to this store's already high prestige as a style source of great importance in the Province of British Columbia.

Extra Grand Values on Sale This Week

LADIES' BLACK SUMMER HOSE, cashmere GIRLS' BLACK MERINO seamless hose, sizes LACE COLLARS-All our 20c collars cleared out this week, each 10¢

CHILDREN'S FINE RIBBED HOSE, 5 in. to 7 BOYS' WIDE RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE. spliced knees,, seamless toes and heels, all sizes, at from 20c for the smallest to 40c per pair for the

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1 18 ×

The Canadian-Australian Liner Brings Many Passen-

HINDUS MAY BE REFUSED

Steamer Has Good Passage From the Antipodes and Makes Fast Run

(From Wednesday's Daily) (From Wednesday's Daily)

The R. M. S. Moana of the Canadian-Australian line, Capt. Morrisby, arrived last night from the Antipodes, after a fast trip from Sydney, via the usual ports. The steamer had 195 passengers, 55 saloon, 70 intermediate and 70 steerage, including 11 Hindus from Suva, who were booked to Vanconver, and consequently were not dealt with by the local immigration officials. The provincial immigration officials. The provincial immigration officials and if landing for the Hindus had been sought here would have submitted them to the educational test required by the Natal act, and, failing the steep of the s tion raised by Minister of State Berrequired by the Natal act, and, failing to pass this, they would have been refused landing. It is probable that the Dominion officials will also refuse a landing to the East Indians under the regulation which precludes immigrants from landing, who do not come by confineed a passage from their place. grants from landing, who do not come by continuous passage from their place of citizenship. Three saloon passengers, H. Wickens and Mrs. and Miss Skinner debarked here, as well as 26 second-class passengers and 26 steerage S. Baxter of this city, provincial inspector of boilers, who has been on a holiday trip to New Zealand, was also among the passengers.

G. A. M. Buckley, a retired British army officer, who was one of the largest subscribers to the south pole exploration expedition undertaken by Commander Shackelton and Capt England in the steamer Nimrod, was among the saloon passengers bound to England. An interview with him regarding the antarctic expedition is published in another column.

The purger's report of the voyage was as follows: The Mayor Schmitz' Case

Ex-Mayor Schmitz' Case

San Francisco, March 10.—This afternoon Judge Dunne made an order discharging former Mayor Schmitz on the extortion indictment. Judge Dunne, in discharging Schmitz, ordered that the case be submitted to another jury. Schmitz has been in jail nine months.

KING GETS WELCOME

IN RADICAL GITY

rer leaving the same day for Victoria. The vessel experienced fresh northeast winds and moderate sea to Brisbane, thence light to fresh easterly winds with moderate sea and fine weather to Suya. From there light to moderate southeast and northeast The vessel experienced fresh northeast winds and moderate sea to Brisbane, thence light to fresh easterly winds with moderate sea and fine weather to Suva. From there light to moderate southeast and northeast winds with moderate sea were had until Honolulu was reached, from where fresh to strong southwest and southeast winds, with rain squalls and moderate sea, will dull weather and log, was encountered until arrival at large Flattery yesterday.

The cargo was an average one, including shipments of raw sugar for the British Columbia Sugar Refinery of Vancouver; frozen mutton, wool, abbits, etc. The cargo leaded with the rest of the same of the carlist clubs in memory of the men who lost their lives in the Carlist wars.

"His Life a Failure."

Seattle, March 9.—Because he believed his life had been a failure, Robert Wheadly, 50 years old, committed suicide at 624 Union street yesterday morning by inhaling illuminating gas. The only explanation for his act was in a note which he left. It read: "I am ashamed to meet my friends; my life is a failure." On the reverse side of the card was written his wife's address—927 Hornby street, Vancouver, B. C. Wheadly had been here but a week, and had roomed at the Unionstreet house Little is known of him there. He had worked as collector for the telephone company at Vancouver, but so far as is known he had no employment here.

CROW'S NEST COAL

"INJURED BY EXPLOSION

"INJURED BY EXPL

Annual Report of Directors Shows Finances to Be in Flourishing Condition

Toronto, Mar. 10.—The deferred annual meeting of the Crow's Nest Coal company was held this afternoon. The report of the directors was submitted by President G. G. S. Lindsey. The report shows that the balance at credit of profit and loss account brought forward from 1906 amounted to \$352,592. To this has been added \$382,986.23, the company's net profits for 1907, also the sum of \$325,320, representing payments of premium on stock, making an aggregate of \$1,060,998.70. From this amount the directors paid the yearly dividend of 10 per cent., amounting to \$355.-173.98, having transferred to the reserve fund \$324,420, and have carried forward \$571,399.72.

The coal mined during 1907 amounted

\$371,399.72.

The coal mined during 1907 amounted to 981,939 tons, as against 806,901 in 1906. The production of coke amounted to 231,368 tons, against 213,295 tons in 1906.

n 1906.

The report says: "but for the strike uring the month of April and the action of the smelters in raising wages and so depriving us of our coke oven the in midsummer, and then for the tost part shutting down mines and melters for the last two months of the year because they could not operate under the wage scale, the output ould have over-reached by considerable the million-ton mark for the year."

SECOND MRS. CHADWICK

Russian Woman Arrested in New York on Charges of Forgery and Theft

New York, March 10.—Accused of forgery, larceny and embezzlement of over \$50,000 in Russis, Mrs. Olga ta local hotel on an extradition warrant issued by Robert T. Bacon, acting U. S. Secretary of State, at the request of the Russian government. She was arracted the Russian government. She was arracted the Russian government. She was arracted to the Tombs until March 16, when the examination in the carried to the rombs until March 16, when the examination in the difference of the Russian government. She was arracted to the rombs until March 16, when the examination in the straightion proceedings will be held. Her arrest followed the receipt of a cablegram today from Russis, giving her whereabouts. When Mrs. Stein March 16, when Mrs. Stein see the Russian consul general, stated before Commissioner Shelds that in 1905 Mrs. Stein had passed a certificate or deposit issued by the State Bank of St. Feteraburg for 100 roubles, which had been raised to 100,000 roubles, and also charged that between May 11, 1906, and January 31, 1906, she had appropriated certain goods and chattels worth 10,000 roubles, and also charged that between May 11, 1906, and January 31, 1906, she had appropriated certain goods and chattels worth 10,000 roubles, and also charged that between May 11, 1906, and January 31, 1906, she had appropriate the control of the control of the American battleships was broken, but there was no exploation of those who joined the order previous of the American battleships was charged adolessed the suppression of the American battleships was charged adolessed the suppression of the same and rearrange the assessments of the suppression of the same and rearrange the assessments of the suppression o

Check on King Leopold Brussels, March 10.—Premier Schollaert, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies today, answered the objection raised by Minister of State Ber-

Ontario Bank Action. Toronto, Mar. 10.—Chief Justice Meredith this morning gave an order that the action taken by the liquidators of the Ontario bank against the former directors be tried before a single judge instead of going to a judge and jury.

Mr. Fowler's Claim Stands. Mr. Fowler's Claim Stands.

Toronto, Max. 10.—The Master in Chambers has refused to strike out the counterclaim of G. W. Fowler, M. P., in the action of the Union Trust company against himself, Wm. Irwin, of Peterboror, and Peter Ryan, of Toronto, The action arises out of the celebrated deal which formed a subject of inquiry during the insurance investigation. The trust company alleges that it was induced to pay \$225,000 for British Columbia timber limits of which \$55,000 by collusion was raked off by Ryan from defendants. The counter claims is for \$100,000 damages for Fowler's alleged interest in the Kamioops Lumber company, of which he alleges he was indefrauded.

PLAYS DYNAMITER

Stranger's Display of Pretended Ex-plosive Causes Alarm in

Noted Law Expert Dead.

New York, Mar. 10.—Advices from tlantic City, N. J., announce the death of Edward A. Jones, regarded as one of the greatest authorities on constitutional and international law in the Inited States. Mr. Jones' home was in this city. Looking to School Safety.

Toronto, Mar. 10.—The lesson of the recent Cleveland horror has resulted in the Minister of Education for Ontario sending out circulars to all inspectors, requesting them, to see that the schools in their districts are properly equipped with fire escapes and that the doors open outwards.

published in another column.

The purser's report of the voyage was as follows: The Moana left Sydney February 17 and arrived at Brisbane two days later, leaving February 24. Honolulu was called at March 3, the steamer leaving the same day for Victoria

The vessel experienced for Victoria

Railway Heavily Fined
St. Louis, March 16.—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway company was late today and fined \$13,000 by Judge Dyer in the United States district court, the company through its attorneys offering a piea to the thirteen indictments charging that the road granted rebates to the Chapman & Dewey Lumber count, this being the minimum penalty under the law.

contention of the Americans that the 49th parallel was the proper boundary. There have been many answers to this question, but none satisfactory to the historian. The Hudson's Bay company, then a political power was fighting to retain its posts on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and urged the British government not to give up a foot of land. The Aberdeen treaty gave all up south of the 49th parallel with the exception of the southern portion of Vancouver island, in which the company had a large land interest.

Struck by a Train.

Catherines, Ont., March 9.—A man named Lamburn, employed in the Kinleith paper mills, died from injuries received by being struck by a train on Saturday night while on his way home from work. He leaves a wife and two children.

Mr. Forday S. Single judge interest.

Prof. Schaef is inclined to believe that the letters of Lord Aberdeen will disclose that private advices from the country, pointing out the difficulty of governing the district and the influx of Americans, who outnumbered the English, influenced the foreign minister in conceding the American claims in opposition to the company.

Berne, Switzerland, March 10. — Stephen Koch, of St. Moritz, champion ski runner of Switzerland, met his ski runner of Switzerland, met his death yesterday while indulging in his favorite occupation. He was ski-ing in the mountains above Bergun when he was carried over a precipice by an avalanche and killed.

Winnipeg Musician Dead.

Winnipeg, March 9.—Albert Evans, one of Winnipeg's best-known musicians, died yesterday. Mr. Evans had been manager here for the Nordheimer Piano company for the past twenty years, and was organist in St. Mary's Roman Catholic church.

SERIOUS FAULTS

Washington, March 10—That there are serious defects in the construction of the American battleships was charged today by Capt. C. M. Winslow, assistant chief of the bureau of Navigation of the navy department, and Commander Key, former naval aide of President Roosevelt. The former officer said the ships under Admiral Evans were all overdraft when they left Hampton Roads. He defended Admiral Rojestvensky for taking the Russian ships into battle with the Japanese with full bunkers of coal, saying that the Russian commander of \$10,000. The scholars were warned in time and marched to safety.

Noted Law Event Russian

Washington, March 10—That there are serious defects in the construction of the American battleships was charged today by Capt. C. M. Winslow, assistant chief of the bureau of Navigation of the navy department, and Commander Key, former naval aide of President Roosevelt. The former officer said the ships under Admiral Evans were all overdraft when they left Hampton Roads. He defended Admiral Rojestvensky for taking the Russian ships into battle with the Japanese with full bunkers of coal, saying that the Russian commander could not have done otherwise, for he did not know ho war he would be compelled to steam.

Commander Key, former naval aide of President Roosevelt. The former officer said the ships under Admiral Evans were all overdraft when they left Hampton Roads. He defended Admiral Rojestvensky for taking the Russian ships into battle with the Japanese with full bunkers of coal, saying that the Russian commander Key, former naval aide of President Roosevelt. The former officer said the ships under Admiral Evans were all overdraft when they left Hampton Roads. He defended Admiral Rojestvensky for taking the Russian ships into battle with the Japanese with full bunkers of coal, saying that the Russian commander Key at the ships under Admiral Evans were all overdraft when they left Hampton Roads. He defended Admiral Rojestvensky for taking the Russian ships into battle with the Japanese with the ship

be compelled to steam.

Commander Key attempted to direct the form of his own testimony, and incurred the displeasure of the committee on that point. He criticized the armor belts and the gun decks as being too low and the ammunition hoists unsafe. He attempted to dispute the testimony of other officers, especially Chief Constructor Capps, but was not permitted to do so. Finally the committee held an executive session, at which it was decided that Key should be heard, but his criticism should be confined to ships and not against officers.

Capt Winslow, who was the first witness, in defending the Russian ad-miral, used the fate of the Russian fleet as an illustration of the danger of going into action with the armor belt too far under water. At the same time he said that the ships should carry at least two-thirds of their capacity of coal and full ammunition and stores.

There was no need, Capt. Winslow said, for more than four feet of armor below the water line.

said, for more than four feet of armor below the water line.

The witness was asked to compare certain types of armored ships with the the contemporary class of British ships. He took the Lord Nelson, and in gunnery said the British ship had made a better record for rapid shooting with her battery of 9.2 inch guns than had been made with the Connecticut's 8 inch guns. He thought this achievement was probably due to the hoists.

KING EDWARD WRITES

Sends Letter to Emperor William Couched in Cordial and Friendly Terms

cordial and friendly terms, concerning the revelation by the London Times of the existence of private correspondence between the Emperor and Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty.

It has been charged that the Emperor in his letter attempted to influence British legislation in the matter of naval approprations. According to this agency King Edward in his letter takes the viewpoint that the British parliament and the public, sa well as an immense majority of the press of England, sharply disapprove of the action of the Times.

Continuing, this agency says that the attempt of the Times to exploit a private and non-political exchange of correspondence in a sensational way, caused the British King to write to Emperor William. The King's action, it is added, will create the best impression, both in Germany and in England.

Toronto Auditor Resigns Toronto, March 10.-W. W. Jones city auditor for twenty years, has re-

London Assignment.

London, Ont., Mar. 10.—The firm of Lind, Kerrigan & Co., wholesale grocers, has assigned. No statement of liabilities has been given out. A Toronto Blaze.

Toronto, Mar. 10.—Fire this morning did damage to the extent of \$3.800 to the premises and stock of the Miller Manufacturing company, Mutual street. Aged Rector Dies. Kingsville, Ont., Mar. 10.—Rev. Canon Matthews, rector here, is dead of pneumonia, 69 years old.

Iron Works Closed. Deseronto, Ont., Mar. 10.—The Deseronto Iron company closed down its smelting works here on account of not being able to obtain charcoal. Many men are thrown out of employment, as the company employed both day and night shifts the year round.

Charges of Forgery. Vancouver, March 10.—Oliver Bar-lett and D. M. Ryerson, in jail on charges of forgery, have been released on bail bonds of \$2,000 each and two sureties of \$1,000 each. They will resureties of \$1,000 each. They will receive a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Williams tomorrow morning. The charge on which they are held is that they forged a document through which they obtained \$45 from A. Lang. The name allaged to have been forged was that of A. Williams, which is supposed to be a fictitious one.

Kaslo Ore Shipments Kaslo, March 10.—The ore ship ments through Kaslo for the month of February amounted to 935 tons Over half of this was zinc concen of February amounted to 935 tons Over half of this was zinc concen-trates from the Whitewater Deep and Ruth mines. The product of the former was consigned to Messrs Beer Sondheimer & Co., Antwerp, Beigium, the other to the Kootenay Ore Co. The silver lead tonnage went to Trail Two new shippers appear on the list the Wellington at Bear lake, and the Bismarck up South Fork. The fol-lowing is the tonnage for the month: Mine.

BRITAIN WILL NOT LAG nise That Naval Programme Will Enable Her to Keep in Lead of Germany

Berlin, March 10.—A local news agency today declares it has learned from an unimpeachable authority that King Edward has sent a letter to Emperor William couched in the most cordial and friendly terms, concerning the revelation by the London Times of the existence of private correspondence of the existence of private correspondence mouth, First Lord of the Admiralty. It has been charged that the Emperor in his letter attempted to intention of the comparative strengths of the navies of Great Britanent were again brought to the front this afternoon in the House of Commons by the debate on the naval estimates, and it drew from Herbert H. Asquith, the acting premier, a reassertion of the intention of the government to maintain Great Britain's unassaliable supremacy at sea.

RELATIONS ALL FRIENDLY

Mr. Asquith admitted that if Ger Mr. Asquith admitted that if Germany's present programme of naval construction was carried out she would have 13 Dreadnoughts and Invincibles to Great Britain's 12 by November, 1911, assuming that Great Britain failed to lay down ships in 1909 to be completed prior to that date.

date.

Without forecasting the naval programme for next year, Mr. Asquith said he could promise without the faintest hesitation that if the government found a reasonable probability of the German programme being carried out in the way the paper figures suggested, it would feel it its duty to provide not only for an additional number of ships, but for their construction by such a date as to make sure the suggested superiority of Germany would not become a fact.

Schmitz and Ruef San Francisco, March 9.—That former Mayor Eugene Schmitz was unlawfully convicted of extortion and sentenced to five years in prison, was re-affirmed today by the state supreme court. The decision also applies to Abraham Ruef. It is believed that Schmitz and Ruef will immediately apply for release on bail. The that Schmitz and Ruel will immediately apply for release on bail. The prosecution proposed at once to bring to trial some of the many other charges preferred against them.

Railway Commission Chairman. Ottawa, March 9.—It is practically nderstood that Justice Mabee of the understood that Justice Mapes of the Ontario high court will succeed the late Mr. Killam as chairman of the late Mr. commission.

PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR THE CHILDREN

Address to Members of Congress for Welfare of the

Washington, March 10.—The White House was the scene today of the formal opening of the first international congress for the welfare of children, which is being held under the auspices of the International Mothers' congress. The two hundred delegates, representing all the states and territories, and a dozen or more of the leading countries of the world were received at the White House this afternoon, when President Roosevelt delivered an address.

The president said in part: "I re-

BY AMBASSADOR

RELATIONS ALL FRIENDLY

Reference to Bearing on Far East of British-Japanese Treaty

New York, March 10 .- With declarations that there are now between the United States and Japan no question of any magnitude likely to remain settled much longer, and that questions arising in the future wi ought to a satisfactory concl brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the spirit of friendship existing between the countries, Baron Koson Takahira, the Japanese ambassador, called for prolonged cheers tonight at the banquet at Hotel Astor, tendered in his honor by the Japanese society of New York. The guests of honor and speakers included Government of New York. The guests of honor and speakers included Governor Franklin, of New Jersey, Senator Chauncey M. Depew and former Mayor Seth Low. The toast to the president of the United States and the emperor of Japan was drunk standing.

President John Finley, of the College of the City of New York, head of the Japanese society, was toastmaster.

The ambassador at the spoke of the formation of the society which he had the honor to address which he had the honor to address, and said it showed how friendly and sympathetic the citizens of New York had been to Japan amidst all sorts of unfavorable speculations spread out among a certain section of this great people. Touching upon the question of Japan and Japanese affairs Western people. Touching upon the question of Japan and Japanese affairs, Mr. Takahira said: "The emperor is the same person, large-minded and farsighted, always eager for the happiness and prosperity of his subjects and at the same time equally sincere in his desire for the well-being and in his desire for the well-being and good care of all other peoples.

"Japan's enlarged sphere of influ-ence by no means hecessitates the changing of policy of the Empire Ja-pan's will and purposes as a nation are always the same."

are always the same."

The ambassador recalled a speech he had made at Philadelphia five years ago on the position of Japan in the Far East, and in this connection said: "I remember I said, among other things, that the sincere wish of the Japanese government and people was to have all neighboring countries realize that mutual interest can best be promoted by the maintenance of peace, the promotion of commerce and interest and interest and interest can be stepped to the promotion of commerce and interest can be stepped to the promotion of commerce and interest can be stepped to the promotion of commerce and interest can be stepped to the promotion of commerce and interest can be stepped to the promotion of commerce and interest can be stepped to the promotion of commerce and interest can be stepped to the promotion of commerce and interest can be stepped to the promotion of commerce and interest can be stepped to the promotion of commerce and interest can be stepped to the promotion of commerce and interest can be stepped to the promotion of commerce and interest can be stepped to the promotion of commerce and interest can be stepped to the promotion of commerce and interest can be stepped to the promotion of commerce and interest can be stepped to the promotion of commerce and interest can be stepped to the promotion of the pro

The work of the growth and security of the control Name was in order to the most accounted by the most of the most accounted by the most of t

IDENTITY OF UNKNOW

Friday, M

The Man Who Freedman Lib

> (From Wedn After a search of tle, if any, nearer tragedy of Monday Charles Freedman sitchen of his own street, as the resu revolver of an unk All Monday nig morning the poli nerve to capture without any definit man who shot Mr. was on robbery int the police, though

clues has brought facts which incline the belief that perl were behind the mu entire absence of a would tend to expla police are forced to the time being, wit capture the murder tive to be determin Valuable The fact that a ables, the property are missing would lief that the unknown house with the inte solely, that he has search for valuables turbed by the return the theatre of Mr. and Miss Hagenba studs and a belt b kon nuggets, which

Mr. and Mrs. Free along with other a or some time.
The fact that or The fact that on sight of the robber diamond trinkets a which were not to to indicate that started on his sear had been disturb hasty exit from the kitchen, and then i that he was there discovered his pres him and received h While probably h saw a man run street in the di street within a fev

street within a fever murder, there is scription of the make was comparative and dressed in a land black cap. The practically worthless Every possible outle been guarded, and to all outside points been obtained the sidentity of the muratical street. identity of the m Mrs. Freedman with ming by a Colonist give no additional as told immediately on Monday evening return to the house Freedman and Miner having gone in a drink of water, as back to the dining-freedman went into Hagenbach had gon Hagenbach had gon Tells of lagenbach had go tely on entering freedman was not ished into the kito at the pantry door. long enough to see ntruder with a rung through the

from the kitchen and down the walk he collapsed. collapsed.
Mrs Freedman that her story as t Colonist was absolu while the whole incident out a few seconds, in at the time. Since t Freedman and Miss been staying at a do

No Other

To a Colonist re man stated last ni she was aware, th no other motive th She was sure that had no trouble wit the shooting. On t tion when they at theatre, he had app larly good spirits an ition of his fate. the rumors that the Freedman as most u admitted that such the case and she be There are one or the murder which police. Why a burg of retreat were ass pantry window, who

entered, should have of getting at Mr. than making his r when Mr. Freedman him in the pantry, sisted in pushing or firing point blank a are facts which are for. Mrs. Freedman be her husband entered tried the door of the was then that he no and grappled with tiem the lock on the hearn back on the hearn back or and in the lock on the hearn back or and in the lock on the hearn back or and in the lock on the hearn back or and in the lock of the hearn back or and in the lock of the hearn back or and in the lock of the hearn back or and in the lock of the lock of the hearn back or and in the lock of the lock een broken, and in out it has been Mrs tom to place a chair she entered the kit night, after the retu atre, she did not not een moved, though onsidering the mat ered that it was no it was before she he for the theatre s when Mr. Freedma kitchen he noticed t hitchen he noticed the been moved and, belie had entered the pa which the chair wa which the door, he pantry, with the restouries which ended sulted.

May Have Bee That Mr. Freedma urglar will never b from his few remark

SPEAKS

kahira Makes Ad-Japanese Society Banquet

S ALL FRIENDLY

to Bearing on Far British-Japanese Treaty

March 10 .- With declar ere are now between the and Japan no questions ade likely to remain un-

The toast to the

apanese affairs. Mr eager for the happi-

ador recalled a speech

he position of Japan in rnment and people was ighboring countries re-ual interest can best be

years since the delivery just referred to. I do eason or the necessity what I said then. The what I said then. The you may have noticed of Japan is that, ing a race coalition with countries, as was then ome quarters, Japan o a treaty of political with a nation of your of the same creed. I e, Great Britain, our But this treaty was and simply to serve therefore the prosperlast. It has no ulterior any nation, much less ted States, with whom istorical relations of recourse. In spite of te often some inquiries quarters as to the ex-icability of that treaty conflict between the icability of that treaty conflict between the and Japan. I am, of position to define the ompact, but I can aswe never had any ing even mere inquiry s. We were perfectly he real object of that, as I said before, of itc nature. I may also that since its conclustendency of the world st by means of agreef any importance that considered stumbling ath of friendly interthe powers, and to reof dispute lying being, therefore, gratify at the desire of peacest as expressed by and by means of the been forwarded and the subsequent comments by different powromote peaceful interthem."

romote peaceful interthem."

I compact of like nanited States," the am"but her friendship
so cordial that some
itten alliance,"
ed upon the late aging the immigration
uding as follows: "I
be able to say that
o maintain our rights
here are now between
s and Japan no quesnitude likely to remain
onger. This is at once
e exertion of friendly
en the two governjust mentioned, and I need that if there are ions that arise there-the minds of the pubuntries, it will be that friendship that will owers to bring about y conclusion, his is no act in the cy. It is the sincerity t will not only adjust at may arise between o march on the path the development of

the development of erests. Believe me, I say that in our nacy, my trump is

Furkish Spies

.-It is reported here

UNKNOWN TO POLICE

The Man Who Killed Charles
Freedman is Still at
Liberty

IN NANAIMO DISTRICT

SETTLERS' RIGHTS ARE UPHELD BY THE COURT

Chief Justice Hunter Hands Down Judgment Against

MANDE TO PULL

TO HAND TO PULL

TO HAND TO THE GOING

TO HAND TO THE GOING

TO HAND TO

SPRING CAMPBELLS' SMART SKIRTS





Over Double the Amount For Same Month of Last

The total timber license fees collected by the provincial government for the month of February amounted to \$160,317.15. This is more than double the amount collected in February of the preceding year when the total amount was \$65,315.70.

In all 1191 licenses were issued, 592 for limits east of the Cascades and 599 for limits west. The total revenue from timber license fees for the first eight months of the present fiscal year amounts to \$1,465,709.43 as compared with \$512,152.41 for the first eight months of the preceding year.

The revenue has fallen off decidedly as compared with January. The receipts from this source for that month were the heaviest known, amounting in all to \$347,266.65.

Some 78 coal licenses were issued and the total timber license transfer

Some 78 coal licenses were issued and the total timber license transfer fees for the month were \$820.

AFFECTS TRAMWAY CO.

Judgment of Court at Vancouver Regard to Money Received by Oppenheimer Estate

Vancouver, March 9.—"Plaintiff is ntitled to a declaration that the coneys received by defendant executors from Sperling and others were and are assets of the New Westminster-Vancouver Tramway company; also to an order that their moneys be paid into court to abide the result of the reference."

of court in E. A. Jenns' suit against the executors of the estate of David Oppenheimer, the object of which is to secure a portion of the famous \$50,-000 secured by the executors in their ancient suit against H. R. Sperling, R. W. Garbutt and R. H. Horne-Payne in connection with the sale of the New Westminster - Vancouver Tramway

company.

The suit is very interesting and important as affecting tramway interests here Jenns sued as a shareholder of that company, and on behalf of all shareholders, and his action in that form is upheld.

The suit is very interesting and important as affecting tramway interests as affecting tramway interests here. Jenns swed as a shareholder of that company, and on behalf of all shareholders, and his action in that form is upheld.

An appeal will probably be taken. An appeal will be prought be taken. An appeal w

About 1—Val to 1 Play 1

About 1—Val to 1 Play 1

Arrow 1—Val to 1 A very weak team represented Wolverhampton Wanderers against Hull City at Wolverhampton, and the visitors secured a 2 goals to 1 victory.

too highly of Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk cures cuts, burns, chapped hands, chafings, cold sores, itch, chilblains, eczema, running sores, sore throat, bad chest, ringworm, piles (blind or bleeding), bad legs, inflamed patches, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, abscesses and all diseased, injured and irritated conditions of the skin. Obtainable of all druggists and stores, 50c, or post-paid upon receipt of price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

TRANSFER PRISONERS

CORRIG COLLEGE

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Select High-Class BOARDING College
for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements
of well-appointed Gentleman's home in
lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number
limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for
Business Life or Professional or Univerity Examinations. Fees inclusive and
trictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria
1743.

Principal, J. W. CEURCE. E. A.

Ten more prisoners from the New
Westminster jail will be brought to
the local jail this evening on the
Princess Victoria. The over-crowded
condition of the former institution
renders it necessary to transfer some
of the prisoners. All those being
brought down are serving sentences
of two years or less. Superintendent
Hussey and Provincial Constables
Carter, Conway and Cameron left last
night for New Westminster to bring
down the prisoners.



Black Watch

On a Tag on a Plug of Black Chewing Tobacco

Stands for Quality.

RESULTS IN ENGLAND

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Bernard Schwengers Likely to Represent This Province At Big London Games

It is likely that the Victoria Lawn Tennis club will make determined efforts to have one of their members in the person of Bernard Schwengers represent their club and this province in London tennis tournament at the Olympic games next summer and at the general meeting of the club, which will be held next Wednesday it is probable that this matter will be dealt with.

probable that this matter will be dealt with.

If British Columbia is going to be represented at the Olympic meet in tennis there is no question but that Mr. Schwengers is the man that should be nominated from this city to carry the colors of the Victoria club and fight for the honor of the province in the Old Country, where on form he is sure to make a creditable showing.

Schwengers' record in the past qual-

reached San Francisco, penniless, without a friend and speaking a strange tongue, he could only surmise. The Roumanian learned soon after sailing that he was on a voyage that would last six months and perhaps two or three years, and that when he returned to San Francisco he would be penniless as when he started.

"As he had signed the articles for a whaling cruise we could do nothing for him," said Capt. Berry, "but the look of hopeless anguish on that man's face haunts me still, and if I ever can save another man from a similar experience I will do it. If Capt. Bodfish had been willing to release the man we could have sent him to San Francisco."

London, March 9.—The gov has decided to keep private sonal letter written by Emperience."

CAPTAIN OF THE RUSH TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Capt. Ainsworth, Recently in Victoria, Shot Himself on Board His Vessel



LETTER OF KAISER

London, March 9.—The government has decided to keep private the personal letter written by Emperor William to Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiraity, in which it was charged by the London Times that His Majesty had attempted to influence legislation in the matter of naval estimates of Great Britain. How this decision, which was announced in both houses of parliament this evening, will houses of parliament this evening, will please the country remains to be seen. Since A. J. Baffour, speaking for the opposition, endorsed the policy of the cabinet, it may be predicted that the public will consider the incident closed. The remark made by Lord Rosebery, that the nation was making itself ridiculous, finds much support.

The discussion today was brief and dry. All the participants proceeded as if they were walking on eggs, for criticism of the ruler of another nation is a delicate business. The fact that Lord Tweedmouth consulted with Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary,

mediate the content of the plant of the street of the plant of th

Decision Announced by British Ministers in Both



DEMING WHITEWASHING **PUMPS**

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VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

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Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

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will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena

R. S. Sargent,

Hazelton, B. C.

D. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne COUGHS, COLDS,

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

The Colonist Gazetteer

ATLAS of the WORLD

A New Series of Maps in Color, based upon the latest official surveys, and accompanied by a Descriptive Gazetteer of Provinces, States, Countries and Physical Features of the Globe.

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Good Disc Records

THREE BEAUTIFUL CELLO SOLOS

3627-TRAUMEREI, 10 inch. 3645-AVE MARIA, 10 inch. 31582—BERCEUSE from Jocelyn, 12 inch.

FLETCHER BROS.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET

New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES English Enamel and American

Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand. STOP THOSE H

Friday, Marc

Poor skin action a che and neuralgia. I scape through the s ust take them up

try to do so and a There is just one w aches and neuralg bowels, kidneys and the poisons of the bod y carried off.

"Fruit-a-tives" keep combination of fruit ics. 50c a box-six f lealers, or from "Fru ted, Ottawa.

Notice to

will be in their new p on street, Victoria, osition to handle r formerly. If you have ome in and have a ta ager who will be ple all information.

Victoria Cre



B. C. SADDLERY CO. of leather going into a best that money can b work is the best that can do. Any kind of h us you can rely on for always find the price to for the quality.

The Sprol BUSIN

Commercia, Pitman, hand, Telegraphy, Typsix standard makes of languages, taught by contains

H. J. SPROTT, B.A., P. H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A. L. M. ROBERTS, Grego H. G. SKINNER. Pitm

STRAWBI AND HC GROW If you want to know how to go our 1908 book. It tells all about ting, mating, pruning, cultivating, picking, packing and many number of the property of the pr

ssequal features and many m such a way that you can't go w right out in the strawberry fie made a fortune growing straw you just exactly how he does address. That's all. The boo M. Keilogg Co., Box 535.

District of Metch TAKE NOTICE that die, of Victoria, B. C. Agent, intend to apply lease the following deschore lot opposite lot 5 trict; for fishing purpo Commencing at a po southeast corner of thence west 40 chains, thanks, thence east 40 north 40 chains to poi ment.

TO FARMERS—The Scently patented and more powerful than made, catches from stumps in one pull. to all who have see just what the farme needs. Will clear up feet round without removed with ease it doesn't matter wis hilly or covered visually should have one of Burnside road.

ate. Victoria. B.C., 13



STORE

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CTORIA, B. C

r Ingineca Camps provisions at my tion on the Skeens

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GENUINE

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ICE **D&SONS** A STREET

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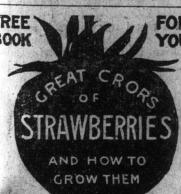
k Mantels ses of

and American fireplace goods. Cement, Plas-ilding and Fire etc., always on "0! My Poor Head" HOSPITAL NURSES STOP THOSE HEADACHES

Friday, March 13, 1905.

nced signs of blood poisoning. This aste matter of the body being left





GRADUATING CLASSES

ning of the blood comes from the Presentation of Diplomas to Class of St. Joseph's

is now in the course of preparation to prohibit the manufacture of these cards in the islands and their importation from other countries. The IN FRASER RIVER

tion from other countries. The unishment for the importation of uch merchandise is to be fixed at 500 assos for every packet imported or nanufactured. For the possession of a pack of cards there will be a fine of 100 pesos for every pack found, and in both cases the cards will be confiscated and destroyed.—From the Cebu Scale

Boston Capitalists to Embark of Embark of Event on Extensive Scale

be advisable, and we beg to suggest that the amendments should be consid-ered by the members of the council interested in the particular subjects, with a view of instructing us.

ELK LAKE CONCERT

Crow Transfer y Agent and Agent Crow Part and Control of the Contr

HAS STOOD THE TEST

The Approval of the Public Is the Final Test of Merit. This is the Reason

Has the Enormous Sale of Over 18,000,000 Packets Annually.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY BLUE LABEL 40c. RED LABEL 50c. AT ALL GROCERS

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Housecleaning Soaps and Powders

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Golden West Washing Powder, per package 25c Sapolio, 2 cakes for 25c

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Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

HEN settlers commenced to

arrive in Oregon and the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company saw that the United States was likely to get possession of the basin of the Lower Columbia, they looked around them for a site on which to build a trading post that would take the place of Fort

Vancouver. While George Vancouver was exploring the shores and islands of the Gulf of Georgia a Spanish captain had entered a harbor on the south of Vancouver Island which he called Cordoba. He admired the beauty of the place, but finding the Indians unfriendly, he sailed away. In 1837 Capt. McNeill, in the steamer Beaver, visited the harbor which the Indians called Camosun, or "The Place of Rushing Water." The whistle of the com-pany's new steamers, the first on the Bacific coast, brought the Songhees from their village to gaze and wonder at the strange boat that without oar or sail, but with great noise, moved so swiftly through the water. In a letter to Governor Simpson, Capt. McNeill described Camosun as very suitable for such an establishment as Fort Vancouver, except that there did not seem to be water enough to turn mills.

When, in 1841, Simpson visited the Pacific Coast for the second time.

Coast for the second time, he became convinced that the company should remove their headquarters to the south of Vancouver Island. As the change was a more than usually impor-tant one Simpson consulted the directors of the company in London, who resolved to build a large fort at Camosun.

In speaking of Fort Vancouver, we have learned that James Douglas was associated with Dr. McLaughlin in the management of the company's business in the Northwest. This man who played so important a part in the early history of this province was born in Jamaica in 1803. He was a descendant of the Black Douglas so famous in Scottish story. In early youth he engaged with the Northwest Company, and while at their headquarters of Fort William became a great favorite of Mc-Laughlin. When the doctor decided in 1823 to take charge of the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Columbia district he persuaded the lad to accompany him across the mountains. Douglas was placed in charge of factor James Connolly that he might learn to conduct the fur trade in New Caledonia. Here he met and fell in love with the factor's daughter, a mind of sixteen. girl of sixteen. She became his wife and many of their descendants still live in Victoria. Douglas filled many important positions both in the interior and on the coast, and succeeded McLaughlin as manager of the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company west of the Rocky Mountains. Mountains.

In 1843 he came up from Fort Vancouver to make a careful examination of Camosun. Entering what is now called the inner harbor, he saw a tract of land six miles square. A great part of it was already suitable for tillage or pasture. The rest was covered with valuable timber. The soil was fertile. The situation very beautiful and the climate mild. Camosun Canal, the Gorge, with well wooded banks extended inland for nearly six miles. Three miles away was a very fine and safe harbor called Esquimalt, but Douglas considered that its appearance was strikingly unpre-possessing, the outline of the country exhibiting a confused assemblage of rock

Douglas chose Camosun for the site of the new fort, and in March, 1843, he came thither with a force of fifteen men to take possession of the ground and to prepare for building. The Songhees Indians had left their village and were entrenched some distance away to be ready for an attack of a war party of Cowichans, of whose coming they had received warning. Father Bolducs, a Jesuit missionary, had come over with Douglas. He went to the Indian encampment, preached to the savages and baptized a great many. Next Sunday he celebrated mass in a chapel built of fir boughs. The Challoms had crossed from the opposite shore and the Cowichans and the Songhees, for the time forgot their quarrel as they looked on at the mysterious rites. As soon as he had decided on a site for his fort and set his men at work squaring timber, Douglas sailed north to get more men and material from two forts, Yako, on the Takn River, and McLaughlin, on Milbank Sound, which the company had decided to abandon. By the first of June he was back and the work proceded apace. The fort was ready for occupation in October. The Indians from far and near had looked on its erection with unfriendly eyes, but had not attempted to interfere with the fifty resolute men, who watchful and well-armed went quietly on with their work. Fort Camosun was on the eastern side of the inlet directly opposite the village of the Songhees, which was about four hundred yards off. It consisted of a square one hundred and fifty yards on each side enclosed by cedar pickets eighteen feet high. At the angles were two block houses or bastions, and within the enclosure were dwellings, storehouses and workshops. Walls and buildings had been erected without nails. Wooden pegs were used in some places but generally the timbers were so carefully fitted together as not to need fastening

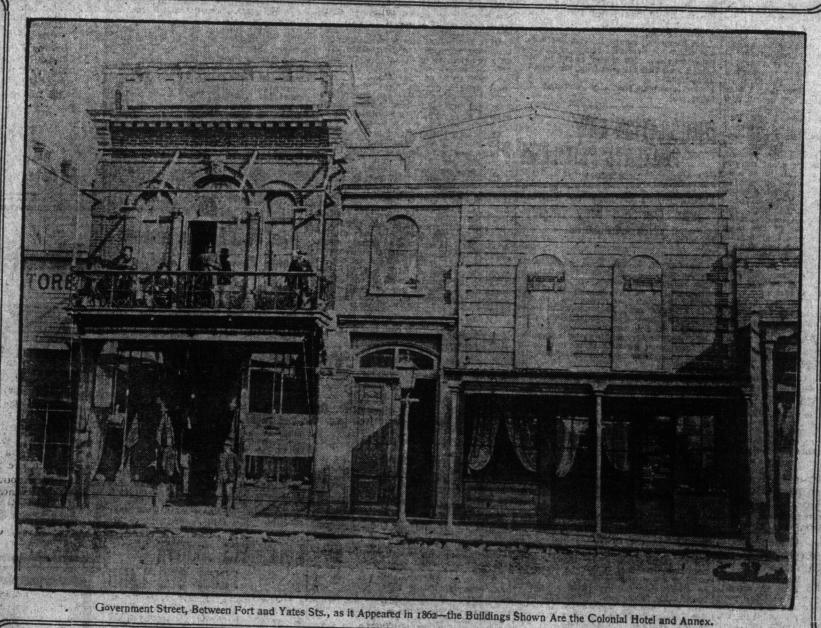
Charles Ross, who was put in charge of the new fort, only lived a few months, and was succeeded by Roderick Finlayson. This gentleman entered the company's service when a boy and held several important positions on Story of the Founding of Fort Victoria by Officers of the Hudson's Bay Company—Some Inter-esting Historical Data

with perfect integrity and thoroughness. Like with venison, most of the Hudson's Bay men, Finlayson was company selder a Scotchman. His position at Fort Camosun called for a brave heart and a clear head. The following story will show that he possessed

company seldom interfered in the quarthe Indian tribes with one another. There was one exception. Indians must not be molested on their way to both. The company had commenced to culti- or from a fort on a trading expedition. A litvate a large farm near the fort and cattle were sent from Oregon to stock it. These cattle gits came from Whitby Island to trade at

It has been said that the Provisions were sent not only to the company's forts in less favored places, but Russian vessels were loaded with wheat, beef and mutton for Sitka. Whaling ships sometimes called in at Esquimalt for provisions but the fleet found the Sandwich Islands the most convenient port of call.

In 1845 there was talk of war between Eng-



were wild and the Songhees Indians found some of them roaming in the woods and killed them. When Finlayson found this out he ordered his dishonest neighbors to pay for the stolen cattle, but they refused. "Why should they not hunt cattle as the white men hunted

the deer?" asked threatened to close the fort gates on the Songhees, but they, feeling sure of the help of the Cowichans, threatened to batter them down and force their way through. They, accordingly, began to fire at the fort walls with their muskets. Finlayson let them shoot away till they were tired, not allowing his men to fire a shot in return. Then he called the chief and said: 'What would you do? What evil would you bring upon yourselves? . . . Know you not that with one motion of my finger I could blow you all into the bay? And I will do it, too. See your houses yonder? And in-

stantly upon the word a nine-pounder belched forth with astounding noise; a large load of grape shot tearwhich it was

pointed. The poor savages were terribly frightened, for they thought some of their wives and children were killed. But Finlayso powerful and so near a neighbor gave up the Pacific Coast. He spent the greater part of a long life in the city of which the fort he now commanded was the beginning. He performed the many duties which fell to his lot wives and clinteren were kined. But Piniay son had sent beforehand to warn them away from danger. This object lesson accomplished its purpose. The cattle were paid for and in future the Indians contented themselves

Fort Camosun. Now the Skagits and Song- land and the United States. Both countries hees had long been enemies. The braves of the claimed the territory west of the Rocky Mounlatter tribe, seeing the Skagits leave the fort tains between latitudes 42 degrees and 54 degates, laden with the white men's goods, set upon them and robbed them. When Finlayson heard of the outrage, he ordered the Songoutrage, he ordered the Song- in 1846 by the Oregon Treaty, which made the the savages. Finlayson hees to return the goods at once or they would 49th parallel the boundary between the mainland of British Columbia and the



GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, AS IT APPEARED IN 1858

Extract from Victoria Gazette.—The above view of Government street was taken a short time previous to the removal of its most prominent feature—the old Bastion—located at the eastern angle of the stockade of the H. B. Co.'s Fort. The obstruction has since been taken away from the line of the street, leaving a clear sidewalk on the West side.

West of the inclosure is a small building erected since the "Fraser Fever" populated the town, and used as a postoffice and custom house. The next to it, originally designed for the purpose indicated over the porch, has been somewhat altered, and is now occupied as a residence by Lieutenant-Governor Moody and family.

On the opposite side of the street, several changes have taken place since the foregoing was placed in the render it less perfect in detail than if its characteristics were brought down to the present writing. The principal Captain Dodd (of the H. B. Co.), the large building of Captain Stamp, the store of Wm. B. Smith. Esq., and the erected in Victoria.

of grape shot tearing into splinters / Windsor hotel property, is situated on the corner of Government and Courtenay streets, opposite the postoffice,
and is owned by Mr. Stephen Jones.—Editor Colonist.] longer be the dis-tributing centre for the Northwest

their booty.

Fort Camosun prospered from the first. Four years after its establishment there were three hundred acres of land under cultivation.

During the excitement quite a fleet of warships visited Esquimalt. In the meantime the Hudson's Bay Company had, in 1845, changed the name of their fort to Victoria, and as many of the streets of the city have been called after these ships, their names may be of interest. They were the Cormorant, the Fisguard, the Con-

United States and

gave Vancouver

Island to Eng-

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treaty Great Bri-

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right to the terri-

tory on the Low-

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States territory

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its ports must pay

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try. This did not

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saw, what they

couver could no

stance, the Inconstant, the Herald and the Pandora. Kane street recalls the name of a naturalist who visited the coast in early days. In 1849, the year when James Douglas took charge of Fort Victoria, the only building out side the fort was a small dairy at the head of

We will leave the Hudson's Bay people to improve their farm, which occupied the land now covered by the principal streets of Victoria city, care for their quickly increasing flocks and herds, pursue their trade with the Indians and extend their commerce, while we see what was going on in the interior in these last days of the fur-trading period.

The editor of the Colonist has received the following extremely interesting and valuable letter regarding early days on the west coast of Vancouver Island:

Sir,—With pleasure I have read in your edition of March 7th an account of Mr. Carmichael's report of a recent exploratory tour, in which, under the heading of "Historical," there are several items that are not accurate; and it is as well to explain now, as there are, to the best of my belief, only two men alive, Mr. G. M. Sproat and myself, that know the correct account.

In 1857 I and a man named Laughton were trading at Pachina, San Juan Harbor, when the brig Island Queen, Capt. Stamp, anchored in the harbor. The captain came ashore, stating that he was looking for timber. He was much impressed as to the size and quality of the timber. He suggested that we should hire Indians to get spars out for him. He was impressed that it was impossible with the limted means and appliances at our command. He then started for Victoria, from there to Puget Sound, eventually making a contract with the Port Gamble mill company to supply him spars. Some time after he returned to England, and then back to Victoria.

In the spring of 1860 he purchased the schooner Reporter, renaming her Meg Merschooner Reporter, renaming her Meg Merrilies, appointing the writer captain of her; later on went to Barclay Sound, taking with him two timber cruisers—Jeremiah Rogers and John Walton. On arriving at what is now called Alberni, he sent the two men up the river prospecting for timber. They re-turned the same night, Rogers giving a most favorable account of the size and quality, but Walton's account of the timber was very indifferent. Captain Stamp was satisfied with

Rogers' report and returned to Victoria.

The schooner made several trips to Albemi during the summer, carrying down men, timber and provisions; later on started down with a number of men and a quantity of stores to build the mill. Captain Stamp and Mr. G. M. Sproat also on board.

On arriving at Alberni found the barken-tine Woodpecker, from London, anchored there loaded with machinery, etc., for the mill (the Woodpecker was wrecked shortly after on the Columbia River Bar); also some pas-sengers, engineer, blacksmith, cooper and two

The Indians were camped on the mill site and refused to vacate the land. Captain Stamp ordered me to haul the schooner broadside to the beach and to load the two guns. The Woodpecker also did the same. Then he ordered them to leave or he would destroy their They left in a hurry and the mill was built and soon was cutting timber and shipping spars for some years. Then the mill was shut down, the machinery was sold to the Port Gamble Mill Company, taken away and erected at Port Gamble; and the mill, abandoned some years after, was destroyed by fire. The company owned a small tug, the Diana, and the Thames, which was taken to Honolulu, from there to Japan, by the late Captain Devereaux, and there sold; also a schooner built at and called Alberni.

T. PAMPHLET.

PIONEER EXPERIENCES

around Puget Sound. The Hudson's Bay Com-pany held many Rev. Dr. Robson, the first Methodist missicnary to land on Vancouver Island, related his pioneer experiences to a large audience in ing stations in this region and Vancouver the other evening; and in the course of his address told many most interestowned many fine ing stories of the early days of the province of farms. By the British Columbia. Forty-nine years ago Dr. Robson stood on the deck of the steamer Patreaty it was left in possession of all its property. cific and heard fired the cannon that notified Victoria that the ship was off Deadman's Point. A skiff put off and rowed the party ashore. Dr. Robson sprang out to help the But as Oregon be-came United others out, and so was the first of the mission-aries to land. Said he, in his address: "We' landed close to Deadman's Point, and it has often struck me that British Columbia has too many of these gruesome names. There was a Murderer's Bar on the Fraser River, and I can say what many of you cannot—I have been on both sides of Hell's Gate and have come out

suit the company, Dr. Robson paid a high tribute to Governor Douglas, a commanding figure in the early history of British Columbia. "The Hudson had long feared, that Fort Van-Bay officers were all men of indomitable courage," he said, "and Douglas was every inch a man. Of splendid physique and with magnificent shoulders, he looked a truly regal figure when dressed in the uniform which his position as Course the second sec tion as Governor of the two colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia called for. He had lived almost all his life among the Indians and well knew how they were impressed by a little show. I remember once when he went up the Fraser on the old Beaver to visit an Indian camp, he was taken ashore in state in a small boat and carried to the scene of the conference on the shoulders of his men.

and is sometimes large or small, by be of a size con ony system is eco (a) Of the cl Many poultry h capacity, but su donald College mer with an out hen. The plan derstand how to of single board the roosts are. the foundation. feet by 12 feet, a A ceiling of b apart, is used to Eleven hundred build the house mer might build the south, the do (b) No perma yarding needed

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—Jeremiah Rogers
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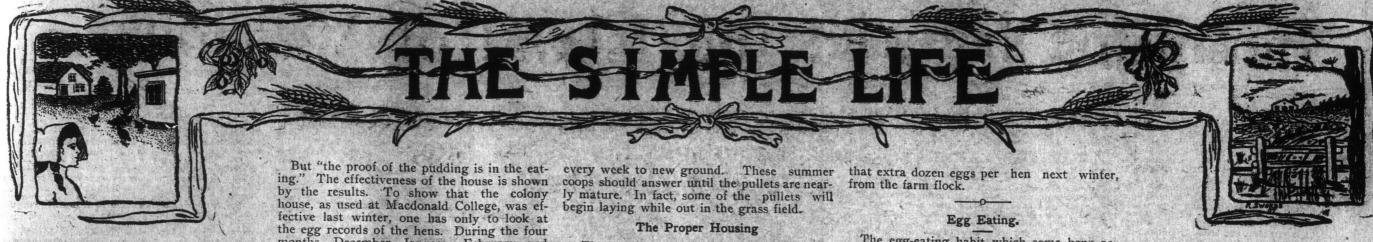
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RIENCES

st Methodist mis-ver Island, related large audience in ing; and in the any most interest-of the province of ne years ago Dr. f the steamer Panon that notified, off Deadman's owed the party out to help the rst of the missions address: "We" Point, and it has Columbia has too es. There was a River, and I can t—I have been on id have come out

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WITH THE POULTRYMAN

The Colony Hen-House.

OMETIMES Terms used in agricultural bulletins are not always completely understood by the reader. The system of poultry farming recommended by the Macdonald College of Agriculture is that of the colony house plan. Mr. F. C. Elford, of the Macdonald Col-

ege, thus describes it. A colony house is a house built large enough for one flock of hens, and is sometimes made movable. It may be large or small, but, if made to be moved, must be of a size convenient for moving. The colony system is economical, because:

(a) Of the cheapness of the construction, Many poultry houses cost \$5 to \$10 per hen capacity, but such a house as used at Macdonald College can be built by a handy farmer with an outlay of not more than \$1 per hen. The plan is simple, and anyone can understand how to put it up. The house is built of single board siding, except the end where the roosts are. Two skids act as runners for the foundation. The floor for 25 hens is 8 feet by 12 feet, and the studding is 6 feet clear. A ceiling of boards, placed several inches apart, is used to hold straw stored in the attic. Eleven hundred feet of lumber is required to build the house used at the college, but a farmer might build with less. The window faces the south, the door the west.

(b) No permanent fences are required. The yarding needed to properly yard poultry houses in a continued house is considerable, and often costs half as much as the house. All the fence required where the colony house is used on the farm is a few rods of movable fence that may be used to confine pullets to this house until they know their home.

(c) Less feed is required in the colony house system. I do not know that a hen housed in the colony house will eat less than if she were confined in a continuous house, but I mean that less feed will have to be given her, as the colony house can be placed at any point throughout the farm where feed may be gong to waste. The house can be taken into the orchard, moved onto the pasture-field, or onto the stubble after the harvest, and much feed can be thus utilized that would otherwise

(d) The colony house system requires less labor. Again, I wish to qualify my statement. When I say that it requires less labor, I do not mean that 100 hens in colony houses can be fed with less labor than 100 hens in a continuous house, but I mean that the system of housing poultry in colony houses lends itself to methods of feeding that requires less labor to carry out. During the summer-time, when housed in colony houses, and having free range, can be fed very profitably by the hopper system. With the hopper system the labor entailed in feeding poultry is very light.
The feed can be put in the hoppers once a
week, which is practically all the time re-

quired for feeding. Labor is also saved in the cleaning of the houses. Where the houses are scattered throughout the fields, the bulk of the manure is spread by the hens themselves where most ! needed, and the remainder, when cleaned out of the houses, is spread immediately on the ground. This not only saves the labor of hauling from the poultry house to the field, but the full value of the manure is thereby re-

The colony house is also effective. Any system of housing poultry may be economical, but if it is not effective it is not practicable. What we mean by an effective poultry house is a house that meets the conditions. In this country we have extremes of temperature—a temperature that runs from 90 degrees above to 25 degrees below, and, to have a satisfactory poultry house, it must be suitable anywhere between these extremes. The colony house has proven effective, no matter how cold or how hot the temperature is. No time of the year but the colony house, with a little manipulation, can be made to meet climatic conditions. Early in the spring, when we require sunshine inside the house, it can be moved where the sun shines upon it all day ong. Later in the spring, when shade is required, it can be moved to a shady locality. When food is going to waste on other parts of the farm, the house can be moved to the feed. In winter the house can be brought up near the feed room for convenience and shelter. No matter how hot it is in the summer, the poultry can be kept cool by the shade of the orchard or by raising the nouse and allowing the poultry to go under. No matter how cold the temperature, the poultry can be kept comfortable because of he ideal system of ventilation which can be used. The straw above and the window open most every day in the winter-time gives resh air and a dry atmosphere that can only cobtained where houses are so constructed that the window can be open every day.

months, December, January, February and March, the egg yield from the flock was a trifle more per month than the average per month during the rest of the year. The house, though it did not keep the hens warm, kept them healthy—there was no sickness, and the eggs in the spring from those hens that laid in the winter had a high percentage of fertility, the chicks hatched were vigorous and healthy, and, for the first four weeks of their lives only one chick in ten died.

THE FARM FLOCK

There are many farms where more profit should be made with the free range poultry flock. Most farms have a few hens, but they et their living as best they can, returning little or no profit. I notice that when the woman on the farm has the eggs for her personal benefit the fowls get good attention and bet-ter feed. How should the farm flock be main-

Have a Uniform Flock

The farm flock ought to be of one size and color. There is not time and room to carry several breeds. A flock of uniform good looks will receive better care than one of mongrel made-up. Interest is maintained, pride is stimulated, when you look out on a flock that pleases your eye. I would not even advise a cross of two pure bred breeds. This would call for the keeping of two breeds in order to supply breeding birds for making the cross, year after year. These crosses make fine layers and good table birds but should never be used for any breeding purposes.

Most farmers desire to market the cockdo its best work with the smaller breeds but the usual farm flock is better made up of one of the American breeds. So long as half the chicks hatched are cockerels, just so long will the five to seven pounds. Birds be in demand. A Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock cockerel should sell for enough at seven months of age to pay its cost and the cost of a sister pullet. The pullets should go into winter quarters. The pullets should go into winter quarters without cost, except for labor.

The Best Variety to Choose for All Purposes I fail to see where the color question can bother. There is the single color of the White, Black and Buff Wyandotte, the same in Plymouth Rocks. There are the two color birds, such as Golden and Silver Wyandottes, the new Columbian Wyandotte, as well as the od old standby-the Barred Rock. I have not named them all. Certainly you can find the variety of your desire in the Standard.

The farm flock should be made up of more than just birds of standard requirements. They should be also business birds. Egg laying qualities should have been bred into every fiber. There is as much difference in the laying powers as in the color of two varieties. re is just as much need of paying attention to egg laying abilities as to shape and comb. It pays for the farmer/who keeps a few hens in a single flock to inquire as to the egg records of the parent stock. Then these birds market condition with little attention, are be given. worth considering in stocking up the farm.

Big Showings May Be Made From a Small Start

It does not take many birds for our founda-tion work on the farm. If you have ten good breeding birds to make up your breeding pen for 1908 you have all the start required. If you are not satisfied with the quality of the fowls running around your building, I advise the buying of six to ten pullets and a cock. This number of birds ought to supply eggs enough to hatch and raise one hundred chicks. Personally, I have raised over rone stundred chickens from two hens in four months' time, where I could use an incubator. The larger number of breeders permits you to get the chickens out in two months instead of four. The farm chicks do best when hatched in April and May. If possible to get a good hatch out in middle March, the second in late May, one brooder would hold all the chicks. Usually the farm can use to advantage two good brood-

The early chicks will be large enough to be put out in the grass field, in roosting coops, as soon as the hay goes to the barn. The ranging chicks will get half the feed themselves and become sturdy with the exercise. If these ranging chicks are given hoppers of grit, meat scraps and wheat, corn or barley, and are also supplied with good drinking water, they will need little attention. Open the coops and fill the water dish in the early morning. Make sure hoppers are filled. At dark close the

When the cockerels are large enough to be profitable to market all except a few of the best should be sold. It's the pullets, not the cockerels, that are needed on the farm. To have to yard and care for a lot of large cockerels all through the summer and fall is too much to ask of the farmer or his wife. It is the forty, sixty or one hundred laying pullets that pay the grocery bill of the farm.

The roosting coops need moving a few feet

The poultry house on the farm is simple in construction. It ought to be inexpensive, simple in arrangement, and suited for winter work. It may be a building apart from the others, or placed on the south side of barn or shed. I have seen good results when the farm flock was kept in the dry cellar of a side hill barn. Unless the cellar is dry, sunny and free from ammonia, it is not suitable for poultry housing.

Successful poultry keeping on the farm is impossible without good winter housing. The flock that roosts in the loft; under the corn house; or on the farming tools in the shed, is seldom a paying one. Neither is a flock profitable unless given a ration that is full body supporting and rich in egg making foods. Both food and housing need thought in the planning. The detached house can be quickly built. It need not be of heavy construction but should be not be in the state of the support of the supp but should be wind tight on sides, rear and roof, as well as water proof.

A handy size is twelve by twenty-four feet. Seven feet high in front, five feet in rear, with roof sloping to rear. This gives plenty of sunny front, and the rain and melting snow, drops to the back of house. Less snow gathers in front of such a building, and the sun will soon remove what is there. In most locations the door is best put in the east end of the louse. The front can be partly glass and partly cloth. The cloth window has solved the problem of ventilation and getting rid of dampness. It ought not to be overlooked in the making of the farm hen house. The twelve by twenty-foot hen house needs a cloth cover-ed opening of about three by four feet. This is ample for night ventilation, but must be aided in daytime and sunny hours by windows and door.

Little is required in the way of furnishing this farm poultry bouse. Tight droppings boards, roosts and nests should be simple and convenient to handle. Feed boxes, dusting place, and water dish is the remainder of the

Utilizing the Farm Waste

The farm flock has one advantage over the village plant or the large farm. There are large quantities of barn waste, chaff from grain crops. There is no trouble in finding litter for scratching purposes. Much of this litter is likely to be weed seeds, grain and dry hay and clover leaves. The siftings from the oat, barley, wheat and rye crops come in handy to save buying and add variety to the ration. The farm flock can range out to advantage into the corn field in the summer as well as work in the garden after crops are harvested. The hens will find "pleanings" to give half the to give nair the food needed. When the shut-in days arrive the bottom of the house needs filling in with a half foot of litter. This needs little addition records of the parent stock. Then these birds for a month, when another half foot can be that round out early as cockerels, get into added. In this litter all the whole grain is to

Supplying the Needed Protein

The food supplied to the farm flock should be what is needed to balance up that obtained the birds in field and litter. There is usually a low supply of animal food available on the farm. The growing chick and the laying pullet, need more meat than can be found on range or in the waste. Either green cut bone range or in the waste. Either green cut bone or good meat scraps are required for best results in growth and eggs. The average farmer or his wife, can not afford to neglect the using of animal food of some kind. Skim milk or butter milk will help out. If milk and cut bone are not to be had, then the scraps furnish all that is required. The convenient box or hopper should be kept filled with good meat scraps and the hens have access at all times to it. I have also known farmers to have a kep. it. I have also known farmers to have a hopper filled with a dry mash made as follows: Four parts bran, two parts commeal, one each of middlings, gluten and linseed meal. If to this dry mash is added one part by measure of meat scraps, the whole mixture is suitable to scald and feed wet once or twice a made for scald and feed wet, once or twice a week for variety. If pepper or ginger seem needed at any time they can be mixed into either dry or wet mash.

While snow and ice water do not always stop the coming of eggs they are not recom-mended for steady use. On the contrary, I believe it better to give water as it comes from pump or faucet. There is little absorption of water until it has warmed up to the temperature of the body, making necessary more heat forming food to warm up snow and ice water. With all feeds running high in price we cannot afford to stint our flock in quality or quantity of water. Clean water dishes, filled once or

twice a day in winter, help bring the eggs.

Comfortable houses, thoughtful care, balanced feeds, will give the full egg basket, if the hens have been bred along egg lines. Bt with the breeding stock enough to know something of the laying of the individual her. Select the breeding pen with care. the breeding stock enough to know something money. The other 180 owners were losing of the laying of the individual hen. Select the money on their small-yield herds. The lesson breeding pen with care. It will help produce is plain. The conclusion is inevitable.

The egg-eating habit which some hens acquire is one of the troubles of the poultrykeeper. Its prevention is easier to apply than the cure, as sometimes the best way to affect a complete annihilation of this habit in the flock is to kill the worst cases.

One hen becoming addicted to this eggeating habit will soon get the others to doing the same thing until more eggs are broken, eaten and destroyed than are saved. Besides thus reducing the revenue, the nests and quarters become foul and the hens take on more of the appearance of vagabonds than peaceful biddies whose highest ambition is to leave a nice, bright, clean egg in the nest each day for about 250 days out of the year. It is perhaps true that hens become egg-eaters argely because of a lack of something in their feed. Hens need their rations balanced just the same as the animals on the farm. They need a meat supply, and nitrogenous foods in the winter season to replace the bugs, worms, seeds and grasses of summer. Hens not being supplied with proper food, and once get-ting the taste of their eggs through accident-ally breaking one or finding one that has been frozen, will soon learn to break fresh eggs for themselves and also teach their sisters the

As said at the beginning, prevention is much more easily applied than a cure. Gathering the eggs each day and having dark nests will aid materially in reducing the number of broken eggs, which is the starting point of the habit with most hens. If the nest is so dark that the hens cannot see the eggs, they will not stay long enough after laying, and if an egg becomes broken they can not see it to eat it. Nests in which the eggs roll out of the hen's nests are good. No hen is wise enough to fool the mechanism of one of these nests.

Where hens break sound eggs by pecking them, some people claim to have had good results and even to have effected a cure by placing two or three porcelain eggs on the henhouse floor and around the yards. The biddy of egg-eating tendencies will peck away at these until she hurts her beak, when the taste for fresh eggs is apt to vanish. Other poultry raisers advise something like the following: Remove one end from several eggs and pour out the contents. Make a mixture of flour, ground mustard and red pepper, adding a little water to hold the materials together. Fill the shells and place upon the floor of the henhouse. The hens will make a wild scramble for these prepared eggs, will gobble down some of the contents and will soon be gasping with open beaks. Follow up this treatment until the hens refuse to touch an egg. It seems, and perhaps is, somewhat severe. But no permanent ill effects will follow. The hens will soon learn that eggs are not so palatable as they had regarded them, and will desist from the bad habit. It is stated by practical poultrykeepers that positive cures have followed this method. It is worth trying.—Nor-West Farmer

AROUND THE FARM

The Small Yield Cow

AIRYING is depressed by one ele-ment that must forever stand in in the way to block the dairymen from success. That element is the small yield cow and the she steer that costs \$40 or \$50 a year for keep and returns her owner \$25 to \$35 for milk Many a milk producer, with a herd of 30 such cows, representing an investment of \$1,000 or \$1,200, is losing money regularly, and must lose as long as he insists on operating with such cows. He can invest his \$1,200 in, say, twelve cows that will cost \$100 apiece, and these cows will give him more milk than his 30 scrubs give him. He would save the feed of eighteen cows, with all the hard labor and other costs of their keep and he would be in other costs of their keep, and he would be in the way to make money. There is in sight no change in farm and market conditions that promises ever to put a profit into dairying carried on with cows that average 1,000 to 1,500 quarts of milk per head per year, and producers may as well open their eyes to this truth. This proposition to make milk with such cows is an absurdity, because it is proved beyond all possibility of doubt that they put more money into their milk than they can ever hope to get out of it when it is sold in the market. The student of milk production is surprised every day to observe what a large number of herds he will find that average less than 1,800 quurts of milk per head per year. The owners of these herds say that they cannot afford better cows. The truth is that they cannot "afford" these cows. One correspondent says that last summer, in a tour of over 300 so-called "dairy farms" he found less than twenty herds whose average yield was large enough to bring the cost of production inside of the net returns from their milk sold at the average price of the year. The twenty who owned those herds were making

Amount of Salt for Butter

There is a great value in having rules to go by, which simply means system, in what-ever we undertake. The salting of butter is an operation which many people, housewives and buttermakers, perform largely by guess work. Good buttermakers have found that when the butter is in a medium soft condition after being worked from three-fourths to an ounce of salt is not far from the correct amount. The amount of salt to add depends on the condition of the butter as to the amount of moisture it contains. The salt is not taken in by the butter fat, that is, it is not dissolved by it, as many suppose, but is dissolved by the moisture contained in the butter. Best results are obtained by allowing the butter to drain well after washing and then applying the salt. In no case should salt be added till the butter has assumed a gathered condition. It is also important to have the water evenly distributed through the mass of butter. Sometimes when the butter is not worked and washed well, there are pockets and crevices left full of water. In this case the butter will not be uniformly salted, but will be salty in streaks, the particles of butter near the pockets containing more salt than those farther away, If the practice of working the butter and getting it to a certain condition each time is followed, and then a definite amount of salt added, better and more uniform results will be

Roots for Horses

Roots are not used as a food for farm animals for the purpose of furnishing nutriment, but rather for satisfying the cravings of the thorse for succulent feed and for variety. So far as food value goes there are few crops less nutritious than turnips, carrots or mangles. Their composition would indicate that, as a feed, they have slightly less than one-third the feeding value of wheat straw. The value of roots in animal feeding is not, however, measureable by the quantities of digestible nutri-ments they contain, but rather through the action which they have on the digestion and assimilation of the other materials fed. A horse subsisting on oat straw will derive from his fodder a larger proportion of nutriment, if he is given along with the straw some succu-lent feed such as roots. The manner in which a succulent food aids the digestive and assimilative organs to more thoroughly perform their work has never been clearly agricultural chemists, but the fact that they do aid these organs in this work has been recognized by feeders for many years. For horse feeding, carrots have always been regarded as peculiarly well adapted, but carefully conducted experiments have shown that mangles and turnips are quite as readily eaten by the horse and quite as valuable in maintaining condition during the winter season. In this country where roots are used in horse feeding it is generally turnips or mangles that are fed. These are more easily grown than the carrots, yield more heavily per acre, are harvested with less labor and relished quite as much by the animals. One or two thrown into the manger every day is sufficient and it is surprising how efficacious roots are even in small quantities like this, in maintaining the thrift and condi-

Potatoes have been used in horse feeding to some extent where other feed was scarce. They may be steamed, lightly mashed, and mixed with cut straw. They are not as satisfactory as roots for horses.-Whip.

Dairy Notes

The real genuine milking stool is made to sit upon while milking the meek-eyed kine. Used as a corrective in misunderstandings, it causes a cow to give up her milk, instead of give it down. A dish of meal is the better Hague court.

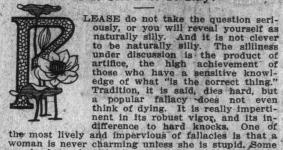
When cows have free access to salt at all times, they will keep in better health, will give more milk and the cream from this milk will have a better flavor and keep sweet longer, than when they do not get any at all, or receive it only at intervals.

Cleanliness in the stable is desirable at all times, but especially at milking time the stable should be clean and free from dust. The udder, teats and flanks of the cows should be well brushed before milking. Only bright, clean tin pails should be used to milk in. Galvanized pails are difficult to keep clean, and bad flavors have been traced to their use.

The cows should have at all times an abundant supply of pure water to drink. When cows are compelled to drink the water of swamps, muddy ponds or sluggish streams and ditches, in which there is decaying animal matter, including their own droppings, there is a constant menace to their health, and unless the cows are in good health, they cannot give first-class milk. Moreover, the mud, often full of foul germs, which collects on the legs, flanks and udders of the cows and falls into the milk at the time of milking, is a direct source of infection.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

Is It Clever to be Silly?



woman is never charming unless she is stupid. Some people, betraying bluntly their idea of what should determine a woman's attitude towards life, add that "men don't like women who think." This hoary popular fallacy is forever lifting its wicked old head woman is never charming unless see is supple, some people, betraying bluntly their idea of what should determine a woman's attitude towards life, add that "men don't like women who think." This hoary popular fallacy is forever lifting its wicked old head and encouraging thousands of silly girls to be even more silly than mature intended or desired when start with the read of the world, however, assures us that there is much the world, however, assures us that there is much the world, however, assures us that there is much the world have a subject to the bore the most dangerous. Of course, a woman should not betray her intelligence when she is trying to attract a husband, especially when the possible husband is younger in years than she is. She must conceal that she is wise when following the chase. But when the quarry is caught, and the position of capturer and captured are modified, it is not the childish, brainless, thoughtless woman who has the best of things. Woman, when man is once hers, has to think a great deal or she will never be able to keep him. You can't even keep a cat or a bird without some thought. The cult of silliness is, all the same, rather like the cult of deformed feet, or black teeth, or tatooed faces, or shayen heads. No one could endure these things if they were natural. Yet there are countries where such physical defects are cultivated as a sign of distinction and high breeding. There is really very little difference between mutilating the body because fashion has decreed that tatooed faces, or crumpled feet acuse and the such as the such as the such proposed when we leave the fallacy that owner, we have the man and woman game and deal with life which—shall we say unfortunately?—Is not all love and marriage, we find the fallacy that women should never think seriously pressing very hardly on them. W

Fashion's Fancies

"A woman's dress, it's said, "from scarf to sole From toque to toe, from lingerie to locket. Should, tout ensemble, make a perfect whole." It often does so—in her husband's pocket.

The French woman is a much daintier person than her more prosaic English sister. She has her breakfast and does her morning writing and housekeeping in the prettlest tiseuse—a two-piece garment that is infinitely less slovenly than our ordinary dressing gown. Both she and her household abhor marking ink, and every article of underwear, as well as hand-kerchiefs and house linens, are marked beautifully in red, white or blue color, as is most suitable. Unfortunately, few English girls are taught this most useful accomplishment as they should be. French women are, of course, exceptionally clever enbroiderers, as well as apt with their needles, which they use with great skill in all kinds of fancy and plain needlework, though, as regards the talent, nothing can surpass the lingerie made and embroidered by Irish nuns and peasants, whose work is very much more durable The French woman is a much daintier person than and peasants, whose work is very much more dural than the ordinary nainsook that comes from Paris.

pass the lingerie made and embroidered by Irish nuns and peasants, whose work is very much more durable than the ordinary nalusook that comes from Paris.

Toques promise to be fashionable during the early spring, and in London toques of maramout feathers are the latest extravagance of fashon. Lovely as the marabouts are, when used as feathers, they are not so successful, if priceless, as toques. Swansdown and grebe, at the moment, are also much used for millinery, emerald green and russet, brown tulle hats, with high crowns and flat brims, adorned in front with a wonderful multi-colored bird in harmonizing tones, all worn in the afternoon at small functions, and having the crowns encircled with a band of embroidered velvet, mole-colored and grey, and black satin. Colored hats, some with wired net and gathered crowns, are among the most attractive of the large hats, and these are generally trimmed with large, fancy feather mounts. As in many of the newest Paris model gowns, two colors are effectively combined, such as mole and turquoise, blue and pink, black and emerald green, and brown with dull pink. So this idea is repeated on the spring millinery. A very lovely dinner gown of the palest grey silk collenne has a wide band of steel and fine bugle embroidery on filet net down the front and round five hem, and the design is intersected with blue bebe velvet ribbon, the skirt being made up over pale blue soft satin, veiled in mousseline de soie. The round decolletage is draped in grey chiffon, below which comes a band of exclusite steel and bugle embroidery worked on pale blue velvet, which continues over the shoulders and across the back, it being further elaborated with medallions of silver late, from the centre of which depends a silver tassel. The quite simple sleeves are of black net, edged with Chantilly lace, as are the majority of the evening sleeves. Very lovely are the dinner dresses of soft white satin, with their tunic over-dresses of silver sequined and embroidered net and grey satin growns, with lon

is being revived on the new coats. Wing sleeves to evening dresses, all finished off with tassels of gold and silver. Tea gowns have become indoor dresses. They are most picturesque, borrowing their styles from the Japanese, the Indian dancing girls, the Roumanians and the Greeks. Skirts are growing tighter, if possible, and the loose tunics serve but to reveal the lines of the figure more clearly, as they are usually weighted with shot or heavy fringes. The short trotteur skirt is only cosidered for morning or ordinary wear. Visiting gowns are long and usually composed of filmsy fabrics worn over silk. Cloth skirts have kimono bodices cut out like lacework in cloth, worn over a velvet blouse the same color as the costume. Log rucked or tucked sleeves of chiffon are fashionable, and in cloth we have the sleeve buttoned on the outside of the arm from shoulder to wrist. The sleeve in many instances is a continuation of the shoulder of the bodice, like a kimono effect. Various devices are being resorted to to give this impression. The most popular is to place a band of trimming, starting from the neck, which reaches well over the shoulder; another is to cut the shoulder seam right out and connect the back and the shoulder seam right out and connect the back and the shoulder of the bodice by a series of velvet straps. Nothing stiff or heavy is now in favor, everything is supple, flowing and soft. The new colors are a trifle crude, but the eye will get accustomed to them in time. There are the natilier and Delft blues, Chinese pink, buff and yellows, golden tans, vivid purples and petunias, and a host of intermediate shades. Beadwork is having a great revival, and we are promised any amount of beadwork trimming, bags, chains, beits, and bracelets.

Paisley and Indian scarves should not be cut, as scarves will be most fashionable this spring, not only to wear round the shoulders, but to wind round the hips for princess and other evening gowns. Old lace and furs are the liny lace butterfles of real Valenciennes lace, is being revived on the new coats. evening dresses, all finished off with

The House Beautiful

On Furnishing a Snug Little Flat

On Furnishing a Snug Little Flat
We will consider that the flat is diminutive, or
at any rate that only a few of the fooms will be
furnished to start with by the new people who pronose to occupy it. The flat is entered by a broad
doorway leading into a rather wide passage, lighted
at the side by a window. From this passage opens
out, first the sitting room, behind this a small bedroom, and right at the back a large bedroom; between the two bedrooms comes the bathroom and
kitchen, everything very compact and comfortable,
and these are the rooms I propose suggesting furniture for.

kitches, everything very compact and comfortable, and these are the rooms I propose suggesting furniture for.

For the sitting room, as it faces north, I have chosen a pretty poppy red paper, with a freize of waving poppies and corn above the ivony picture rail. All the paintwork is ivory and the freplace consists of a white tiled recess in which stands a pretty little basket grate. The fender and fire irons are brass, likewise the coal cauldron. The carpet is a Turkey rur displaying the issual combination of red, blue and green, the former two-being more in evidente. There is ane large window in the room, and a smaller one at the side, and these are furnished with pretty frilled muslin curtains, with casement curtains of cream and red, which serve the purpose of blinds. Across one corner the plane is arranged, and at the back of it come two cosy easy chairs and the tea table with leaves which drop down, and this sused for the more important meals. Some particularly charming chairs, with and without arms, having rushed seats and prettily railed backs, in light oak form the chief seating accommodation, together with a couch covered with a -pretty red and white chintz, the cushions thereon being in various shades of poppy red. A dresser-sideboard of pleasing design occupies the centre of one wall, while close by the fireplace comes a remarkably pretty little writing table. It is made of light oak and has a drop-leaf, which makes a writing table, and various little shelves for bric-a-brac and any little treasured silver articles. A small boolcase and two small occasional tables complete the furnishing of this apartment; while the wall paper, over which trails a pretty design of Michaelmas, daisiss in natural colorings, the freize above the lvory picture rail being colored manue with washable distemper; a green carpet covers the floor over two-thirds of the apartment. At the further end of the some comes the bedstead of light oak with a green rug on either side. The bedroom suite is of artistic design, also, of cou

Children's Amusements

Avoidable Dangers

Children always look forward to having a good time, and what high-spirited boy or girl who can have such a luxury is not keen to possess a pony? I do not wish to enter into any argument as to the desirability of sport, but I firmly believe in riding being a very valuable acquirement in these wandering days, when no one can foresee what the future life of any child may be. The perfect pony is hard to find, and by this is not meant the fat, solemn Shetland pony or the Iceland steed, that carries the tinies in a chair saddle; but the animal suited for young riders, say from eight to fifteen. A boy's pony should be of the Exmoor type, easily gripped. A thick, stout animal is very bad for a boy. It may strain him, and certainly cannot be safely gripped by short legs. But a girl who rides on a side-saddle can do well with such a pony. The proportion of girls who ride astride is, however, on the increase. That question should be settled by their elders. My remarks are merely as to the animal which should he ridden. The most important part is that the animal should be reliable. As a race they are apt to be trickey. A quiet steed may not compare in looks with the dainty, smart, highly-bred rival, but which inspires its young rider with confidence, is the right thing, and when the young owners feel that they can control their mounts and have acquired an idea of the confidence which should exist between horse and rider, a good start has been made. But a bad accident, or even a nervous worry will do a great deal to spoil horsemanship. Children are often ashamed or too shy to say that they dread the ride that ought to be such a delight to them. Yet, if they do

not like it, probably no good will be done by forcing them to go, or laughing at their fears. Some are born to the saddle, others have to learn to like it, and some will never learn to like it.

Firearms are another source of great danger, if unwisely treated. It is, in my opinion, a really serious error to let children grow up ignorant of every thing connected with real guns and pistols—and allowed to shoot at each other, and domestic pets, with toy guns. Innumerable fatal accidents have resulted from this teaching, which might have been avoided. In a country house where guns and rifles probably abound, a child of seven or eight may begin the training and be taught to handle and carry an unloaded weapon properly, always impressing the old saying, "Never point a gun at any living thing you do not want to kill." Let any infinigement of this rule be sharply and severely punished. Playing with firearms may mean death, and a well-trained young-ster will soon learn to be proud of the fact that he is trusted with a real gun. The next lesson is the right and the wrong way of loading and the habit of drawing the cartridges before leaving gun, rifle or pistol ought to be insisted on. "I did not know it was loaded" has been too often the plea, when irreparable mischief has been done. Most of us have known of such accidents, and how hard they are to avoid. But all these matters and the art of shooting should be taught clearly and sensibly, and girls, as well as boys, may, with advantage, be trained to the use of firearms. In any woman's life there may come a time when such knowledge is invaluable. The teaching of childhood is rarely forgotten, and the proper way of handling a gun comes back—even after years—when perhaps there has been no chance of so doing. Half the accidents that happen to children are caused by want of training, and by nervous people who dread to let their children run the slightest risk, which so often leads to surreptitious ventures, undertaken in a most reckless fashion, and really most dangerous. A

Menu

A Substantial Dinner for the Month of March Stuffed and Baked Cod. Jugged Hare.

Broiled Cutlets and Spinnach.

Roast Beef.
Railway Pudding. Apple Maringue.
Curried Savory Toast. Leek Soup.

Required: Six to eight leeks, six large potatoes, one ounce of butter, celery seed, seasonings, one quart of milk.

Method: Remove the outer skins of the leeks and potatoes, melt the butter in a saucepan, put in the vegetables; cover lightly and let them fry without discoloring or burning; shake the pot frequently, add a little water, and let all cook until tender, seasoning with salt and pepper; a small bunch of herbs (or celery seed) tied in muslin. Rub the vegetables through a wire seive, return to the saucepan and add sufficient boiling milk to make the soup the right consistency; stir till all is boiling, then serve.

Hand croutons of fried bread with this.

Stuffed and Baked Cod. Required: A small cod of three to four pounds, two ounces of fat bacon, two ounces of suet, a teacupful of breadcrumbs, one egg, chopped parsley, a little thyme, a small onlon, half a lemon, pepper and little thyme, a small onion, half a lemon, pepper and sait.

Method: For this you should have a small fish weighing not over four pounds, have it cleaned and then fill with stuffing.

Bub the suct into the breadcrumbs add the chapping facen, heres to iten and seasoning, with plenty of black pepper ald sait.

When the fish is troubly stuffed, sew it up and bake it, basting it commonably with clarified dripping.

Garnish the fish with slices of lemon and parsley in sprigs.

Serve with egg sauce.

Note 1.—If cod is not to be obtained, i. e., one small one, the headpiece of a large one may be used instead.

Required: A tender hare, slices of fat bacon, two onlons, a carrot, a bay leaf, parsley, thyme, salt and pepper, one and a half pints of stock, forcemeat balls. Method: Cut off the head, legs and shoulders of a good-sized hare that has soaked in salted water. Then chop the body in half down the middle, and divide each into two or three pieces, season each and roll in flour.

Take the neck, liver and heart and use them for gravy, adding a slice of fat bacon chopped small, two onions, a carrot, a bay leaf, parsley, thyme, salt and pepper, covering all with a pint and a half of second stock or water.

After this has cooked slowly for two hours, strain it, thicken with flour rolled in butter, and color to a good brown.

Put the pieces of hare into the gravy and let them stew slowly until all the meat will come off the bones.

Serve with forcemeat balls and red currant jelly.

Note 2.—If the jugged hare is cooked too fast, it
will be entirely spoilt.

Boiled Cutlets and Spinnach.

Required: Five or six cutlets, two pounds of spinnach, one ounce of butter, pepper, salt, and a squeeze of lemon juice.

Method: Take as many cutlets as you wish to serve from a well-hung neck of mutton.

Scrape the bone clean and trim each cutlet into a nice shape.

Brush over with oil, and broll over a very clear fire.

Have ready some boiled spinnach, chop it very finely and reheat with a little butter, pepper and salt.

Make a mould of the spinnach along one side of the dish, with the cutlets along the other, and serve at once

is always a good substantial dish at this season, and it comes in useful cold at this time for sandwiches or hasty meals.

Place the meat in a good hot oven at first, which should cool later, and do not over-cook the joint.

Serve with a good horseradish sauce and boiled cabbages and potatoes.

Railway Pudding. Required: A teacupful of floor, one ounce of but-ter, one egg, half a teacupful of milk, tablespoonful of sugar, teaspoonful of baking powder, jam. Method: Mix the floor, sugar and baking powder together; rub in the butter, beat up the egg in the

Flavor to taste and beat all together for three minutes.

Pour in a buttered tin made hot.

Bake for ten or fifteen minutes in a sharp oven, turn out, divide in half, spread with jam, and serve pressed tightly together, with sifted sugar on the top.

Pour some sweet sauce round and serve;

Apple Meringue.

Required: Four large apples, tablespoonful of corn flour, two eggs, one gill of milk, one ounce of butter, rind of half a lemon, four tablespoonfuls of white fugar, a little pastry.

Method: Slice and stew the apples, and add the corn flour to the fuice by degrees.

Beat the yolks of the eggs in a gill of milk, and add to the apples. Stir in two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, a little finely chopped lemon peel, and a small piece of butter.

Line a pie dish with a short crust, and pour in the mixture.

mixture. Beat the whites of the eggs with two tablespoonfuls of sugar.

After the pudding has baked for forty minutes.

After the whites of eggs and sugar.

Return to the oven to set slightly brown.

Required: One ounce of autter, one saltspoonful of curry pewder, two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of milk, fried bread.

Method: Heat the butter in a stewpan. When this bolls add the curry powder and a little milk. Break two eggs in a basin, beat them a little, add to the ingredients in the pan, stir alltogether, add three tablespoonfuls of milk and salt to taste. Directly the mixture is thick, pile it on to squares of fried bread. Garnish with small dice of beetroot and serve.

Cream Buns.

A dainty to serve with the coffee is the following recipe for cream buns:

Put a gill of hot water into a saucepan with two ounces of butter and one ounce of sugar.

When all boils, add gradually two and a half ounces of finely sifted flour and stir quickly until the mixture is dry and stiff.

Take the saucepan off the fire and stir the contents for about ten minutes, then add two eggs, one at a time, beat the mixture thoroughly with a wooden spoon, and leave it to get cold.

Butter a baking sheet, lay the paste on it with a teaspoon in small round balls, the size of a large plum, and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes.

When cold make an incision in the sides of each, and fill with whipped cream, slightly sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

Sift white sugar over each bun before serving.

How to Preserve Green Figs.

How to Preserve Green Figs.

Small figs are best for this purpose.
Choose them not too ripe, and quite free from blemishes of any sort whatsoever. Wipe them well with a clean soft cloth, and then soak them in cold water for twenty-four hours, and then simmer gently in the same water until they appear tender, and then soak them again, for three days this time, changing the water each day.

They should now be soft enough to be easily plerced with a small blunt article, such as the head of a pin, for instance.

Next weigh them, and take as many pounds of sugar as you have of fruit, place it in a saucepan, allowing as many pints of water as you have pounds of sugar. Let it dissolve, and then place over a medium heat.

Stir in one teaspoonful of beaten white of egg.
As soon as the scum rises remove it.

Keep the sugar boiling till no more scum appears, and when it is quite clear, pass it through a clean place of musiln. and when it is quite clear, pass it infough a clear piece of muslin. Reheat the syrup, add the figs gently, simmer for twelve minutes, then turn out into an earthenware

bowl.

Leave for two days, add the grated rind of a lemon and a little ginger. Reheat the syrup and figs again, let it cool, reheat and cool again. Then divide the figs as carefully as possible, place in pots, cover with syrup, and tie down closely.

Comments of an Onlooker

Lady Violet Greville has been giving a Sunday paper for the benefit of her impressions of Queen Alexandra, and, of course, this delightful writer is fully competent to instruct us on this op any other subject, or social topic. If, on this particular occasion Lady Greville does not give us anything particularly new, she has jotted down a number of memorandums which will be read with pleasure. It is, of course, difficult to find anything to say about our adored sovereign lady which has not been said before. Everyone will agree with the remark that "when other ladies of less royal rank have shown indications of masculine proclivities, the Queen has always preferred the less demonstrative qualities, has discouraged the hooligan tendencies of society girls, and forbidden her maids of honor to romp or smokelcharettes."

The Downer Empress of Russia, the Empress Marib, will, in all dikelihood spend some weeks with Queen Alexandra during the King's absence on the Continent, and it is quite possible that the royal sisters will take a spring holiday together abroad.

A rather good story is told of a well known powel.

A rather good story is told of a well known novelist who was taking a friend to play his first round of golf. He didn't know a driver from a mastle, nor a bunker from a putting green; but by dint of hard slogging and removing an appreciable part of Scotland, he managed to get along for two of three holes, till at last he found himself in the bottom of a deep bunker. He descended and worked like a navvy, breaking several of his "sticks," and himself breaking out into violent perspiration and language. The caddie stood by in terror lest the infuriated "fiction monger" would make a bunker of the whole of that part of the links. At last, after looking round him carefully, he whispered in his ear: "Plek it oot, sir; pick it oot. There's naebody looking." And "pick it oot" the maker of fiction did.

A golf statistician calculates that no fewer than 6,006,000,000 shots were played on the links of the United Kingdom last year. The recording angel must have had a painfully busy time of it.

Someone having confided—confided is, of course, exactly the right word—to an interviewer that diffidence makes life a torture chamber, one begins to be glad for the first time that so few people in the modern world are diffident. Diffidence arises from a want of confidence in oneseif, and that is not a common failing nowadays. It would be unwise to assume much excellent virtue in the different spirit. It is generally terribly self-conscious—afraid to ask a policeman the way, because the whole street is looking, afraid to give an opinion, because it may not please the recipient, afraid to break the silence or initiate departure, even when a visit has been unduly prolonged. It isn't always easy to sympathize with the tortures which this want of initiative inflicts on its victim, for one knows that it springs from excessive introspection, and that is a curable disease. Directly a person's vision is turned outwards, unreasonable diffidence is bound to disappear.

The man who explained in a county court recently that he had been laid up for six weeks and nine days, reminds us of the Irishman who protested that he wasn't a regular, faith no! but he liked a little drop every evening of the week—and Sundays, too!

The art of criticism is not an art in which The art of criticism is not an art in which the present age excels. Some modern critics seem to think that criticism is the same thing as finding fault; others fail to establish a difference between criticism and eulogy. The severe critic and the gushing critic are two distinct types in England, and other places, too. And the artist can only pray to be delivered from both. The dramatic critic is peculiarly attached to the art of "fencing" his criticism, and is fond of the words "notwithstanding" and "however." It will demonstrate that although a young lady on the stage should study elocution and be more careful to articulate clearly, she has little to learn as an actress—and is altogether charming. One of the "fraternity"—as I believe the critics in the stail are nicknamed,—achieved immortal fame—as fame goes—by a brief notice in which, after applying the rod freely to a rising young actor, he finished his criticism by the qualification—"nevertheless, taken as a whole, his performance was superb"!

Birds as Pets

The Jay and the Magpie

Two particularly handsome British birds, which were formerly common in the woods of Great Britain, are the jay and the magpie. Unfortunately, both bear a bad character and reputation with the gamekeepers, who have consequently dedicated them to wholesale slaughter. Traps and guns are used in a mercliess fashion, so that the very unsightly object, "The Keeper's Tree," to be seen in many preserves in the Old Country is largely ornamented with the bodies of these two birds.

A favorite trap for the fay, is to place a thrush's nest and eggs on a little platform of turf, a few feet from the ground among the underwood, and surround whe nest with steel traps.

The jay certainly does destroy the nests and eggs of small birds, and occasionally also those of gama birds. Seidom, too, does it decline the temptation of fruit, besides helping itself freely to the peas in the garden. The Jay and the Magpie

garden.

But it is such a bright and beautiful bird, that it seems almost a pity that in many parts of the King-

dom, where it once was so plentiful, it is no longer to be seen nowadays.

In those places where the jay is still to be found, its presence can soon be detected by the harsh cries which it gives voice to, though through the whole of the breeding season it is quite silent.

This member of the crow family makes a very interesting and charming pet. It is not so readily or quickly tamed as the magple or jackdaw, but with a little patience it can be taught to whistle and pronounce several words. When intended for cage life, the jay, when possible, should be taken as a nestling, and reared by hand.

The food consists of meat cut into thin strips, scraps from the table, and occasionally barley-meal, made crumbly with milk, and plenty of fresh water for drinking and bathing purposes.

No one should ever think of making a pet of of caging a wild-caught magple.

Such a bird might become fairly tame with the flight feathers of one wing cut, and turned out in the garden. But it would not be the glossy, fine looking bird that has been reared from the nest by hand.

looking bird that has been reared from the nest by hand.

A young magple is easily reared by being fed every two hours on barley-meal made crumbly with milk, and lean raw meat, together with a few drops of water each feeding time.

When mature, the magpie will do well on the same food as a jay. The magpie is hardy and robust, living for years in confinement, if kept clean and in a good-sized cage.

A magple with a frayed or broken tail is a miserable looking object, and a cage that is too small for him completely spoils his appearance. The cage should be cleaned out daily, the floor being covered with dry sifted earth.

Dry earth is the best thing with which to cover the floors of the cages of birds of this description It is a good absorbent, and prevents all unpleasant smell, and keeps the bird's feet in good condition.

A hand reared magpie becomes perfectly docile and companionable. He is bold, sagacious and tricky, and, like the other members of his family, a born thief.

A tame magple, living in Kent, was in the habit of accompanying a coach, which changed horses at his master's house on the way to London—till it met the down coach, when it transferred itself to that vehicle and returned home.

Beauty Hints

Modern Elixir of Youth.

Modern Elixir of Youth.

The fashion in hairdressing as well as in dress in general is all just now in favor of the woman who is—well, no longer a girl—while there is no gainsaying the fact that her love of outdoor amusements and pursuits, and her power of keeping up her youthful enthusiasms are all points which have armed her against the dreaded enemy of avoirdupois—against which her aunts and cousins waged war so unsuccessfully in times gone by. The other extreme is, however, every whit as dangerous to the woman past her first youth, who is fired by laudable enthusiasm in her effort to conceal her age, and following in the wake of all her friends in her regime of diets and exercises, she is able to soften her angularities and prevent the hard lines of the face which are so apt to "give her away," even before her sum total of years should by rights cause her any uneasiness. To many women the milk cure represents the elixir of youth, when decreasing instead of growing weight proclaims the march of years. Hot milk on waking, hot milk in the morning, midway between breakfast and lunch, followed by cocpa-nibs and milk instead of tea in the afternoon. And and final "nightcap" of warm milk the last thing at night constitute the simple regime to which so many women owe their youthful vigor at the present moment. Another favorite remedy which is wonderfully; successful in cases where the milk cure is distilked is that of the apple treatment. This, after all, consists of nothing more elaborate than the juice of apples strained and sweetened very slightly, which is taken three or four times a day. To complete the apple cure, the curious notion was originated of rubbing the skin with cider, which, if it did nothing else to complete the rejuvenating process, at least made the skin delightfully soft and fresh, and white, too. Hot rooms are fatal to a complexion, which has to be watched and guarded. A "young" hand is another secret of perpetual youth which is never ignored now-adays, when, by means of expert massage and man

The Foolish Acorn. Under an oak an acorn lay
And cried to itself the livelong day:
"Oh, how I wish that I could be
A great big tree! Oh, me!" Oh, me!"

"You can, if you will, be a great big oak!
But years must pass; you must do like me—
I've told you how," said the big oak tree.

"Yes, yes, but it's cold and dark, I know, Down there in the earth where you'd have And I couldn't come up again till spring, And then I'd be a small green thing!"

"Well," said the oak, "there's no other way; I had to do it, and time files away "When one is working and growing too—You'd be a tree 'most before you knew."

But the acorn lay in the shade and sighed.
"I like it here, I don't want to hide
Away in the earth and work! Oh, me!
But I wish I were a great big tree!"

And the oak tree begged and advised—but no, The acorn wouldn't. It lay below, Crying again and again, "Oh, me, I wish I were a great big tree!"

So the months passed by; and at last when fall Was busy decking the oak tree tall with acorns new and a crimson dress, The old acorn died of idleness.

A Mothers' Meeting. A Mothers' Meeting.

"I beg your pardon," said the cow,

"But it would make you laugh
Could you but hear the cunning things
Said by my little calf.
She's only three days old; you'd scarce
Believe the thing was true;
That darling child has called me 'Ma-a-a-a!'
And once she murmured 'Moo!'"

"I beg your pardon," said the hen,
A bird of lofty mien;
But when my chickens tried to eat
A large plebeian bean,
They turned their little noses up—
The result made them weep—
They looked with scorn upon that seed
And loudly cried 'Cheap—cheap!'"

"I. beg your pardon," said the mare,
Whose colt was six days old,
"About this little son of mine
I could a tale unfold.
I asked him if he thought 'twould rain—
It was but yesterday—
He looked me in the eye and smiled,
And said, distinctly: 'Neigh!""

"I beg your pardon," said the dame,
Whose child had lived a year;
"Than mine your babes are younger far,
Much smarter, too, I fear.
I hate to tell the horrid truth—
Yet 'tis the thing to do—
My great big baby's never said
A single thing but 'Goo!'"

NOTE

Friday, March

Eight years ago of Paardeberg, in So the oldest of the box were but little childre had withstood all th had withstood all th the besieged cities. sistance roused the severy colony men ral ish flag.

The first Canadia

weary weeks in garr proved their value a that General Cronje River. An army of formed part set out capture, if possible, the assailants were scarcely more than s that the oldest veteral or greater courage among whom were se trenches at Paardeber and their gallant con the first to praise th honor due them.

The British nation the enormous quantitaken by the people the crime and povert. The parliament is try with many of the dri is harder to do becaus the means of living without paying them drinking among the than was the case in is looked upon as a greater number of the Esquimalt would no ing their journey act very few, if any, cour laws are not being salling of liques.

The Prince of Wa help Canadians keep their country. If Cha been far greater if al prising, as brave and founder of Quebec. ages, been the found For twenty-five

ror twenty-nee ; need New Brunswick place last week the great majority. Just ince got tired of Lib to understand.

More than two h Great went to Holla order that he might be order that he might be men in building ship the capital of Russia Archangel, on the W that Russia could ne she had ships to carr the furs, the leather were produced so abu The magnificent city built on the Neva, an great grain port. On an outet for the whe Russia was not satis planned to get a seap or on the Indian ocea an outlet for the pro ocean that led to throught have had a diff that her navy was no ships of Japan. No ships so that she will on see as well as on l ships so that she will on sea as well as on I that it will be imposums of money on the There has been no ou Persia, and both Tuthey do not intend to spirators who plotted as were condemned twas a young girl of a next ten years of her a mertiful sentence, the horrors of a Ruthis poor girl would fate of her comrades.

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A Japanese ship sa a load of supplies of Portuguese. The shi who believed the ar-tended for Chinese r Prina must apologize elease the ship, and the y the courts as to he loss caused. English business claims which Japan roads in Manchuria. o not hear a word

The business done that our quiet city is of money, and it is the improvement of money will be spent summer. The C. P.

Friday, March 13, 1908

besieged cities. The news of the successful re-tance roused the spirit of the Empire, and from ery colony men railied to the defence of the Brit-

The Prince of Wales is to come to Canada to help Canadians keep the three hundredth birthday of their country. If Champlain could see Canada today, would he be satisfied? Great as it is, it would have been far greater if all Canadians had been as enterprising, as brave and as faithful as Champlain, the founder of Quebec. Such men as he have, in all ages, been the founders of great nations.

• For twenty-five years the Liberal party have ruled New Brunswick, but at the election which took place last week the Conservative party won by a great majority. Just why the people of that prov-ince got tired of Liberal rule we are too far away

We learned some weeks ago that the Shah of Persia had taken away from his countrymen the liberties which his father had granted them. The people of that Far Fastern country have learned

liberties which his father had granted them. The people of that Far Eastern country have learned from Europeans that bomb-throwing is an almost sure way of removing one whom they hate. A bomb was thrown into the Shah's automobile. Three innocent men were killed, but the man who was looked upon as a tyrant escaped as he was not in his own automobile. Since the world began there have always been rulers among men. The father rules the home, the teacher governs the school. Boys themselves choose a leader, and in their games submit to the captain's orders. Long ago the people chose their strongest man to be their king and obeyed his laws. Whenever men have tried to do without laws and a governor, suffering and loss have been the result. Because there have been wicked rulers and unjust laws, many men have come to think that there should be no laws. They have gone about trying to kill the rulers and breaking the laws. They call themselves anarchists, and wherever they have gone they have done evil.

When the dry dock was built at Esquimalt, it was thought that it was large enough for any ship that would want to enter it for repairs. It is said that already it will be necessary to build another and larger one if Victoria is to have the profitable work of repairing the ocean going ships that visit our port. Very soon one of a French line of great ships which make trips round the world will come here from Yokohama. This ship could not be repaired at the Esquimalt dock. The building of a dock would be work for the Dominion government. The more trade there is here the more money will go to the Ottawa treasury. The whole of Canada as well as British Columbia is benefited by the trade of its western seaports.

A Japanese ship sailed from Kobe for Macao with load of supplies of war. Macao belongs to the cortuguese. The ship was selzed by the Chinese, who believed the arms and ammunition were insended for Chinese rebels. The Japanese say that thin a must apologize for the insult to her flag and elease the ship, and that then an inquiry will be made by the courts as to how much China ought to pay for he loss caused.

le loss caused,
English business men are not satisfied with the aims which Japan is making for control of railads in Manchuria. That large tract of country lay yet be the scene of another war before long. We not hear a word about what its own inhabitants

plentiful, it is no longer jay is still to be found, ected by the harsh cries sh through the whole of e silent.

e silent.

family makes a very
It is not so readily or
or jackdaw, but with a
sht to whistle and prointended for cage life,
be taken as a nestling,

t cut into thin strips, ccasionally barley-meal, i plenty of fresh water of making a pet of of e fairly tame with the cut, and turned out in not be the glossy, fine eared from the nest by

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broken tail is a miserte that is too small for ppearance. The cage the floor being covered

g with which to cover g with which to cover rds of this description prevents all unpleasant et in good condition. comes perfectly docile l, sagacious and tricky, of his family, a born

Cent, was in the habit ich changed horses at to London—till it met asferred itself to that

Youth. as well as in dress in of the woman who is—there is no gainsaying ramusements and purg up her youthful enave armed her against bis—against which her so unsuccessfully in me is, however, every in past her first youth, siasm in her effort to in the wake of all her and exercises, she is and prevent the hard pt to "give her away," rears should by rights many women the milk outh, when decreasing oclaims the march of it milk in the morning of the milk in the morning of the milk in the afternoon. It is the interest of the inter

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The business done in the banks in Victoria shows that our quiet city is prosperous. We have plenty of money, and it is being used in business and for the improvement of the city. A great deal of money will be spent on improving our streets this summer. The C. P. R. will probably build a new

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS station where the old Albion iron works used to be, and will certainly build new freight sheds. A new wharf is to be built near the C. P. R. dock, and is it said that before long the harbor will be improved. Houses are going up in all directions, and yet there are not enough for the people who want them. NOTE AND COMMENT Eight years ago on February 27, the battle Paardeberg, in South Africa, was fought. Even e oldest of the boys or girls who read this page re but little children then. For months the Boers d withstood all the efforts of the British troops drive them from their intrenchments or to relieve hesieged cities. The news of the successful re-

The most important piece of news that has been told here for a long time is that the Grand Trunk Pacific is going to commence at Port Rupert and build the road from the coast to Edmonton. This will bring thousands of men into British Columbia to work, and our merchants will have a great deal of business to do to supply them with clothing and provisions. But the most important thing is that the country in the north will be opened up and settlers will come in. There are many people who believe that Port Rupert will be a great city. Many of your fathers can remember when Vancouver was laid out. Wouldn't it be strange if Prince Rupert would grow as big before the children who read this have boys and girls of their own. Those who know most about it say that the country through which the Grand Trunk Pacific runs is as rich and the climate quite as good as that traversed by the Canadian Pacific, and the distance from Prince Rupert to China or Japan is shorter and more direct than the present route. ish flag.

The first Canadian contingent had spent many weary weeks in garrison at Cape Colony, and the proved their value as scouts when it was learned that General Cronje lay entrenched at Modder River. An army of which the Canadian regiment formed part set out at midnight to surround and capture, if possible, this army. Foremost among the assailants were the Canadians, many of them scarcely more than school boys. But they showed that the oldest veterans possessed no more patience or greater courage than they. Many of them, among whom were several Victoria boys, fell in the trenches at Paardeberg. But the victory was their's, and their gallant comrades from the old land were the first to praise their bravery and give them the honor due them.

The children have allowed the first of the spring wild flowers, the willow and alder catkins, to blossom and die without noticing them, or at least without writing about them. There were, no doubt, many little hands breaking off the pretty catkins. The alders are harder to gather. The trees are generally tall, although there are low bushes growing in damp places with lovely graceful blossoms. The editor is almost sure some of the children have found them. There will soon be a tiny white blossom forming a pretty mat under the maple trees here and there, and then it will be time to look out for the first blossom of the blue-eyed grass.

Is it a song sparriw that warbles in the hedges on bright days? Its song is quite different from the high, clear notes of the meadow lark. The robins were more plentiful a few weeks ago than they are now. Where have they gone? It is a pity that we cannot teach our cats not to prey on the little birds. They are so useful in ridding the place of rats and mice that we can hardly destroy them all yet. Yet we need the birds, not only for their beauty and their sweet songs, but for the sake of our orchards. There would not be nearly so many caterpillars and other pests if we had more song birds.

The British nation has become convinced that the cnormous quantities of beer and strong drink taken by the people is one of the chief causes of the crime and poverty which is so hard to remedy. The parliament is trying to make a law doing away with many of the drinking places in England. This is harder to do because it is felt to be unjust to take the means of living from the public house keepers without paying them for their loss. There is less drinking among the better classes of Englishmen than was the case in former years. To get drunk is looked upon as a disgrace among gentlemen. The greater number of the marines who recently came to Esquimalt would not use intoxicating drinks during their journey across the continent. There are very few, if any, countries in the world today where laws are not being made against the buying and selling of liquor.

HIS GOOD NAME

A Splendid Story of Pluck and Heroism, by Stacey Blake

(Conclusion.)

A Fight for Life and Honor.

down on his thwart and gripped his oar. He was doing a man's work now. He had his name to redeem. He had to crase that which had been wriften against it. He bore himself as calmly as any one of them, nor so much as stooped at the hardest wash of the surf that again and again swept with a wild hissing athwart his sea-helmet, as it rose in solid white over the weather bow.

hissing athwart his sea-helmet, as it rose in solid white over the weather bow.

At first his heart beat faster at sight of the bolling peaks of water that seemed to bear certain death and destruction with them as they tumbled forward; but when he saw how gallantly the boat rose on every snowy ridge, and how she shook herself free of the billows that burst their powdery whiteness over her, he grew less afraid. Presently the emotion of fear went from him altogether, and there filled him only the fierceness of the fighter. He felt a peculiar joy in battling against the storm. He was pitting himself against these hungry waves. He was pitting himself against these hungry waves. He was winning back from them his good name.

Presently a flame broke out from the wreck—it may have been an armful of oil-saturated shavings or a tar-barrel. It burned luridly against the ragged horizon. One moment it was in sight, together with the foam swept rocks about her, then lost as they fell down into the deep hollow of the under-running billow, where their outlook was bounded by the next rugged-topped wall of water.

Clinton glanced only once, by turning half a shoulder toward the wreck, but he saw then what made him grip his teeth hard. By the light of the flare he saw a crowd of men hanging together in the port fore-rigging, and several more in the mainshrouds. All about them tossed the wild, shrieking seas, and a soul-confusing noise of booming and hissing rose from the rocks.

"Let go the anchor!"

Clinton heard the order faintly. He knew it was the coxwain's voice, but it seemed somewhere a long

Clinton heard the order faintly. He knew it was the coxswain's voice, but it seemed somewhere a long way off, and then there came a second order to veer away cable. Pitching, now bows up, now stern up, dropping into an awful hollow or rising to the ridge

water, and exhausted to faintness, an excited bid gentleman wearing a naval uniform, with half a dozen uniformed youngsters at his heels, cqually excited, burst into the place at closing time, the land-lady, who was a quiet soul, decided that she had fallen into stirring times.

"My name's Milltoun, ma'am!" exclaimed the officer. "Captain Milltoun of the Neptune. You have, I believe, one of my boys staying here."

"The one who's been out in the lifeboat, sir?" asked the landlady.

"Lead me to him, ma'am, at once," 'ried Captain Milltoun. "I want to—bless my soul, ma'am, I believe I'm excited. Will you kindly point out his room to me?"

I'm excited. Will you kindly point out his room to me?"

Clinton heard the noise of burrying feet out in the corridor, but he had no idea that the sound had anything to do with himself until the door of his bed-room was thrown widely open and Captain Milltoun, with Hallas, Potter, Stockwin and several other boys behind, came trooping into the room.

Captain Milltoun seized Clinton's hand and shook it violently. "We have heard all about it, Clinton," he excaimed, "and there's the whole ship staying up till you come aboard."

"Till I come aboard, sir?" echoed Clinton, with his eyes going from one face to another.

"Yes, you've got to come back with us, Clinton, old man," cried Hallas, impulsively. "The whole ship wants to apologize to you. We're a lot of rotters to treat you as we did."

"No, you're not," answered Clinton, "because I deserved it. I funked it yesterday. I don't know why. I can't understand it even now."

"A beastly nerve inside you got wrong for a minute, I'll bet," put in Potter hastily; "don't you think so, sir?"

Captain Milltoun had many theories on the matter, and to support them be reconstant instantial intervents.

minute, I'll bet," put in Potter hastily; "don't you think so, sir?"

Captain Milltoun had many theories on the matter, and to support them he recounted instances of lapses of course quite as unaccountable as Clinton's.

"If you think I've wiped cut the disgrace, sir," I'll come aboard," said Clinton in conclusion.

When they had got aboard, and things had quietened somewhat, Hallas announced that he had a little ceremony to perform in the maintop, and he begged Clinton and as many others as could crowd up there to follow him.

"There's a bit of carving up there that I sid," he said, "and I badly want to obliterate it."

I should leave his name on," suggested Potter, "Only cut out the bottom word."

"I you think the bottom word ought ot come off," said Clinton quietly, "cut them both away. I have nothing to be proud of."—Chums.

SHORT STORIES

He Believed in Discipline

He who is fit to command others has first learned that it is good to obey. Jacob Riis relates an incident about General Grant which illustrates the good sense and real greatness of the General. Says Mr.

"One night at a fire in New York I saw, muffled to the ears in an overcoat, a man whom I immediately recognized as General Grant. The policeman who stopped him did not. He grabbed him by the collar, swung him about, and hitting him a resounding whack across the back with his club, yelled out, 'What's the matter with you? Don't you see the firelines? Chase yourself out of here, and be quick about it!'

"The General never said a word. He did not stop to argue the matter. He had run up against a sentinel, and when stopped went the other way. That was all. The man had a right to be there; he had none. I was never so much of an admirer of Grant as since that day. It was true greatness. A smaller man would have made a row, stood upon his dignity, and demanded the punishment of the watchful polices man.

He Preferred "John"

He Preferred "John"

The use of nicknames is a bad habit which sometimes places the user in a position that is very embarrassing; and it is certain that respectful politerness in mentioning elders and superiors is the best practice for boys and young men.

Admiral John G. Walker, a distinguished naval officer, now president of the Isthmian Canal commission, has long, silky side-whiskers of sandy hue, a few years ago, when he was chief of the bureau of navigation at Washington, the Admiral was one day washing his hands behind a screen in his office, when a pert young ensign entered, and, seeing the chief's chair vacant, said to the colored messenger; "Hello, Bones; where's old Whiskers?"

He was dumfounded when the Admiral, with a towel in his hands, emerged from behind the screen and addressed him: "Take a seat; I'll be with you in a moment." With blazing face and sinking spirit he obeyed, and, when the Admiral took his seat, timidly protested that he did not wish to be impertianent.

"Oh, no" the Admiral replied "I don't wind its

"Oh, no." the Admiral replied, "I don't mind it;" but if you'd just as soon do so, I'd rather you called me John."

A Test of Honesty

The straightforward, honest man or boy feels insulted when his integrity is questioned—and with good reason. He is slow to distrust others, and he does not like to be distrusted. Here is a pretty and amusing story in illustration:

"Paper, sir? Evenin' paper?"

The gentleman looked curiously on the mite of humanity—the two-foot newsboy, and said, with a slight smile:

"Can you change a quarter?"

slight smile:

"Can you change a quarter?"

"I can get it changed, mighty quick!' was the prompt reply: "What paper do you want?"

"Star," said the gentleman. "But," he added hesitatingly, "how do I know you will bring back the change?" "You don't know it," replied the little fellow

"You don't know it," replied the little fellow sharply.

"Then I must trust to your honesty?"

"That's about the size of it. Or— Hold on! Here's your security. There's thirty-four papers in this bundle. Ketch on to this!"

Before the gentleman could remonstrate, the boy had placed the bundle of newspapers in his arms and was off like a flash.

The boy was gone perhaps three minuets, but during that time the gentleman was rendered completely miserable. A half-dozen of his acquaintances passed, and each one stopped to inquire if he had gone nito the newspaper business, and how it paid, while the impression that he was an interloper. So he gave a great sigh of relief when the boy returned and put twenty-four cents in his hand.

"I didn't run away, did I?" the boy said, with a cheerful grin.

"No," answered the man, with a groan; "but if you hadn't returned in another minute, I would have run away."

"And cheated me out of ten cents?" demanded the boy indignantly.

But the gentleman did not stop to explain

y indignantly.

But the gentleman did not stop to explain.

Still More Surprising

Still More Surprising

"Do you know," remarked a women to her husband, "that Johnny is a somnambulist?"

"A what?" was the gruff query.

"A somnambulist. He walks in his sleep!"

"When did he begin to do that?"

"I never noticed it until last night. After he'd gone to bed and was sound asleep, he got up, dressed himself, went down into the cellar, and brought up a boxful of coal."

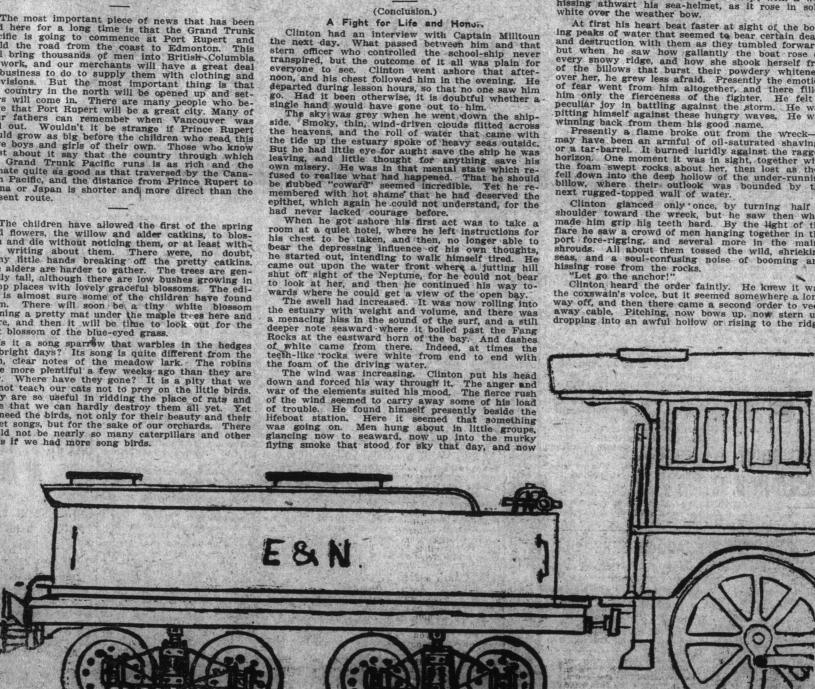
"He did that in his sleep?"

"He did. I watched him. He didn't know anything about it this morning, either. How can you explain such a thing?"

"Well," replied the husband, "I can't. But if he had done it while he was wide awake it would have been more incomprehensible!"

A word of godspeed and good cheer
To all on earth or far or near,
Or triend or foe, or thine or mine,
In echo of the voice divine
Heard when the star bloomed forth and lit
The world's face, with God's smile on it.

—James Whitcomb Riley.



JOHN HOWARD

More than two hundred years ago, Peter the Great went to Holland to learn shipbuilding, in order that he might be able to encourage his countrymen in building ships. At that time Moscow was the capital of Russia, and its chief seaport was Archangel, on the White sea. This monarch saw that Russia could never be a great nation unless she had ships to carry away the timber, the grain, the furs, the leather and other commodities that were produced so abundantly in his vast dominions. The magnificent city of St. Petersburg was soon built on the Neva, and Riga on the Baltic became a great grain port. On the Black sea Odessa afforded an ordiet for the wheat of the southern plains. But Russia was not satisfied, and ever since she has planned to get a seaport either on the Mediterranean or on the Indian ocean. It was her attempt to find an outlet for the produce of Siberia in the Pacific ocean that led to the war with Japan. That war might have had a different ending if it had not been that her navy was no match for the modern battle-ships of Japan. Now Russia wants to build new ships so that she will be able to meet her enemies on sea as well as on land. But the government finds that it will be impossible to spend such immense sums of money on the navy as it at first intended. There has been no outbreak in either Macedonia or Persia, and both Turkey and Russia declare that they do not intend to go to war. Seven of the conspirators who plotted to kill the Grand Duke Nicholas were condemned to death. Among the prisoners was a young girl of seventeen. She must spent the next ten years of her life in prison. This is thought a merciful sentence, but those who have heard of the fate of her comrades. It is easy for most people to be kind to those who are gentle and lovable, although few of us will deny ourselves even for our nearest and dearest. But who would think of helping and serving men and women of hateful dispositions and evil minds? Yet that is how the man acted about whom this short article is written.

article is written.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century men were hanged for such crimes as stealing a loaf of bread or a piece of linen. English men and women were sent in hundreds over the sea to toil under the heat of a burning sun on sugar or cotton plantations for crimes which in these days would not be considered worthy of severe punishment. But neither death nor banishment was so terrible a punishment as imprisonment. The prisons were filthy places, where all sorts of terrible diseases found a home, and the jailers were, for the most part, cruel men, who lived by what they could wring from the unfortunates under their charge. That all this has been changed is due to the work of John Howard, who was the first to feel and to teach others that even if a man had committed a crime he was still a brother who must not be used more cruelly than a brute.

brute.

John Howard was born in 1727, and was the son of a retired merchant. While he was still a young man his father died, and, not being very strong, he went to Europe. Even as a boy he showed that kindness of heart for which he was afterwards noted. He married young, but his wife did not live long. After her death he went on a journey to Lisbon, where there had been a great earthquake. One of the almost constant wars with France was going on at this time, the ship was captured, and Howard was taken as a prisoner of war. Here he first learned what a cruel thing imprisonment was.

hemselves anarchists, and wherever they have gone hemselves anarchists, and wherever they have gone hey have done evil.

In Chicago on Monday one of these anarchists enered the house of the chief of police and tried to nurder him. The chief's son, a boy of eighteen, was not through the body, and the anarchist was killed. He too, was only a young man.

There is now much want and suffering in the linited States, and it is said this man was out of more. There are people who think that the laws enverning wages might be improved. In Canada, and the United States, the people make their own laws. Teach them that the laws are bad and they will be changed. There is no room in a free country for the plotter and the murderer. After his release he wrote a description of what he endured, with the result that the French changed for the better the treatment of soldiers and others captured during war. After this, Howard married again and went to live in the beautiful county of Hampshire, in the New Forest. Here he spent many happy years in study and in caring for the people who lived on his land. His wife, whom he loved very dearly, died suddenly, leaving a little boy baby to his father's care.

The British government, having learned of the kindness and worth of Howard, appointed him high sheriff of the county of Bedford. This office gave, him charge of the prisoners and made him acquainted with many prisoners. He determined to find out how they were used, and discovered that many of the prisons were unhealthy dens, unfit for human habitation. He visited every jail in England, and wrote a report of those places to parliament. He was thanked for his information and reform was begun. Howard was not satisfied with this result. He went from country to country, visiting not only prisons, but the hospitals where plague and leprosy were treated. All the time he wrote careful reports not only for the people of England, but of the countries he visited.

Although Howard was gentle, he was not mean or cowardly. He went to see the Emperor of Austria to tell him about the sufferings of his prisoners. It was the custom of visitors to kneel to the Emperor, but Howard refused, as he did not think it right that one man should kneel to another. The Emperor respected his scruples, listened to him patiently, and promised that prisoners in his dominions should no longer suffer such terrible cruelties as his visitor described. As was to be expected, Howard at last caught one of the terrible diseases whose progress he was trying to check. He had traveled through Russia, visiting the prisons and hospitals, and at last arrived at Cherson, on the Black sea. Here a terrible fever was raging. A young lady was suffering from it and begged Howard to some to see her. He did so, and from her, it was thought, he caught the fatal sickness.

He died, as he had lived, quietly and simply. He begged to be buried without show or expense, and to have his grave covered with a simple stone, bearing only these words, "My hope is in Christ."

known a gale from the soul-west at this time of year when something hasn't happened along this coast."

The call came even quicker than this prophet could, have foreseen. Within a few minutes there drifted into sight round the western headland of the bay a small bark-rigged vessel that wanted no more than a landsman's eye to tell was disabled. Her foremost was gone at the top, and the mass of hamper lay across the shrouds with ribbons of canvas flapping wildly from the splintered yards.

Figures could be seen in the fore-top and along the yard cutting at the raffe. While those on shore watched, a great lashing spar, which looked from the distance to be the foretop gallant mast with part of one of the top yards attached, went over the side, taking a man with it. No attempt was made to rescue him. It would have been futile in that howling, wild sea. And the ship herself was in dire straits. She swam sluggishly, with the seas beating over her poop every moment, and presently it was made out that men crouched at the pumps amidships. She was making for the estuary, that was plain by the set of her sails; and it was as plain to the old seamen who congregated upon the lifeboat station that she would never do it. The wind and the tide were in league against her.

The climax came half an hour after she hove into sight. She was rammed hard upon the reefs that covered the underwater about the Fang Rocks, with the teeth-like ridge itself a biscuit's toss from her jibboom. And then the nervous waiting of the watchers became translated into swift action, and there broke upon the noise of the hammering surf the clear music of the lifeboat bell. All was in readiness. The boat came out of her snug berth to face the elements, and the men, all life-beited climbed into her, and each took his place without question or word.

"There's James missing! Where's James?" roared the coxswain from the after-grating.

"He's bad in bed, cox'n" cried a hoarse volce.

"Jordon ought to be here to take his place."

"Hullo! We're a man short. Who

of a surge that lifted one end of the boat almost dead over the other, they came as near to the wreck as it was safe to do, because of the reefs that were thickly

was safe to do, because of the reefs that were thickly strewn in the sea.

Of the rest it is difficult to write intelligibly, for it was naught but an inextricable confusion of washing seas, a confusion of voices, a confusion of questions, and answers in a foreign tongue that were not understoed. The roar of the contending waters drowned the most powerful voice, and the shricking wind helped to carry it away.

Amid the bewilderment a line was presently shot out from the lifeboat. After minutes had passed the line was secured on the wreck and pulled in, to be followed by a substantial rope, that was in its turn made fast. And then one by one the wretched crew, understanding what was expected of them, began to

understanding what was expected of them, began to cross by that frail, swaying bridge, hooking their knees over it and pulling with their hands. All came over save one, and this one, a frightened wisp of humanity, hung in the main rigging by himself, apparently too terrified to move

save one, and this one, a frightened wisp of humanity, hung in the main rigging by himself, apparently too terrified to move.

"Why, it's a lad, sir, a mere bit of a lad!" exclaimed one of the men.

"Jah! der gaptain's son," cried one of the rescued aliens. "Der old man go overpoard few hours since. Der boy vos frightened."

"You beggars should never have left him," roared the coxswain; "go back now one of you and get him on to the rope."

"I trown if I go back, jah. I no go back."

"Oh, confound you for a lot of cowards; isn't there a man among you?" bawled the coxswain through his funnelled hands. Apparently there was not, or that few of them understood.

The boat dived down into the abyss again, and rese shudderingly as a white smother of froth tumbled into her.

"I'll go, sir." Clinton was half standing on the forward grating, already beginning to ease himself of his cork jacket. "I'll go, sir," he cried again. "I can hang on to the rope better than most."

"No, my lad, I can't let you take that risk."

"Tm here, sir, and I take the risks with everyone else. I can do it best. I'm lighter."

The reasoning was unaswerable. The boy who had been called "coward" started to cross the bridge of death. A great wave rose spitefully to meet him. It flung right over him, plucking and tearing at him. Yet he stuck on, and gradually wormed his way along the rope while the furious surges, rising and failing, foamed about him. Presently he was clinging against the mizzen-shrouds, to which the rope had been made fast. He paused a moment or two to recover breath, then he silpped down, and, watching his opportunity—for the waves swept the deck fore and aft—he ran forward, got a hand on the main shrouds to starboard and climbed up. He was beside the shivering youngster, a yellow-haired boy of 12 or so, in the twinkling of an eye. The latter broke out into voluble speech.

"Eh, can't you talk English?" cried Clinton. "You are Svenska, eh? Speak slowly; I understand

in the twinkling of an eye. The latter broke out into voluble speech.

"Eh, can't you talk English?" cried Clinton.
"You are Svenska, eh? Speak slowly; I understand a bit of Swedish. Se har hor! But never mind, there is no time to talk. Now, ar ni fardag?"

The lad was limp with terror. He would not move. Clinton pulled together al the words of Swedish that old Captain Milltoun had taught him aboard the Neptune, and framed an encouraging phrase or two, and in the end, party by persuasion and partly by force, he induced him to come down, and make for the mizzen. They rushed across the deck with the water rushing in a cataract almost knee-deep about them, Clinton grasping hard hold of the other till they got hold of the rat-lines on the mizzen rigging. They climbed up to where the long black rope swayed over the sickening wash of water.

"Now," cried Clinton, "hang on like this. Go first, I will come behind you and give you a hand if you want it."

Half dead with fear and cold, and the buffeting of the water, the little fellow was hauled aboard, and Clinton, little better, followed, and both lay in the bottom of the boat, sobbing out their breath and coughing the water from their lungs.

"Didn't I say he was a good plucked 'un?" cried the voice that Clinton had been grateful to before.

As has been indicated, the hotel where Clinton had elected to find a bed was a quiet place; therefore, when, following his being brought back that evening in a four-wheel growier, saturated by sea-

Clinton ran out of the group of men and women at the head of the slipway, and looked up with straining eyes at the boat, high on her carriage.

"I'll go," he cried, and he leaped upon one of the big wheels and hoisted himself level with the gunwale as he spoke.

big wheels and hoisted himself level with the gunwale as he spoke.

"It's one of the Neptune lads!" exclaimed a voice. "I seed 'im row in the regatta, cox'n. He's all right, and a good plucked 'un."

Clinton could have hugged the speaker, but he turned to the coxswain, who was hesitating, urging his own suitability in such words as occurred to him. Meanwhile there was no other volunteer, and a rocket rose up from the doomed ship and curved brighly against the gathering gloom.

"Right, slip oilskins and a belt on him."

A moment later there came the slow tipping of the carriage, then the coxswain's voice.

"Ready! Look out, all hands. Let her go!"

The chain fell with a clank as the lashings were cut through, and the boat started forward upon the inclined slipway. She slipped easily upon the greased timbers, gathering way as she went. Clinton's place was upon the fore thwart. He stood now, as the boat darted down, with three others, ready to pull at the haul-off rope the first moment the craft should be water-borne amid the boiling white. Then they touched the wash of the sea and a dense smoke of spray broke about them.

"Pull, lads, pull! up she goes!"

A tumbling curl of green water hissed over upon the fore-grating, but Clinton stood rigid as iron, pulling grimly on the rope. The next instant they were rising to the edge of a white-lipped breaker, and as swiftly racing down the foaming back of it.

"Let go!" came the command, and Clinton settled

By Jack Crowther, Aged Nine Years, Catherine Street, Victoria West, interrogatively into each other's faces. The big doors of the boahouse sood pen. He went in and surveyed the huge fabric of the lifeboat, looked at the barometer which hung against a bulk-head of the wooden edifice, and examined the freshly greased

"She's ready for anything," he said, nodding to one of the lifeboat crew who sauntered in.

"Aye, for anything," answered the other, shifting the sou'-wester on his head, "and I'm thinking there'll be something for her pretty soon. I've never known a gale from the sou'-west at this time of year when something hasn't happened along this coast."

BURGLAR KILLS CHAS. FREEDMAN

Well Known Victorian is Shot in His Own House By

MURDERER MAKES ESCAPE

He is Seen Running From the Scene of His Crime

Scene of His Crime

Scene of His Crime

Shot through the lungs by a burglar whom he surprised in his residence upon returning from the theatre at 11:30 o'clock last night, Charles Freedman, well known in local sporting circles, gasped out his life upon his own threshold ten minutes later. The murderer, to whose identity there is no clue, made good his escape.

With his wife and a visitor, Miss Hagenback, Mr. Freedman returned to his residence, 1403 Stanley avenue, about a quarter past eleven last evening from the Grand theatre. The three entered the house and went to the dining room. After eating some fruit, Mr. Freedman and his wife were about to retire, and Miss Hagenback had already gone upstairs, when Freedman went to the kitchen to obtain a drink of water. Mrs. Freedman had already been out there and had turned on the light so that when her husband turned emight of the firm of Levi Strauss of the firm of Levi Strauss.

Crying to his wife to telephone the police. Freedman rushed to the door and endeavored to hold it close, and it was while Freedman was struggling, as she thought, to keep closed the door and the intruder to open it, that Mrs. Freedman, surprised by the cries of her husband, came upon the scene. One glance and she rushed back to the telephone, which was situated in a One glance and she rushed back to the telephone, which was situated in a bedroom off the front hail. It was after this that the shot was fired. Freedman did not immediately fall, but retained strength to run through the front of the house to the front gate, a distance of nearly fifty feet, in pursuit of the miscreant who had made good his escape by the pantry window. At the gate he fell, and, beyond gasping, "Marion, I'm shot. I'm done for," he never spoke. He was carried to the house by his wife and Hugh McIntyre, a neighbor, summoned by her screaking, but expired within five minutes of reaching it, and less than ten minutes from the time the shot was fired.

Murderer Escapes.

Fig. 2000 Scidl Here provided within the street of the str

Mrs. Freedman further stated that she got no look at the man. The sleeve of his coat was black and the revolver was an old and rusty one of medium size.

Got Glimpse of Man Miss Hagenback got a glimpse of

Miss Hagenback got a glimpse of the burglar.

"I had gone up stairs, and when I heard the sound of the struggle I rushed out to the front and climbed out on the porch, and cried for help. It was then that I saw the burglar rush from the pantry window across the lawn, jump the fence and run off up Pandora street. I then went down and helped carry Mr. Freedman in. The burglar was dressed in a long black overceat and wore a cloth cap. He was about medium size and stoutly built."

Hubert McIntyre, son of Hugh Mc-Intyre, who lives opposite, heard the shot, and ran out in time to great the shot, and ran out in time to great the shot, and ran out in time to great the shot, and ran out in time to great the shot, and ran out in time to great the shot, and ran out in time to great the shot, and ran out in time to great the shot, and ran out in time to great the shot, and ran out in time to great the shot.

Hubert McIntyre, son of Hugh McIntyre, who lives opposite, heard the 25
shot, and ran out in time to see the 26
man running away. He called his 27
father, and while the latter was helping Mrs. Freedman carry the victim 29
ing he phoned for Dr. Hall and the 31

Police on the Scene Sergt. Walker and Constable Wood got the alarm shortly after 11.30. Mhen they arrived in the patrol waggon at the house, they found the victim dead. The kitchen was in disorder, the stove having been knocked over by the burgiar in bursting out from the pantry to fire the fatal shot. The floor was covered with blood. The pantry window was raised, and beneath the window were the prints of neath the window were the prints of neath the window were the prints of neath the double was reduced.

entered the house and went to the dining room. After eating some fruit, Mr. Freedman and his wife were about to retire, and Miss Hagenback had already gone upstairs, when Freedman went to the kitchen to obtain a drink of water. Mrs. Freedman had already been out there and had turned on the light so that when her husband turned to re-enter the dining room he was surprised to see himself covered by a revolver, held by a hand projected through the door of the pantry

Cries to His Wife.

Crying to his wife to telephone the police, Freedman rushed to the door and endeavored to hold it close, and it was while Freedman was struggling, as she thought, to keep closed the door and the intruder to open it, that Mrs. Freedman, surprised by the cries of her husband, came upon the scene. One glance and she rushed back to the

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the murderer's feet, and a place showed where in jumping he had slipped and fallen on one knee. He had left no other marks behind him, and carried off his gun.

The house is situated on the east side of Stanley street, near Pandora. The dhing room is situated off a small entry han, and the kitchen opens directly off it. The pantry door opens outwards into the kitchen opens opens outwards into the kitchen opens of size. While and Detective Painer, Men were stationed at the boats and the saloons along the harbor front were searched. No evidence of any kind has as yet been secured.

Points of Mystery.

While the evidence generally points to the murderer having been in the scot of burglarizing the house, there are several points of mystery about the affair.

When surprised, his mode of retreat when he pantry total from sale

When surprised, his mode of retreat to the murder having ben in the scot of the pantry and the pantry total from sale

HANDSOME SUM REALIZED

Statement of Empress Bail Shows Big Surplus for St. Joseph's Hospital

That the recent ball held at the Empress hatel in aid of St. Joseph's hospital was a big success financially, as well as socially, may be seen from the following statement of receipts and expenditures, which show that the sale over to the sister superior of St. Joseph's hospital, by the honorary secretary of the ball committee. The committees who had charge of the arrangements in connection with the ball deserve the credit that is reflected to turn over to the hospital. Following is the statement;

When surprised, his mode of retreat total held at the pantry of Subjects Come Up

over to the hospital. statement: Total from sale of tickets \$2,076.00 Mayor Hall 10.00

Expenses Empress hotel\$1,022.00 Less rebate per kindness of Mr. Stewart Gordon 50.00

Printing of tickets 8.50
Platform for orchestra ...

Balance \$ 960.50

TO BE WATCHMAN FOR THE DOMINION

Dominion Sends R. L. Drury to Tokio to See Japanese Keep Faith Re-garding Emigration

R. L. Drury, of this city, has been appointed by the Canadian government to proceed to Japan as Canada's representative with a view to seeing that the agreement recently entered into with regard to Japanese immigration into Canada shall be carried out. tion into Canada shall be carried out. He will be in the position of a Canadian attache to the British embassy and he will conduct his duties under Sid Claude Macdonald.

HEADQUARTERS WILL BE IN VICTORIA

The conference between S. T. Bastedo, the representative of the Dominion fisheries' department and the provincial government will not be held at the earliest before Friday of this week. Hon. W. J. Bowser, chief commissioner of fisheries, is at present in Vancouver, and will not return until the end of the week, when Mr. Bastedo is expected back from Nanaimo. The presence of Mr. Bastedo in Victoria is taken in local circles as an admission on the part of the Dominion government that the province's contentions are justified. The province has complained chiefly of maladministration, and the responsibility for this, of course, justly or unjustly was borne by the Dominion fisheries department.

Significance is also found in the

borne by the Dominton fisheries department.

Significance is also found in the fact that the usual attack upon the provincial fisheries authorities, which the member for Delta, John Oliver, and the first that the usual attack upon the provincial fisheries authorities, which the member for Delta, John Oliver, attention from the district. The wages will be \$2.50 per day of nine hours.

The American barge Fitzer sailed from Union Bay this morning with three thousand tons of Coal for the first shave been selected from May 7, 8, and 9. All Canadian swimers who can form the district. The wages will be \$2.50 per day of nine hours.

The American barge Fitzer sailed from Union Bay this morning with three thousand tons of Coal for the third from Union Bay that the local manufacture in the object of the olive of the city council the following communications in the content of the policy of the streets, bridges and swers committee, siz.

Generally the member for Delta has endesing a transport the last meeting of the city council the following communications in the content of the property of the city council the following communications and the property of the city council the following council the new part of the streets, bridges and sevens committee, siz.

Coerge McCandless re dangerous condition of sidewalk south side of this should be provincial the property of the city of the property of the city of the streets, bridges and sevens committee, siz.

Coerge McCandless re dangerous condition of sidewalk south side of the city of the streets of the streets of the st partment.

Significance is also found in the fact that the usual attack upon the provincial fisheries authorities, which the member for Delta, John Oliver, has generally indulged himself and the legislature in, was entirely omitted this year. The vote for fisheries was passed without a word.

tion of a sewer on Wilson street. Vic-

Variety of Subjects Come Up for Discussion at Weekly meeting

The directors of the Y. M. C. A. Association have requested the city to subscribe \$15,000 towards the building fund, to raise which an active

the council or finance committee.

Thanking you for past consideration and relying upon your serious study of our present need.

f our present need.

I remain yours sincerely,
On behalf of President McCurdy and

The following communication setting forth the matter which has been referred direct to the streets, bridges and sewers committee and which will be considered by that body at its regular meeting past Friday evening was

tion of a sewer on which state, toria west.

C. J. Paget-Ford, animadverting upon the character of the repairs done on Speed avenue.

E. Simpson, calling attention to the condition of a drain on Cedar Hill road, opposite his property.

Henry Moss, et.al, requesting the council to lay a permanent sidewalk on the west side of Vancouver street, between McClure and Collinson between McClure and Collinson between McClure and Collinson streets, as a work of local improve J. F. Matthews, et. al., asking that

MATTERS BEFORE COUNCIL

Trutch avenue.

MATTERS BEFORE COUNCIL Can Proceed With Work

Can Proceed With Work

The city assessor reported that the time for adverse petitions against the following paving work has expired, and that work can be commenced forthwith: Fort street, from Government street to Wharf street; Langley street, from Courtney street to Bastion street; Broad street, from Broughton to Fort streets; Courtney streets; Broughton street, from Wharf to Douglas streets; Broughton street, from Wharf to Douglas streets; Broughton street, from Wharf to Douglas streets.

A crowded house were entertained by moving pictures and magic lantern views, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The Mackie brothers acted as lecturers for the lantern views. A nice sum was realized in aid of purchasing new uniforms for the band.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS

Applicants in Vancouver Declared to

Isolation Hospital In regard to the needed changes a ampaign will shortly be undertaken by the association in order that that been considering the matter reported as

campaign will shortly be undertaken by the association in order that that body shall have one of the most upto-date buildings for association work in the Downhoin. What action the council will take in the matter will be decided when the year's estimates come up for consideration.

The association's request for a city grant was made in the following communication from A. J. Brace, secretary of the association here:

Your Worship and Aldermen,—It is the intention of the directors of the association to more adequately provide for the local young men's work by erecting a \$100,000 thoroughly equilpped building provided the money can be raised.

The directors are confident the money can be raised through the molium of a strong financial campaign shortly to be conducted in this city. Experience in other cities has taught to be amount for a city of the size of Victoria some large gifts require to be made or promised conditioned upon the balance being raised in a definitely stated time. This puts confidence into the movement and ensures its success.

We have learned that the timit of the fellows:

In the isolation hospital the meatter reported as follows:

Gentlemen,—You health and morals committee, which has been considering the matter reported as follows:

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Gentlemen,—You health and morals committee, which has deen considering the matter reported as follows:

Gentlemen,—You health and morals committee having considered the undermentioned subject, beg to report and recommend as follows:

Gentlemen,—You health and morals committee having considered the undermentioned subject, beg to report and recommend as follow

to the legislature.

The provincial secretary wrote advising the council that the government has decided to give the various interests concerned in the Victoria Waterworks bill an opportunity to present their views on Monday next at 10 o'clock in the executive room at the parliament buildings. The city barrister will be instructed to attend. The following resolution, moved by

Secretary-Treasurer.

Ald. Cameron, chairman of the finance committee, pointed out that the city's proposition could not be accepted by the association as for the reason stated in the above letter, but the finance committee felt that as the association is really a city institution and advertises the city, the committee could not turn down its request and the amount of \$2,000 was passed. If this were not done several persons who had done work for the association and have not yet been paid would be forced to wait a long time for their money.

Ald. Fullerton suggested that the association be asked each year to prepare an estimate of what money it considers it will require and submit it to the council.

The following communication setting forth the matter which has been referred direct to the streets, bridges and sewers committee and which will be considered by that body at its regular meeting next Friday evening, was

PIPE BAND MAKES HIT

New Organization Serenades Citizens With Catchy and Tuneful Music Last Evening

The Victoria and St. Andrew's pipe band, a new organization, serenaded the citizens last evening by promenading the principal streets and playing appropriate airs. The band is tenstrong and for a new organization gives a very creditable performance. Pipe Major McDonald is leader and is ably assisted by Sergt. McIvors.

The band, after their open air performance, repaired to the Sir William Wallace hall, where a concert in aid of the band was given. A crowded house were entertained by moving pictures and magic lantern views, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The Mackie brothers acted as lecturates for the lantern views. A nice sum was realized in aid of purchasing new uniforms for the band.

All LIVUINLIVIO

Applicants in Vancouver Declared to Be Paying Their Money in Ignorance

CAUSE OF COLLAPSE OF QUEBEC BRIDGE

an experienced bridge engineer. The work done by the Phoenix company and the material used were good.

The engineers express the opinion that a bridge of the span proposed can be built, but the amount of metal used must be larger than if engineering knowledge were more exact.

Finally, Mr. Cooper's selection as consulting engineer was justified by the authoritative position he occupied, and the confidence placed in him was deserved.

deserved.

It is possible that the Dominion government will compromise with the Phoenix Bridge company, builders of the bridge, in the settlement of the financial loss involved.

GIRLS PLAY BASEBALL

Fair College Students Start Training in Great National American Game

Seattle, March 9.—"Slide, Mabel, slide, you dear." The foregoing familiar exclamation is being reproduced with many variations at the state uni-

with many variations at the state university these days and in response to the urging of many fair rooters, athletic co-eds, clad in bloomers, are playing their respective parts in the great American game.

Yes, the co-eds have organized a baseball team, two of them, and girls' baseball and hockey are now esrablished sports at the state university. The suggestion that the co-e is take up this masculine form of sport was at first treated as a joke, but now that the girls actually have been out swingling a bat and running around the diamond, there is no longer a doubt of the girls' support of the innovation.

ELECTION LAW AMENDMENTS

Ottawa, March 9.—In the house day Mr. Aylesworth introduced, bill to amend the Dominion elect act. The minister said the aments related to different details

Vancouver, March 9.—Judge Grant declared today in passing on Japanese and attractive passing on Japanese and the attractive the carrying on of elections under the present statute, and he acknowledged his Indebtedness for the information the carrying on of elections under the present statute, and he acknowledged his Indebtedness for the information the carrying on of elections under the present statute, and he acknowledged his Indebtedness for the information the carrying on of elections under the present statute, and he acknowledged his Indebtedness for the information the carrying on of elections under the thouse of the tractive of the tractive of the tractive of the carr

adopted from the English law, that all advertisements, posters, etc., shall bear the name of the printing often whence they are issued.

The bill also prevents the intervention of any alien in election matters. To assist in any particular election the present must be a year in some consistence. Commission Finds That Fallure of Chord Was Due to Faulty Design

Ottawa, March 9.—The report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the cause of the collapse of the Quebec bridge, Messrs. Henry Holgate, C. E., of Montreal; John G. Kerry, C. E., of Campbellford, Ont, and Prof. John Galbraith, of Toronto, was presented to parliament today. The commissioners a nincteen, bring the complete report up to several hundred pages.

The commissioners find that the disaster was due to the fallure of the lower cords in the anchor arm, near the main pler, the design of which was made by P. L. Scalpka, designing engineer of the Phoenix Bridge company, and approved by Theodore Cooper, consulting engineer of the Guebes Bridge company, and that fallure was due to errors of judgment on the part of these two engineers. These errors of judgment were not due to lack of common professional knowledge, near lection of a special condition of a copy of all the part of those in responsible charge of the work done by the Phoenix company and the Phoenix company. The Quebec Bridge company and the Phoenix company and the material used were good.

The engineers are responsible charge of the work done by the Phoenix company and the material used were good.

The engineers are provided to leak of the work for the bridge engineer. The work done by the Phoenix company and the material used were good.

The engineers are provided to leak of the work for the bridge engineer. The work done by the Phoenix company and the material used were good.

The engineers are provided to leak of the work done by the Phoenix company and the material used were good.

The engineers the man who provided the provided the part of those in responsible charge of the part of those in responsible charge of the part of those in responsible charge of the part of the work done by the Phoenix company and the material used were good.

question, including those between Van-couver island and the state of Wash-

FOUR MEN KILLED

Another Disastrous Dynamite Explosion on Grand Trunk Pacific
Line

Winnipeg, March 9.—A terrible accident occurred on Saturday evening at Gordon Bros'. camp on the Grand Trunk Pacific construction work, north of Kalmar, Ont.

J. Koby, a foreman, was drilling a hole, and without warning a dynamite explosion took place, killing four men and seriously injuring three more.

The dead are: Herbert Dunn, an Englishman; Nicholas Kok, an Austrian; M. Tokhgnan and Phillip Virdar, Italians.

Koby, the foreman, who was drilling the hole, is seriously injured.

Farmer Dies Suddenly. Osage, Sask., March 9.—William Gates, a farmer near here, died suddenly yesterday while on his way to visit some friends close by.

Hanged Himself.
Etomani, Sask, March 9.—William
Potticarie suicided here yesterday by
hanging himself in his bedroom at the
hotel. Potticarie was an Englishmon

40 years of age, and married Priest's Death

Kenora, Ont., March 9.—Rev. Father Hertman, resident priest here, died in the hospital yesterday, after several weeks' illness from rheumatic fever. Father Hertman came here from Duluth eighteen months ago, and was only 35 years of age.

Crew Rescued Porta-a-Fayal Azores, March 9.— The crew of the Norwegian bark Glimt, Capt. Larsen, were landed here today by the British steamer Trede-garhall, Capt. Williams, after having been rescued at sea from their vessel, which was in a sinking condition. The Glimt was not destroyed.

An Anti-Trust Suit

New York, March 9.—Holding that the case was a political rather than a legal one, and that therefore he had no jurisdiction, Judge Hough, in the no jurisdiction, Judge Hough, in the United States circuit court today dismissed the jury in the suit of the American Banana company against the United States Fruit company for damages amounting to \$6,000,000. The suit was brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust act.



Friday, Mai

yesterday as a Pa The Commission James Johnston liam Starkie and following is the we have inserted

cility of reference January, 1908, at Castle. The Rig C., M. P., and M M. P. (instructed & Son, Solicitors half of Sir Arthi eral for Ireland, M. P. (instructed Crown Solicitor) Government. 2. At the outs H. Campbell, as asked us whether or private. We prepared to hea

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and upon the a Commissioners witnesses or to pointed out that any inquiry at warrant, whether Campbell declare could Sir Arthu any part in an cellency's warra tion for a public and his counsel had no assistant We had the adv ten statements n the police and of him at various t 3. On the wif we adjourned til that we might co ment time to co thus arisen. We no useful purpose cution of the inc Sir Arthur Vica custodian of the interested in the view of the fact probably alread

receive and recor 4. We took ev 11, 13, 14, 15 at there were exam employed in the year 1907, except Mr. Horlock, his typist. We sat i Arms where the s stood at the time full opportunity the arrangements amined every pol gaged in the inve ces attending the in the construction locks, who gave t have thus been al terial circumstance the Crown Tewels Your Excellency, statement of the

be the most import of our inquiry.

Ulster and

ormation which he circumstance Solicitor-General ment, asked us t to our inquiry w offer, and assured important eviden

iquiry, we felt

5. Sir Arthur King of Arms in 1 the Office of Arm Tower, but in 1903 building now occu Yard. The duties relation to the cu and of the other I Patrick are define the Order, dated 27, Ulster King ody of the . the Grand Master ewelled Insignia which are Crown posited by our U Chancery of the Insignia of the (Chancery of the of Arms in Our Statute 200 it is Badges of the Ki der which are in of Arms "shall b

in a steel safe in Chancery of the in Ireland." (Th

quoted are set ou

ION LAW

luced by Minister of e Has Stringent Provisions

ES CONTRIBUTIONS

unishment for Brind Various Other Offenses

arch 9.—In the house to-ylesworth introduced his d the Dominion elections ninister said the amend-ed to different details in on of elections under the ite, and he acknowledged ness for the information to the committee of the oral reform.

amendment required that from any source to a election fund must be at through his statutory is agent shall make public and source of all such con-Any other contributions a new amendment illegal. ments include the prohi-company or corporation any amount to an elec-ng enforced by a heavy te directors, shareholders licers of the company or which so transgresses, the new bill deals with n of false statements reof false statements rersonal conduct or charac-didate. Mr. Aylesworth at handbills were some-ed in election campaigns ned libellous statements

ned noellous statements redifficulty was found in sibility for such. Ovides for a provision the English law, that all s, posters, etc., shall e of the printing office are issued.

prevents the intervenien in election matters.
y particular election the be a voter in some con-ne man who offers or is a bribe shall not only existing penalties, but anchised for eight years ed from holding an of-t of the crown of the crown.

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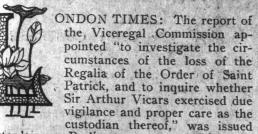
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AMENDMENTS

THE DUBLIN CROWN JEWELS



Friday, March 13, 1908

yesterday as a Parliamentary paper (Cd. 3906). The Commission consisted of His Honor Judge ames Johnston Shaw, Mr. Robert Fitzwiliam Starkie and Mr. Chester Jones, and the following is the text of their report, in which we have inserted some cross-headings for facility of reference:

I. We held our first meeting on the 10th January, 1908, at the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle. The Right Hon, J. H. Campbell, K. C., M. P., and Mr. Timothy M. Healy, K. C., M. P. (instructed by Messrs, W. R. Meredith & Son, Solicitors), appeared as counsel on behalf of Sir Arthur Vicars; the Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. Redmond Parry, K. C., M. P. (instructed by Mr. Malachi Kelly, Chief Crown Solicitor), appeared on behalf of the Government.

2. At the outset of our proceedings Mr. J. H. Campbell, as counsel for Sir Arthur Vicars, asked us whether the inquiry was to be public or private. We informed him that we were prepared to hear any application he had to make on that point, and to consider it carefully. He then proceeded to apply that the inquiry might be held in public. As most of his arguments were based upon the terms of the reference in Your Excellency's warrant, and upon the absence of any power in your Commissioners to compel the attendance of witnesses or to examine them upon oath, we pointed out that these objections applied to, any inquiry at all under Your Excellency's warrant, whether public or private. Mr. Campbell declared that under no circumstances could Sir Arthur Vicars or his counsel take any part in an inquiry held under Your Excellency's warrant, and withdrew his application for a public inquiry. Sir Arthur Vicars and his counsel then withdrew, and we have had no assistance from them in our inquiry. We had the advantage, however, of the written statements made by Sir Arthur Vicars to the police and of the oral statements made by him at various times to the police and other witnesses examined before us

3. On the withdrawal of Sir Arthur Vicars we adjourned till the next morning, in order that we might consider, and give the Government time to consider, the situation that had thus arisen. We were disposed to think that no useful purpose could be served by the prosecution of the inquiry after the withdrawal of Sir Arthur Vicars, who, as the responsible custodian of the jewels, was the person mainly interested in the result of the inquiry; and in view of the fact that the Government were probably already in possession of all the inormation which our inquiry was likely, under the circumstances, to elicit. But when the Solicitor-General, on behalf of the Government, asked us to hear the evidence relevant to our inquiry which he was in a position to offer, and assured us he was in possession of important evidence on both branches of our inquiry, we felt that we could not refuse to the evidence thus tendered.

4. We took evidence on five days, January 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16, and during that time there were examined before us every person employed in the Office of Arms during the year 1907, except Sir Arthur Vicars himself; Mr. Horlock, his clerk, and Miss Gibbon, the typist. We sat in the library of the Office of Arms where the safe containing the lost jewels stood at the time of the robbery, and we had a full opportunity of inspecting, on the spot, all the arrangements of the office. We also examined every police officer who had been engaged in the investigation of the circumstances attending the robbery, and certain experts in the construction and use of safes and safelocks, who gave us valuable information. We have thus been able to ascertain every material circumstance connected with the loss of the Crown Jewels, and we propose to give Your Excellency, in the first place, a short statement of the facts which appear to us to be the most important in relation to the subject

of our inquiry. Ulster and the Office of Arms

5. Sir Arthur Vicars was appointed Ulster King of Arms in February, 1893. At that time the Office of Arms was in the Bermingham Tower, but in 1903 it was removed to the building now occupied in the Upper Castle Yard. The duties of Ulster King of Arms in relation to the custody of the Crown Jewels and of the other Insignia of the Order of St. Patrick are defined in the revised statutes of the Order, dated 29th July, 1905. By Statute 27, Ulster King of Arms "shall have the custody of the jewelled Insigma of the Grand Master." By Statute 12, "The jewelled Insignia of the Grand Master which are Crown Jewels shall be deposited by our Ulster King of Arms in the Chancery of the Order, along with the other Insignia of the Order." By Statute 37 of the Chancery of the Order "shall be in the Office Arms in Our Castle of Dublin." And by atute 200 it is ordained that the Collars and adges of the Knights Companions of the Orwhich are in the custody of Ulster King Arms "shall be deposited for safe keeping a steel safe in the Strong Room in the Chancery of the Order in the Office of Arms in Ireland." (The particular Statutes here

quoted are set out in Appendix B.)

6. At the fitting up of the new Office of Arms in 1903 a Strong Room was built by the Board of Works according to plans approved Sir Arthur Vicars. Sir George Holmes, the Chairman of the Board of Works, informed us that, at the time the plans for this Strong Room were prepared, he was not told by Sir Arthur Vicars, nor did he know, that the safe in which the Crown Jewels and other Insignia were kept, was to be placed in the Strong Room. After the Strong Room was completed it was found that the safe could not be got in by the door. When Sir George Holmes' attention was called to this he offered to place the safe in the Strong Room either by breaking down part of the wall and rebuilding it or by temporarily removing the iron bars of the window. Sir Arthur Vicars did not accept this offer on the ground that the safe would occupy too much floor space in the Strong Room, and said that unless he got a smaller safe he would prefer it to remain outside. It was ultimately arranged that the safe should remain in the Library until it was wanted for some other office, when Sir George Holmes promised to provide a new safe which could be placed in he Strong Room. According to the evidence of Sir George Holmes this arrangement was acquiesced in by Sir Arthur Vicars, and so matters remained down to the date of the dispearance of the Jewels. Sir George Holmes fold us that his attention was never called by Sir Arthur Vicars, or anybody else, after July, 1905, to the requirements of Statutes 12 and 20, that the Crown Jewels and other Insignia of the Order of St. Patrick "shall be deposited for safe keeping in a steel safe in the Strong Room." It is certain that this requirement of the Statutes was never complied with and that from the date of entering upon the new office in 1903 until the date of the disappearance of the Jewels, the safe was kept, not in the Strong Room, but in the Library.

Description of the Office of Arms

7. The Office of Arms is entered by an outer door opening into the Upper Castle Yard. There are two locks on that door, a latch opened by a latch-key, and a large stocklock with a key hole both inside and outside. The stock or main lock was never locked by day or night. The door was shut at night and Sundays and holidays by slipping the bolt of the latch, so that any person having a latchkey could enter at any time of the day or night when the Office was closed. When the latch was unlocked the door was opened by turning a handle. There was no bell on the door to indicate when it was being opened or shut. There were at least seven latch-keys for this door outstanding. Sir Arthur Vicars, Mr. Burtchaell, Secretary, Mr. P. G. Mahony, Cork Herald, William Stivey, the messenger, Mrs. Farrell, the office cleaner, Detective Kerr, and John O'Keeffe, a servant of the Board of Works, each had a latch-key. It was necessary that Mrs. Farrell, Stivey, Detective Kerr and O'Keeffe (who lit and extinguished the light in the Clock Tower during the Castle season) should have access to the Office at times when it was closed, and perhaps no better arrangement could conveniently have been made. But it is obvious that the fact that the Office was so easily accessible at all hours and that seven should be made for the safe keeping of the Crown Jewels. During the day this outer door could be opened by anybody merely by turning the handle. There was no one on the ground floor but the messenger Stivey, whose usual seat did not command a view of the door. The Library, in which the safe containing the Crown Jewels was kept, is not an ordinary working room and is not occupied, except temporarily, by any of the officials. One door of the Library is quite close to the outer door, and is so situated that any person might quietly open the outer door and enter the Library without attracting attention. A second door of the Library opened into the Messenger's Room and was usually left open. Library was the Waiting Room of the Office, and every person who called on a matter of business or curiosity was shown in there until some of the officials came down from the first floor to attend to him. The Office of Arms, in common with all the other offices in Dublin Castle, was visited and inspected every evening, after all the officials had left, by a member of the detective force, whose duty it was to see that the offices were safe, but who had no special duty in connection with the custody of

the Crown Jewels. The Strong Room

8 The Strong Room is practically an off-shoot from the Messenger's Room in which Stivey sat when on duty except when he was sent on a message, or was at dinner, or was called upstairs. There were four keys for the outer door of this Strong Room. One was in possession of Sir Arthur Vicars, Stivey held one, Mr. P. G. Mahony one, and one, which had for a short time been in possession of Mr. Burtchaell, was, at the date of the disappearance of the Jewels, in the Strong Room in a drawer stated to be unlocked. Close inside the outer door of the Strong Room is a strong steel grille which must be opened before access can be had to the Strong Room. One key of this grille, which was in Stivey's charge, was contsantly in the lock whether the Strong Room was open or shut, except when Stivey went on a message or was at dinner, when he locked the grille and placed the key of the grille in an unlocked drawer in his room, leav-

thur Vicars' order. Every official in the office knew where the key of the grille was kept in Stivey's absence, and had access to it. It was the custom for Stivey to open the Strong Room every morning when he came on duty, and to leave both the outer door and the grille open until he left in the evening, except upon occasions of his temporary absence, when he made the arrangements which we have already described. If he were merely called upstairs and there was no stranger about, he left both the outer door and the grille open. The Strong Room ought to have contained the safe in which the Crown Jewels and other Insignia were kept, but it did, as a matter of fact, contain articles of very great value, including three gold collars and badges of Knights Companions of the Order, two State Maces, the Sword of State, a jewelled Sceptre, a Crown, and two massive Silver Spurs. These were exposed in a glass case. There was another gold collar in a case somewhere else in the Strong Room (see Sir Arthur Vicars' written statement to the Police, July 12th, 1907, Appendix A.). It is plainly contrary to Statute 20 of the Order that these Collars and Badges of the Knights Companions should be kept exposed in a glass case in the Strong Room. words of the Statute are express-"in a steel safe in the Strong Room."

9. We have thus given a general description of the way in which the Office of Arms was kept, and of the provision made for the safe keeping of the Crown Jewels and other Insignia of the Order of St. Patrick. We have stated no facts but those which are common to all the witnesses, and which are admitted by Sir Arthur Vicars himself in his statements to the police. Looking at these facts alone, and without any reference to the loss of the Crown Jewels, or the incidents that accompanied that loss, we cannot arrive at the conclusion that Sir Arthur Vicars exercised due vigilance and proper care in the custody of the Jewels. We do not dwell upon the positive breaches of his duty under Statutes 12 and 20 of the Order. But, apart from any specific duty imposed upon him by the Statutes, we cannot think that he showed proper care in leaving the safe containing the Crown Jewels in a room which was open to the public all day, and was open all night to any person who either possessed, or could get possession of one of seven latch-keys. We should have thought that in the case of Jewels like these, of immense value and of national importance, the responsible custodian would, instead of carrying about the key of the safe in his pocket, have deposited it with his banker or in some other place of security except on the rare occasions when it was necessarily in use. We are of opinion that great want of proper care was also shown in respect of the Strong Room. The fact that three, and at one time four, keys of this room were out in the hands of different persons, one of whom was Stivey, the messenger, who also had control of a key of the grille, is in itself a proof of want of due care. We have been unable to ascertain any sufficient reason why a key of this Strong Room should have been in any hands but Sir Arthur Vicars' own. The further fact that it was the custom that William Stivey the mes-senger should open both doors of the Strong latch-keys were given out, some of them in the hands of persons of humble station, made it additionally necessary that special provision was the custom that y main Street the Strong senger should open both doors of the Strong Room on his arrival in the morning and that additionally necessary that special provision they should be kept open all day until Stivey left in the evening also appears to us to show

> The Loss of the Jewels 10. We now come to the circumstances connected with the loss of the Jewels and with the discovery of their loss. It is ascertained beyond doubt that the Jewels were in the safe on June 11th, 1907. They were shown on that date by Sir Arthur Vicars to Mr. John Crawford Hodgson, Librarian to the Duke of Northumberland. There is no evidence that from that date until the 6th of July, when their loss was discovered, they were seen by anybody, nor is there any evidence that the safe was ever opened by any one in the Office between those dates. Sir Arthur Vicars himself says in the statement already quoted:- "From 11th June to 6th July I have no recollection of seeing the Jewels nor of having gone to the safe." The officials attending in the Office between those dates were Sir Arthur Vicars, Mr. Burtchaell, Mr. Mahony, Mr. Horlock, Miss Gibbon, Stivey the messenger, and Mrs. Farrell the office cleaner. Neither Mr. Goldney, Athlone Pur-sivant, nor Mr. Shackleton, Dublin Herald, appears to have been in the Office, or indeed in Ireland, at any time between these dates. Mr. Mahony was not in the Office from April

great want of care.

until July 4th, except on one day in May, so that, of the period between 11th June and 6th July, he was only in the Office on three days. II. On the morning of Wednesday, 3rd July, Mrs. Farrell, the office cleaner, on coming to the office at her usual hour between 7 and 8 o'clock, found that the outer door was unlocked. The bolt of the latch was caught back, so that she opened the door by merely turning the handle. Mrs. Farrell waited until Stivey, the messenger, came in about 10, and told him what had happened. When Sir Arthur Vicars arrived about 12, Stivey told him what Mrs. Farrell had reported, and Sir Arthur replied "Is that so?" or "Did she?" No further notice was taken of the incident. It was not reported to the police, nor was Kerr, the detective, whose duty it was to inspect the offices at night, informed of the circumstance. Stivey is perfectly certain that he slipped the bolt of the latch when leaving the office about ing the outer door of the Strong Room open. 5:30 on the Tuesday evening, but he is not ing." (Sir Arthur Vicars' statement of 12th This latter arrangement was made by Sir Arcertain whether he left Sir Arthur Vicars be- July—Appendix A.) It is hardly necessary

hind him or not. Detective Kerr visited the office about 7 p. m. on the Tuesday evening, opened the door by his latch-key, found it locked, found no one in the office, made his usual round of inspection, tried the door as he went out, and made sure it was locked. It is plain upon this evidence that some one in possession of a latch-key visited the office after Detective Kerr had left it, and took the trouble to draw back the bolt of the latch and fasten it. It seems to us an extraordinary instance of negligence on Sir Arthur Vicars' part that he made no inquiry about this singular incident, did not interrogate Kerr, the detective, made no report to the police, and did not examine the safe or strong room to see that all was right. Sir Arthur Vicars' own occount of this matter is as follows: "On Wednesday, 3rd July, to the best of my recollection, I arrived at the office at 12 o'clock noon, and left about 6 p. m. Stivey informed me that he was told by Mrs. Farrell, the office cleaner, that she found the hall door open when she arrived to clean the office in the morning." (Sir Arthur Vicars' statement of 12th July, 1907—Appendix A.)

A Startling Incident.

12. On the morning of Saturday, 6th July, a still more startling incident occurred. Mrs. Farrell opened the office at her usual hour between 7 and 8 a. m. and walked into the messenger's room to see if any written message had been left for her. On entering the messenger's room she found that the outer door of the strong room was standing ajar. There were two keys hanging in the lock of the grille. Mrs. Farrell took these two keys out of the grille lock, and shut the outer door of the strong room. She did not wait until Stivey came, either because he was late or because she was in a hurry, but she wrote a note on his blotting pad telling him what she had found, and left the keys on the note. When Stivey came about 10.20 a. m. he found Mrs. Farrell's note and the two keys lying beside it. These two keys, as he explained to us, were the key of the grille and a smaller key which opened the presses in the library, and they were tied together by a piece of twine. The presence of the keys was indubitable evidence that the strong room door had been opened or had been left open, as the keys were left in the lock of the grille the night be fore. Stivey at once examined the strong room and found that nothing had been touched inside so far as he could observe. On the preceding evening Stivey had gone to Sir Arthur Vicars' room about 5:30 p. m., and found him there with Mr. Horlock. He asked Sir Arthur if he might go, and was told he might. He asked Sir Arthur if he wanted the strong room any more that night. Sir Arthur said "No, you may close it." Stivey then closed and locked the outer door of the strong room, leaving the two keys hanging in the lock of the grille. Stivey's statement is fully confirmed by Sir Arthur Vicars, who says: "On Friday, 5th_July, I left the office at 7:15 p. m. About 5:45 p. m. Stivey asked me whether he should lock the strong room, and I told him to do so, at the same time handing him a M. S. to be placed therein. I subsequently had occasion to pass the strong room door to go to the telephone more than once, and the door was closed." (Statement of 12th July, 1907—Appendix A.) About 7.15 p.m. Sir Arthur Vicars left his office with Mr. Horlock. Before he left he made what he called his "usual tour of inspection." "I passed through the library, glancing at all the bookcases, and satisfied myself they were closed. I passed into the messenger's room, noticed the window was bolted, and tried the handle of the strong room door and found the door was locked." (Same statement, appendix.) Almost immediately after Sir Arthur Vicars had left the office Detective Kerr entered it, and examined every room in the house. He noticed the strong room door; it was closed and bolted. He left the office about 7:30 p. m. On these facts it was plain that some one had entered the office after the Detective had left on Friday evening, and had opened the strong room and left it open. It seems very strange that, after what had happened on the preceding Wednesday morning, Sir Arthur Vicars should treat this new incident as if it were of no imortance whatever. When he was told by Stivey that Mrs. Farrell had found the strong room open when she came in the morning, he said, "Did she?" or "Is that so?" went upsairs to his own room, and took no further notice of the incident. He did not even examine the strong room to see if anything had been taken, he did not examine the safe to see if it had been tampered with, he did not send for Detective Kerr to see if he had noticed anything wrong the night before, he made no communication to the police. Sir Arthur Vicars has given his own explanation of his conduct on this occasion, and it seems to us wholly insufficient: "On Saturday, 6th July, I arrived at the office at about 11 a. m. I have a vague recollection of being told by Stivey that Mrs. Farrell had found the strong room door open when she arrived, but at the time I did not realize that it was that morning, and being very busy left the matter for subsequent investigation. It was not until Sunday afternoon, when I was working at my house in connection with the royal visit with Horlock, that I realized that the strong room door was open on Saturday morning. Horlock had informed me at my house on Sunday that Stivey had told me in my office on Saturday that the strong room door was found open that morning." (Sir Arthur Vicars' statement of 12th

to comment upon the strange want of any sense of responsibility for the security of his office and of the jewels entrusted to his care which this statement reveals. The door of his office had been found open on the previous Wednesday; he is now told that the door of the strong room had been found open; he has only a vague recollection of this startling statement; he does not take the trouble to ascertain definitely even the day on which the event had happened; and he thinks it a matter that may be left for subsequent investigation. We can only say that, in our opinion, Sir Arthur, Vicars' treatment of this incident shows an entire absence of vigilance and care in the custody of the jewels.

Discovery of the Loss,

13. It was between 12:30 and r p. m. on Saturday, 6th July, that Stivey told Sir Arthur Vicars about the strong room having been found open. About 2:15 p. m. on the same day Stivey went to Sir Arthur Vicars' room to inquire whether he might go for the day. Sir Arthur gave him the key of the safe, and the box containing the collar of a deceased Knight of St. Patrick which had just been returned, and told him to open the safe and place the collar in it. This was the first time that Stivey ever had the key of the safe in his hand. It seems strange that Stivey should at any time have been entrusted with the key of the safe, but that he should have been entrusted with it just after the occurrence of incidents which called for peculiar care seems stranger still. Stivey proceeded to the safe and tried to open it. He found, in the way which is fully described in his evidence, that the safe was actually unlocked. He did not open the safe. Sir Arthur Vicars came downstairs immediately, and Stivey told him the safe was not locked. Sir Arthur thereupon opened the safe, and found that the jewels and all the collars and badges in the safe were gone. The cases which had contained the jewels, collars, and badges had all been carefully replaced, but a case containing his mother's diamonds, which was locked and the key of which was in the hands of Mr. George Mahoney, his halfbrother, had been removed. The police were then sent for and told what had happened, and even then not a word was said about the strong room having been found open that very morning. When Superintendent Lowe said, "What about the strong room?" Sir Arthur replied, "It is a modern safe, a Milner's safe, and quite secure; it could not be opened except by its own key." Nobody on Saturday, the 6th, mentioned to the police either that the outer door had been found open on the morning of Wednesday or that the strong room had been found open on that morning (Sat-urday), and it was only on Sunday, the 7th, that Detective Kerr heard these facts from Mrs. Farrell for the first time.

The Lock of the Strong Room.

14. The lock of the strong room was carefully examined on Monday, 8th July, by Mr. F. J. O'Hare, a Dublin representative of the Milner Safe Company, who supplied the door. and lock of the strong room. He took the lock to pieces and took out the seven levers. He found no trace whatever of tampering with the lock. There was not a scratch on the which the jewels were kept, was examined on the 9th July by Cornelius Gallagher, an employee of Ratner's agents in Dublin. He removed the lock and chamber, took all the levers out, and found no trace of tampering or any scratch on the levers. Both these experts came to the same conclusion; that there was no picking of the locks or attempt at picking; that the locks were opened by their own keys or keys identical with them in every respect in make and finish, and that such keys could not be fabricated from a wax impression. Keys fabricated from a wax impression, though they would have opened the locks, would, in their opinion, have left on the levers traces of pressure and friction which would be easily discernible.

Mr. E. A. Evans, general manager of the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company, tells many an interesting yarn about visitors to the Ancient Capital. One of them is related by the Quebec Chronicle, Some years ago a Methodist Conference was being held in the City of Quebec and it was proposed to give the visiting clergymen a complimentary trip to some historic point of interest. Ste. Anne de Beaupre was suggested but it was feared that the followers of Wesley might consider the spot unorthodox. However, they were approached with the project and about three hundred of them accepted the invitation with alacrity. Mr. Evans accompanied the clerical tourists to Ste. Anne, where Father Holland, a jovial Irish priest, soon made them feel quite at home. They spent an hour or two at the shrine, and Father Holland accompanied them to the station on their departure. There are not a few Irishmen in the ministry of the Methodist Church and one of these sons of Erin said with a twinkle in his eye:

"Now, Father Holland, you must have seen many miracles in your day. What do you consider the greatest wonder of them all?" Father Holland appeared to be in deep reection for a moment, and then said slowly:

"Well, I've never seen anything to equal the miracle this afternoon when three hundred Methodist ministers were gathered at this sacred spot."

The visitors appreciated the reply and parted from their new friend with due regret.

Every Day Discloses Many New Ideas in

New Arrivals in Fine Ladies' Neckwear

Every day sees more and more of what is new and fashionable arriving, and among the most notable is the splendid assortment of Ladies' Neckwear. There are the dainty bow effects, then you will find charming four-inhand styles, besides a goodly sprinkling of various fancy

Beautiful Spring Goods Every day witnesses the arrival of new goods which add greater charm to shopping. At every turn is

to be seen springtime freshness, and most notable about these new things is the remarkable low prices which we are able to mark them at. There is the whitewear department which shows countless numbers of beautiful ideas in waists. The mantle room with its charming additions in costumes; then comes the millinery department with all its finery of exquisite loveliness which turns it into a garden of Spring-like beauty, but all through the store the same air of freshness is to be found

New Ladies' Covert Cloth Coats

VOL L., NO. 1

CHINA AC

Buys Arms C

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Avalanche Kil

No Amnesty

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new Covert Cloth Coats which we are showing are rapidly coming to the front as favorites in matters of style this season. They are made of excellent material, in doublebreasted effects, hip length, box back, trimmed with three straps of self both front and back, roll collar, cuffs trimmed with

The Perfection Shirt Waist Retainer

These are a great boon to the well dressed woman, are simple, indispensable and invisible, and can be adjusted in a second. The simplicity of the perfection recommends it and ladies will find it an invaluable article to their toilet.

The Ladies' Delight Waist Former

s the latest and best device on the market for holding the shirt waist, skirt and belt without pinning to the front of the dress. It is made with hinge, to give free action in fastening, and it is a splendid article for giving curved or long waist effect. Price......10c

Four Splendid Offerings for Tomorrow

Ladies' Embroidered Cashmere Hose Special Friday 25c

Friday we are placing on sale, at Special Prices, a splendid line of Ladies' Fancy Embroidered Hose. These, have extra spliced heels and toes and are good quality cashmere. It is a new stock just in and is just the kind of Hosiery which will meet the approval of

500 Yards of Art Muslins. Regular 25c Friday at 122c

500 yards of fine Art Muslins go on sale tomorrow. This assortment is varied, in white, ivory and cream grounds, with dainty floral patterns, in blue and green, pink and green, mauve and green, yellow and green and white. Some have double borders. This is indeed a splendid bargain. Just fancy, at a time when you want material of this description to get it at half price. Regular value was 25c.

New Unbleached Linen Table Cloths Friday at 75c

This is an entirely new lot, fresh and crisp, direct from the manufacturers. They are unbleached, of extra good quality, in floral designs, with drawn work borders, and for the price we are asking on Friday cannot be duplicated in the city, and which every housewife wishing to make a substantial saving should take advantage of, Special tomorrow at, each.....

Turn a Saving on This-Gingham. Regular 15c. Friday for 10c

A specially good quality Gingham is being placed on sale Friday. Nothing is more suitable for appens than these ideal goods. It comes in small and large checks, which is decidedly popular. No woman who needs good working aprons of good wearing material can afford to let this offering go by, especially when marked at such a striking reduction. Even if not wanted for present use, it would be wise economy to purchase for future needs. The regular price was 15c per yard, but for quick riddance Friday.....

New Shipment of Trunks, Valises

Yesterday we received a very large shipment of Trunks, Valises and Satchels, and your preparation for Spring and Summer travel. will be greatly simplified by a visit to our Trunk and Bag department. The stock is thoroughly complete and an inspection will convince you that we have just what you are looking for at the right price. Our stock of Practical Novelties and New Designs in Trunk and Bag manufacture is often a sug-gestion of needful addition to your travelling necessities.

CANVAS SUIT CASES, from \$1.75 to......\$2.00 IMITATION LEATHER SUIT CASES, from \$4.75 to.....\$3.00 CASES, from \$4.75 to....\$3.00
LEATHER SUIT CASES, from \$24.50 to\$9.50
LEATHER SUIT CASES, fitted, at....\$35.00
TELESCOPES, at....\$7.75
FINE ENGLISH LEATHER KIT BAGS, from \$35.00 to...\$14.00
LEATHER HAND BAGS, from \$16.50 to, each....\$14.50
GOOD STRONG TRUNKS GOOD STRONG TRUNKS, from, each, \$16.75 to.....\$8.50

Another New Lot of Ladies' Hand Tailored Costumes

Tuesday ushered in another new shipment of Ladies' Costumes which are to be seen in the mantle section, 2nd floor. This lot is worthy the attention of any one who is interested in the season's new garment styles. Novelty ideas are prominent and style variety wide enough to suit every taste

The Coat Models include fitted and semi-fitting styles in many variations of Madame Butterfly and Eton ideas, inlaid with Persian trimmings and Pongee Silk, with three-quarter and full length sleeves and turn back cuffs.

The Skirt Models include full pleated with deep folds of silk, deep box pleat down front and back, with fold of self finished with silk braid. Some in eleven gore, full flare, with fold of self trimmed with

The Materials mostly in these new arrivals are Panamas, Voiles, Venetians, Broadcloths, Worsteds and Serges of excellent qualities in Herring Bone, Stripes and Plain effects, which will be pleasing to the most fas-

The Colors Navys, Copenhagen Blues, which are the reigning colors this season. Also Electric Blues, Browns, To-baccos, Greys and Greens, besides Black, which will

WHILE THE PRICES OF THESE HANDSOME NEW ADDITIONS RANGE FROM \$25.00 UP TO \$60.00

A Splendid Range of Children's Ankle Strap Slippers

At no other time have we been so pre-pared to meet the demand in Footwear for the little ones than what we are at the present time, and our showing of Children's Ankle Strap Slippers is indeed a very comprehensive one. Everything in this line to suit the little one's foot is to be found here, marked most reasonably.

Children's English kid, turn sole ankle strap slipper, low heel, size 7 to 10. Per pair ...\$1.25 Children's English
White Suede Ankle
trap Slippers, sizes
2 to 6. Per
pair \$1.25

Children's English
White Suede Ankle
Strap Slippers,
sizes 7 to 10. Low
heel. Per pair \$1.50

Children's English
Brown Glaced Kid
Ankle Strap Slippers, sizes 2 to 6.
Per pair90c
Children's English
Tan Suede Ankle
Strap Slipper, turn
sole, sizes 6 to 10.
Per pair\$1.00

Children's English
White Buck Button
Boots, turn sole,
low heel, sizes 2 to
6. Per pair. \$1.50

Remember There's no Better Way of Housecleaning

than by using the Vacuum House Cleaner. It is a perfectly dustless system in every way, while it does away with the moving of carpets or heavy pieces of furniture. Then, too, there is a greater advantage. It does its work quicker and better than any other way and saves your carpets. Then, again, it is not confined to carpets alone, as it can be used on upholstered furniture with equally satisfactory results. 'Phone up 1685 for

News of Interest from Our Clothing Dept.

Men's Spring Suits

Our showing of Men's Suits for Spring wear is a remarkably good one. The suits shown here are specially distinctive for good tailoring, cut and finish, and the section devoted to men's attire courts critical judgment on the basis of what it can do in providing absolutely correct clothing, and that the clothing found here has a distinction of style that only the most skilful tailor work and the most artistic designing can impart. We therefore would only be too pleased to show you through our stock of Men's Clothing in Worsteds and Serges, at prices ranging from \$8.75 to......\$30.00

Our Hat Department

A most comprehensive showing of all that is new, nobby and graceful is to be found here. Not only are we able to show you the latest Block Models, but we are proud to state that we show the largest and best stock in the city. Most men have a difficulty in finding a hat that really suits them, but in this showing you are assured of getting the one that suits you best. Derbies fairly conservative, Soft Hats in all the smart shapes that will be worn by men of taste, and at a price which will strike you as being right, Ranging from \$7.50 to.....\$1.75

A Splendid Range of Boys' New Suits

The section devoted to Boys' Clothing is a most popular one for parents who want good clothes at a reasonable figure, and at the same time with all the new style features. The Best only, is the watchword of our Boys' Suits. Best in workmanship, Best in tion to this you will find in the clothes we keep taste and novelty, and great variety, which will allow you to fit the little fellow with

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS, in tweeds and wor-BOYS' REGULATION SAILOR SUITS, ranging in price from \$5.00 to.....\$1.75

Men's Trousers at All Prices

Our stock of Men's Trousers cannot be excelled anywhere in the city. Everything that is new and up to date can be found here in choice array, while prices are most reasonable, ranging from \$7.50 to.....\$1.50

BOYS' KNICKERS, in tweeds and serges, from BOYS' CAPES, in golf and motor style, from 50c to CHILD'S ROMPERS, in blue and green duck

Men's Overalls of All Kinds

A specially good line of Men's Overalls is always to be found here in all the most durable materials in blacks and blues and grey denims, at prices ranging from 900

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

A Splendid List from the Houseware Section

The Housewares Section of this store of-fers an unlimited choice of articles, which are of use daily at bargain prices, and before purchasing elsewhere we suggest that you pay this department a visit. Besides the list that is advertised you will find a very large assortment on the tables and shelves marked remarkably low.

White Wash Brushes
25c and.....15¢
Handled S h o e
Brushes, oak finish,
50c, 40c, 35e, 25c,
15c and.....10¢

Stove Daubers ... 15¢ 100 ft. lengths..35¢ Galvanized Clothes Line Pulleys, with

Eureka Wringers, Iron frames, solid rubber rolls, two sizes, 10 inch..\$2.75 11 inch... \$3.25 Improved, 11 inch Laundry Hampers, round or square, three sizes. \$4.00, \$3.50.\$2.00 Parior Brooms, heavy quality50¢ Medium quality 40¢ Light quality ... 25¢ Decorated Flour Cans, 100 lbs. \$1.75 Decorated Flour Cans, 50 lbs. \$1.25

Decorated F 1 o u r Cans, 25 lbs. \$1.00

Kitchen Meat Saws, 14 inch50¢

Avalanche Kil
Tonsk, Siberia, Ma
persons have been le
lanche in the Dukh
The mass of snow,
side of the mount
and carried away to
the people inside co
men survived the ex
ar badly injurd.
are badly injured. U. S. Reven

Wilmington, Del., United States reven launched at the yard Jones & Co., in this immediately after first was the Snol for service in Puget is the Davey, design the Gulf of Mexico. of the following dim 152 feet; beam, 29 feet,