





CAMOUSIN MAKES A FAST TRIP

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.

The steamer Camousin, of the Union Steamship Company, returned yesterday from another fast trip to Prince Rupert and ports...

INCREASE OF WAGES

Winnipeg, March 11.—The board of control has passed a resolution to increase the wages of bricklayers and masons employed by the city from fifty-five cents to sixty cents an hour.

HOMESTEADER'S SUDDEN DEATH

Fillmore, Sask., March 11.—William Moore, a homesteader, dropped dead today from heart failure. He came here from Michigan and was 45 years of age.

REEVE'S SAIL ATTACKED

Vancouver, March 11.—The court will on Friday be asked to require John Latimer Atkinson to vacate the reeve'ship of Sumas municipality.

SECOND WHALING STEAMER FOR COAST

St. Lawrence Leaves Today to Start Hunting From the Kyquoot Station

Whaling in the Gulf of Georgia has been abandoned for the season, and the steam whaler St. Lawrence is here making arrangements to leave today for Kyquoot to start service from the whaling station established last year at Narrow Cut creek in Kyquoot sound.

TRAFFIC TIED UP

Slides and Washouts Near Ashcroft Block the Main Line of the C. P. R.

Vancouver, March 11.—For about ten hours yesterday the main line of the C. P. R. was tied up because of washouts and slides on the Thompson section, to the east and west of Ashcroft.

CITY OF CHILLIWACK

S. A. Cawley Elected First Mayor—Nominations for Aldermen and Trustees

New Westminster, March 11.—The first mayor of the city of Chilliwack was elected by acclamation Saturday, when Samuel A. Cawley was selected by the ratepayers of the new city for that position.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Sherbrooke, Que., March 11.—The electors have approved of a bylaw for the city to take over the franchise of the Sherbrooke Power Light & Heat Company.

VENEZUELAN MUTINY

Caracas, March 11.—All uprising occurred last night in a barracks here, the soldiers killing their commander, General Mesa. The mutiny was quelled after a number of soldiers had been shot.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER

Washington, March 11.—President Roosevelt today officially received Wu Tingfang, the newly appointed Chinese minister. The presentation took place in the blue parlor, which is the state room of the executive mansion.

CONTRACT LET FOR KAMLOOPS COURT HOUSE

Will Cost Fifty-Six Thousand Dollars—The Plans Proposed

The contract for the Kamloops court house building has been let to Broyle and Martin, contractors, of Vancouver. The contract price is \$56,000.

FORGERY CHARGE

Vancouver, March 11.—Cover Bartlett and D. M. Ryerson will stand their trial on the charge of forgery. They received a preliminary hearing before Judge Williams today.

FAMILY'S NARROW ESCAPE

Vancouver, March 11.—The spontaneous combustion of paint at the residence of Mr. John David, 250 Princess street, at 5 o'clock this morning caused a fire which did damage to the extent of over \$500.

MACHINERY STOPPED

Rat Portage Lumber Company's Mill 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.

FRUIT INSPECTOR ON LOCAL CONDITIONS

Maxwell Smith States That Packers Comply With Regulations

(From Thursday's Daily)

Maxwell Smith, Dominion government fruit inspector for this province, yesterday visited the city on one of his periodical official tours of inspection and had an interesting interview with the fruit packers.

WAGONS IN THE SENATE

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

Ottawa, March 11.—The Senate resumed business yesterday afternoon, after ten days' holidays. Senator T. C. Davis returned to the Senate today, stating that the government should take early action towards the construction of a railway to Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay.

MOTHERS' CONGRESS TOLD OF BARBARITIES IN PORTUGUESE TERRITORY

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

A. O. U. W. GRAND LODGE

Annual Session at New Westminster—Amendments to Be Considered

New Westminster, March 11.—The grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen opened its annual session in this city today with an attendance of over fifty delegates from nearly all parts of the province.

Sent for Trial

Vancouver, Mar. 11.—On a charge of stabbing a young Italian, Don Brousseau, a fisherman named Philippe Baker today sent up for trial by Magistrate Williams.

Sugar Production in Mexico

Sugar is produced in numerous states throughout the Mexican Republic, Mexico having the largest production. The Spaniards soon after the conquest, by no means confined to the planter class, but by the masses, nor is it carried on according to the methods of the native planters.

Has Leg Broken

New Westminster, March 11.—H. McWaters, who was engaged in loading cordwood on a scow a short distance from the wharf, was injured yesterday by a stick of wood striking it.

Beaver in Commission

New Westminster, March 11.—The steamer Beaver, which has been in Victoria for several months undergoing a thorough overhauling, is back on the river, and will go on her run between this city and Chilliwack this week.

Salvation Army Officers

Vancouver, Mar. 11.—Miss Hayes, staff-captain of the Salvation Army, and Miss Knudson, captain, will leave for Victoria on Thursday. They are being "farewelled" by the Salvationists this evening.

Japanese Tough Sentenced

Vancouver, March 11.—Deyna Konda, a Japanese, was sentenced to jail for 12 months by Magistrate Williams today. Konda broke into the house of Sunday morning, and early on Monday morning, took an ax and demolished four doors, two windows and a stove. He was arrested while attempting to smash the furniture. J. de B. Farris, who appeared for the prosecution, argued that the accused was guilty of the charge of assault, larceny, robbery, and burglary, as well as that of damage to property. The court regarded the offence as a very serious one.

Had Slot Machine

Vancouver, March 11.—In the police court today Shinto, a Japanese, was found guilty of keeping a gaming table at 76 Market alley, and was fined \$100 and costs. The gambling outfit was a large slot machine. Shinto swore that no person had played the machine in his presence, and that the machine had been hidden in Seattle. Clive Chns gave evidence that he had played the machine several times while Shinto was there, and that he had seen the machine change from Shinto. "The most serious thing is that I believe you have perjured yourself," said the court in passing sentence on Shinto.

Policeman's Powers

Vancouver, Mar. 11.—When an officer stops a man on the street and asks him questions affecting himself he must be given a satisfactory answer. That was the mandate handed out by Magistrate Williams today in the case of George Earle. An officer stopped Earle early this morning on Carrall street and did not get a satisfactory answer. Earle's lawyer was angry over the action of the officer, and that was the reason he did not give satisfactory answers. Earle is a pianist and song illustrator at one of the downtown music halls.

Colonel Henry Burton

Colonel Henry Burton, shipowner and colon of Volunteer officers in Wales, died suddenly in Newport recently, at the age of eighty-five.

Proposed Hygienic Institute

The proposed Hygienic Institute building at London will cost \$30,000.

GRADUATE TO SLAVES IN WESTERN AFRICA

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

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

GRADUATE TO SLAVES IN WESTERN AFRICA

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

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

GRADUATE TO SLAVES IN WESTERN AFRICA

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

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND TRAVELERS

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 the contents of the guide book, and I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best hunting and fishing grounds. Also to places of scenic grandeur among the glaciers and mountains of the Coast Range. I can supply saddles, ponies, and pack horses on short notice. The best of horses given. Mrs. F. K. Hickleton, Bella Coola, B.C.

TOURIST AND







The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six months .60 Three months .35 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE ELECTION LAW.

Mr. Aylesworth's amendments to the Dominion election law are in the direction of greater security to the public. The provision that requires contributions towards the election of a candidate shall be published, together with the names of the contributors...

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...

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...

In British Columbia there are practically no timber lands in the market. The lumberman who wishes to cut trees must deal with the government. Lands not in the forest reserves may be leased, subject to a royalty on all timber cut.

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 no lands not in the reserve can be leased, and that the larger part of the area not under reserve is held under license, the timber being subject to royalty...

disinterested critics. In this connection we may mention that since the advent of the McBride administration the timber policy of the country has been revolutionized, for at the present time every acre of timber standing on crown lands is directly under government control.

SOME POLITICAL RUMORS.

It is rumored in some of the Eastern cities that changes are impending in the Dominion cabinet. The term of the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario expires in April and the report is that he will be succeeded by Sir Richard Cartwright. If this is the case the portfolio of Commerce will become vacant, and in that event there will be a chance for some of the younger men of the Liberal party.

Another report, which is of greater interest, especially to those who are engaged in the railway industry, is that the Government will face the electorate with an extensive railway policy. It is to embrace the acquisition of lines in the Intercolonial and Great Atlantic railway mileage of the West. There have been some very pronounced declarations in favor of the Georgian Bay line recently, which seem to make it possible that this project may be included in any transportation programme upon which the Government may decide.

Another rumor has to do with the probable date of the elections. It is said that the Government is exhibiting no desire to dispose of the business before Parliament adjourns. In fact, the Opposition every facility for ventilating its views on all questions connected with the Administration without giving them many facilities for according information. If the House is kept occupied all summer long with the discussion of administrative scandals, and then after a short session in which an aggressive transportation policy is brought down, the elections are held, the public will be in no mood to listen to a rebash of what is being served up this year.

A London dispatch to the Montreal Star says that it is reported on good authority that the general elections will be held in November of this year, and that the British government is being pressed for a favorable decision in regard to the All-Red route. Mr. Asquith is said to be very favorable to a large subsidy and Mr. Winston Churchill is outspoken in favor of it.

MR. ASQUITH.

In view of the almost certain early retirement of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman from public life because of ill health, and the probability of his being succeeded by Mr. Asquith, the latter is beginning to loom up large in the public eye. He is not just the sort of man one would instinctively choose for a political leader.

rael dazzled the eyes of the people; Salisbury conveyed the impression of absolute solidity. Gladstone was weak in imagination. He scorned to appeal to that trait of the popular character. His strength lay in his wonderful personality and his marvelous standing on Mr. Chamberlain displayed the imaginative touch, and the success which attended his fiscal programme was due to that more than anything else.

As British public men go, Mr. Asquith is yet a young man, being yet under fifty-six. He comes from a well known though not particularly prominent family. By profession he is a lawyer, and he is one of the most eminent of his time. He, like nearly all British public men, is admirably educated, and is of the highest social standing.

Another report, which is of greater interest, especially to those who are engaged in the railway industry, is that the Government will face the electorate with an extensive railway policy.

In the following special dispatch from Ottawa, appearing in the Toronto Globe, some additional particulars are furnished regarding the important mission on which Mr. Asquith has just left for England. It will be read by the people of British Columbia with a very special interest.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE

The findings of the Royal Commission to inquire into the cause of the collapse of the Quebec bridge culminate in the eleventh paragraph of its report, namely, the professional knowledge of the present was not sufficient to design such a work as the Quebec bridge.

An attempt is now to be made on a scale greater than ever before to re-erect a bridge of the same material of gold believed to be hidden in the banks and bed of the Fraser river. It is very interesting to recall that during the last fifty years over fifty millions of dollars of gold were won from the Fraser, amidst scenes which are of historical importance.

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.

announcement 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 Parliament.

It is announced from Vancouver that the conservative anti-parade element have proved victorious in naming new officers for the Anti-Asiatic Exclusion League.

The Irishmen of Ottawa are up in arms because they are labelled by alleged pictures of people of their nationality on postal cards. We can all sympathize with them, and the only wonder is that they did not protest sooner.

Mr. Asquith never did a more popular thing than to tell Parliament that if Germany shows an intention of carrying out her paper programme of naval construction, Great Britain will take steps to meet it which will put any question of superiority on the part of the continental power out of serious consideration.

The judgment of the Chief Justice in the case of the E. & N. Railway company versus Fiddick, as we understand it, puts an end to all the cases arising out of the Settlers' rights claims to land within the railway belt, unless it is overturned on appeal.

An American missionary, who has lately returned from India, says that he has already seen a very fine table. This is a pretty safe thing to say, if one only places the date with sufficient indefiniteness.

The most touching scene on record was the meeting of Reef and Schmitz the two champion San Francisco grafters. They almost fell upon each other's necks. How sweet and pleasant it is for brothers to dwell together in unity!

To those not familiar with the peculiar methods followed by the government of the United States in many matters it is not without interest in learning that so many of the things which are the structural fitness of the navy should be discussed in public and the testimony of expert witnesses be telegraphed to the four corners of the earth.

It is quite in accord with what might naturally be expected, to find that the distinction 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 are enjoying 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 carriage business under the control of the Railway Commission. That had been playing an ever-increasing part in the affairs of Canada, and perhaps it is not untimely to say that to Mr. J. S. Willison, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, 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.

Edward VII is an up-to-date sovereign. He is the most tactful man in all the world. When his irrepressible nephew does an indiscreet thing, he at once writes him a long, earnest, and adroitness, and when done this, his acting First Minister makes a statement in Parliament that puts the situation just where it ought to be.

An attempt is now to be made on a scale greater than ever before to re-erect a bridge of the same material of gold believed to be hidden in the banks and bed of the Fraser river. It is very interesting to recall that during the last fifty years over fifty millions of dollars of gold were won from the Fraser, amidst scenes which are of historical importance.

Seidon a day passes without Inspector Northcott issuing a half dozen or more building permits, and considering that the season has not yet fairly opened this is a most promising indication. But the number of building permits being issued gives one but a very inadequate idea of the rapid fashion in which the residential area of Victoria is expanding.

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.

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."

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

- SALTS—Excellent values, at, each... 50c
VASES—Many dainty styles. Each... 50c
COLD CREAM JARS, at, each... 50c
INDIVIDUAL CREAM JUGS, as low as each... 50c
ROSE BOWLS—Specially attractive. 50c
CUT GLASS VASES—Silver mounted daintiness ranging from, each, \$9.00 down to as low as... 50c
MARMALADE JARS—Cut glass, silver-mounted, at, each... \$4.50

WEILER BROS. HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C. The Mail-Order-Way of Shopping Is Satisfactory Here.

NOTE A declaration cause a considerable... est. all over Car... treat the other... est. Campbell... General Assem... church. In ad... Presbytery on... union, he said... patch dealing... The matter v... Dr. Barclay, w... time that the... the General... the question r... which the nego... the feeling w... grateful for th... to retire now... On He moved... ask the comm... Presbyterians... with the presen... tions, and the... was proposed... seconded the m... discussion, in... Campbell hav... between theory... carried.

Evidence is ad... that, in saying... New Brunswick... significance, the... are asking for... of their read... worth, minister... on the eve of... gram, which we... New Brunswick... sage they proceed... lots, with the... majority of 28... servative major... An as Ontario... pathies are heart... of every provin... offer, therefore... New Brunswick... good hopes for... the present cont... (Signed) A. B. A.

During the cour... conference held... at Toronto the... Gray, who pres... an observation... "passed on" un... under the notice... possible through... He said, during... address... I never pass thro... ada in the early... without counting... windows that I... street after stre... a cranny or a c... from a distan... trate the house... way in which the... sheer ignorance... consumption by... of Heaven from... saying them from... of that plague.

Tariff Reformers... rejoicing at an... during the course... House of Commons... food duties. It... be admitted that... admit that the tariff... but they are now... says a trend of pub... from a distan... trate the house... way in which the... sheer ignorance... consumption by... of Heaven from... saying them from... of that plague.

Fountain of... Vital as is the phys... saving youth, howev... tain in the plac... activity of its cells i... culation of the blood... gives light to the ey... distance illness wh... member the lesson... of the laboring man... keeper, ready to dro... work, was it go for... after an hour's exer... weary leg muscles, re... is often nothing bu... looks much older than... Mole's grave, and... of his body more th... was to the French... lons no excuse for... very, last one must... come when ordinary... tom begins to enca... is exactly the reason... stic. One of the w... things is that the... Storrs was that by... portion of that career... passed the age of fift... consisting of a follow... great commander in I... fifty-two years old... on the eve of his el... day, made a brillian... ment. Sophocles w... piece at eighty. C... "Faust" in his eigh... Allier began Greek... and at fifty-four had... Flozzi preserved her... agination, and unexa... the end. On her el... she gave a great be... Mended. She was... over two hundred pe... the ball herself. Old Lady Grey pat... though she only began... ought to be, she w... always went out sk... nine articles, wh... called over at the do... mering "Here" for... make sure that noth... behind—From The P... the March Scribner.

Wheat in Wes... The method of do... sell the goods on cred... are the principal trad... and who in turn... ler quantities are... man trader will come... into one barrel or ten... she will peddle out the... quantities, her princ... ing the goods to the... women. The princ... country are native co... consisting of a follow... through the educatio... that these West Afr... to be used and app... which are a neces... this country—Ameri... Food Journal.



NOTE AND COMMENT FORTY YEARS AGO BRITISH OPINION

A declaration which is likely to cause a considerable amount of interest all over Canada...

The British Colonist, Thursday, March 12, 1868. The Otter will start on a trading trip to the northwest coast in a few days.

London Morning Post.—Yesterday afternoon in a crowded house Mr. McKenna described the main outlines of his Education Bill.

Evidence is accumulating to indicate that, in saying that the turnover in New Brunswick has had no federal significance, the Liberal newspapers are asking too much of the credulity of their readers.

Stag Hunt.—The stag hunt mentioned in our yesterday's issue will come off today at 2 p.m. somewhere in the neighborhood of Beacon Hill.

London Standard.—If any hopes were entertained till yesterday that the Government would honestly work for a settlement of the education controversy they were dispelled as soon as Mr. McKenna rose in the House of Commons to explain the new bill.

During the course of a tuberculosis conference held in the Alexandra theatre at Toronto the other day, Earl Grey, who presided, gave utterance to an observation which might be regarded as "passed on" until it shall have come under the notice of as many people as possible throughout the whole of Canada.

Dr. Henry Mansley, who has just given the magnificent sum of \$30,000 towards the establishment by the London County Council of a fully-equipped hospital for the treatment of men-women, & distinguished practitioner.

Refusing to leave the steamer Windsor, one of the Watts freighters well known on this coast, when she was wrecked on a reef off the Abrothous group, Western Australia, Capt. James Walters, Chief Officer David W. Jones and Chief Engineer John Jenkins, were drowned, according to news received in the Australian Mail.

Mr. Tennison Cole, who has just painted a full-length portrait of His Majesty in the costume of the Order of the Garter, which is a gift from the Emperor of Germany, and is to be hung in the Throne room at Windsor Castle, is essentially a self-taught artist.

It is probably safe to say that Austria has produced more fine skaters than any other country. One may instance G. Hagel, who won the world's championship skaters in 1896.

London Daily Chronicle.—Under this scheme religious tests for teachers will be abolished in all schools wholly supported by the public.

Vital as is the physical side of conserving youth, however, it is not less vital in our brain. If we maintain activity of its cells it quickens the circulation of the blood, the vital organs, gives light to the eyes, preserves the suppleness of the body, removes to distance illness age, death itself.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Nowell Salmon, 77, celebrated his seventy-third birthday last evening. The Evening Standard, looks back complacently upon a career that has not been devoid of incident.

London Standard.—Much of Lord Tweedmouth's case consists of unstinted eulogy directed upon the excellence of the administration in its various aspects. It would have been more in accordance with a very proper condition if he had permitted his readers to draw their own conclusion from a detailed statement of plain facts.

The method of doing business is to sell the goods of other countries. For instance, the principal traders of the country, and who in turn resell it in smaller quantities to the consumer.

St. Isaac's Cathedral, St. Petersburg, where the Bishop of London attended a service of the Greek Church, is the third cathedral of the name erected on the site. The original church, which was of wood, was erected in 1710 by Peter the Great.

At St. Petersburg it is asserted in court circles and in the salons of the great world that the mysterious woman who was hanged the other day at Moscow for the attempt on the life of Governor General Kowalevsky.

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."

Extra Grand Values on Sale This Week

- LADIES' BLACK SUMMER HOSE, cashmere finish, seamless, per pair . . . . .25¢
GIRLS' BLACK MERINO seamless hose, sizes 000 to No. 4, per pair . . . . .25¢
LACE COLLARS—All our 20c collars cleared out this week, each . . . . .10¢

Henry Young & Company

Government-Street, Victoria, B. C.

WINDSOR'S OFFICERS REMAINED TO DEATH

Captain, Mate and Chief Engineer Refused to Leave Wreck

COMING FROM QUARANTINE

Many Hindus Brought From Hongkong by Steamer Montague Free on Saturday

ABOUT PEOPLE

Dr. Henry Mansley, who has just given the magnificent sum of \$30,000 towards the establishment by the London County Council of a fully-equipped hospital for the treatment of men-women, & distinguished practitioner.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DEATHS.—On the 9th inst., at the Isolation hospital, of diphtheria, Frank Elliot Petricore, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Petricore, at the age of 4 years and 10 months.

A Side Light on Russia

At St. Petersburg it is asserted in court circles and in the salons of the great world that the mysterious woman who was hanged the other day at Moscow for the attempt on the life of Governor General Kowalevsky.

PRELIMINARY WORK BY BOTH PARTIES

Conservatives Throughout the Province Confident of an Approaching Victory

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS

Victoria meteorological office, 4th to 10th March, 1908: Victoria during the week was unusually fine on the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island, while along the north coast of this province considerable snow was reported and some snow.

Flour in West Africa

The method of doing business is to sell the goods of other countries. For instance, the principal traders of the country, and who in turn resell it in smaller quantities to the consumer.

Flour in West Africa

The method of doing business is to sell the goods of other countries. For instance, the principal traders of the country, and who in turn resell it in smaller quantities to the consumer.

Chicago, March 11.—Jacob Schaefer tonight won the billiard match with William Hoppe of New York, 500 to 423.



MOANA ARRIVES FROM SOUTH SEAS

The Canadian-Australian Liner Brings Many Passengers

HINDUS MAY BE REFUSED Steamer Has Good Passage From the Antipodes and Makes Fast Run

(From Wednesday's Daily) The R. M. S. Moana of the Canadian-Australian line, Capt. Morriaby, arrived last night from the Antipodes, after a fast trip from Sydney, via the usual ports. The steamer, which carries 100 passengers, 55 saloon, 70 intermediate and 70 steerage, including 11 Hindus from Suva, who were booked to Vancouver, and consequently were not dealt with by the local immigration officials. The provincial immigration officer, Alexander Monteth, met the steamer, 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 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 continuous passage from their place of citizenship. Three saloon passengers, H. Wickens and Mrs. and Miss Skinner, were booked to Vancouver, and G. A. M. Buckley, a British army officer, who was one of the largest subscribers to the south pole expedition, undertaken by Commander Shackleton and Capt. England in the steamer Nimrod, was among the saloon passengers bound for England. An interview with him regarding the antarctic expedition is published in another column. The purser's report on the voyage was as follows: The Moana left Sydney February 17 and arrived at Brisbane two days later, leaving Brisbane at 10:30 p. m. on February 19, and reaching the Fiji port February 24. Honolulu was called at March 3, the steamer leaving the same day for Victoria. The vessel encountered fresh north-east winds and moderate sea, with light to fresh easterly winds with moderate sea and fine weather to Suva. From there light to moderate southerly and westerly 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, were encountered until arrival at Cape Hattary yesterday. The cargo was an average one, including 25 cases of sugar, 10 cases of the British Columbia Sugar Refining Co. of Vancouver; frozen mutton, wool, rabbits, etc. The cargo landed at this port was 25 cases rabbit, 315 cases onions, 60 bags of flour, 10 cases of 12 barrels coconut oil, 723 pieces timber and sundries. The passengers for Victoria were: First class—Wickens, Mrs. and Miss Skinner. Second class—Mrs. H. H. and two children, Mr. Greenwell, Mrs. Clayworth, Miss Hayman, E. Brumby, Mrs. Lambie and child, Miss E. Jones, M. Beck, Mrs. and Miss Poole, Mrs. Duckett and child, Miss Cameron, S. Baxter, J. Moore, F. De Mole, Mr. and Mrs. Erickson and three children, and Danielson, and passed on to the aristocracy of Barcelona, who had gathered in automobiles in the Paseo Catalana. He was enthusiastically acclaimed. After entering the residence of General Linars, His Majesty appeared on the balcony and reviewed the troops of the garrison who were marching in the Paseo Colon. At noon, accompanied by Premier Maura and Minister of Marine Forcadell, he left for the inauguration of the vast enterprise for the improvement of the coast of Barcelona. The king, in a trowel at the laying of the corner stone. After this ceremony the royal cortege returned to the residence of the captain general. No untoward incident marred the proceedings of the day. He is already had access to the correspondence of the subject in the archives of the State department at Washington and the American embassy in London, and is now going over the papers in the Colonial and Foreign office, which will, however, probably furnish the most interesting data, is the private correspondence of Lord Aberdeen, at that time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The question that has always puzzled the students of history is why Britain should insist upon the Columbia river as a boundary, and finally drop it, in favour of the 49th parallel. There have been many answers to this question, but the one satisfactory one is that the Hudson's Bay company, then a political power, was fighting to retain its possessions 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. Prof. Schaefer is inclined to believe that the letters of Lord Aberdeen from the company, 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.

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 Russia, Mrs. Olga Stein, nee Saglovitch, was arrested at a local hotel on an extradition warrant issued by T. Bacon, acting U. S. Secretary of State, at the request of the Russian government. She was arraigned before a U. S. commissioner and committed to the Tombs until March 15, when the examination in extradition proceedings will be held. Her arrest followed the receipt of a cablegram today from Russia, giving the whereabouts. When Mrs. Stein was arraigned, John W. Murray, counsel for Count Nicholas de Lodyginsky, the Russian consul general, stated before Commissioner Shields that in 1905 Mrs. Stein had passed a certificate of deposit issued by the State Bank of St. Petersburg for 100,000 rubles, which had been raised to 100,000 rubles, and also charged that between May 11, 1904, and January 31, 1906, she had appropriated certain goods and chattels worth 10,000 rubles. Mr. Murray said that Mrs. Stein's operations resembled in some respects those of the late Mrs. Castle F. Fowler, who died not long ago in an Ohio penitentiary. Mrs. Stein made no explanation of those charges against her, on the advice of counsel.

Check on King Leopold Brussels, March 10.—Premier Schollaert, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies today, answered the objections raised by Minister of Finance near to the granting of \$10,000,000 to King Leopold under the Congo annexation treaty. He declared that parliament could rescind these annuities if the money was not used for the purposes testified.

KING GETS WELCOME IN RADICAL CITY Alfonso's Visit to Barcelona Unattended by Untoward Incidents

Barcelona, March 10.—King Alfonso, who left Madrid last night, arrived in this city this morning. He has taken up his residence at the home of Gen. Linars, captain-general of Catalonia, in which he will stay during his visit here. He was greeted by a large number of the people of the city. There was no disturbance of any kind. The young king had a day of bright sunshine for his visit to this ancient city. The only discordant note in the general brilliancy of the occasion was the firing of mortars from the Carlist clubs in memory of the men who lost their lives in the Carlist wars. The carriage in which King Alfonso and Premier Maura rode was drawn by four horses, and followed by a number of army and navy officers in handsome uniforms. As the king left the railway station a number of royalist students cheered wildly and attempted to make their way to the royal carriage with the idea of unharnessing the horses and dragging it themselves. They were driven back by the civil guards. The popular demonstration continued throughout the ride to the church La Seo, where the king passed the day. The aristocracy of Barcelona, who had gathered in automobiles in the Paseo Catalana, he was enthusiastically acclaimed. After entering the residence of General Linars, His Majesty appeared on the balcony and reviewed the troops of the garrison who were marching in the Paseo Colon. At noon, accompanied by Premier Maura and Minister of Marine Forcadell, he left for the inauguration of the vast enterprise for the improvement of the coast of Barcelona. The king, in a trowel at the laying of the corner stone. After this ceremony the royal cortege returned to the residence of the captain general. No untoward incident marred the proceedings of the day. He is already had access to the correspondence of the subject in the archives of the State department at Washington and the American embassy in London, and is now going over the papers in the Colonial and Foreign office, which will, however, probably furnish the most interesting data, is the private correspondence of Lord Aberdeen, at that time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The question that has always puzzled the students of history is why Britain should insist upon the Columbia river as a boundary, and finally drop it, in favour of the 49th parallel. There have been many answers to this question, but the one satisfactory one is that the Hudson's Bay company, then a political power, was fighting to retain its possessions 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. Prof. Schaefer is inclined to believe that the letters of Lord Aberdeen from the company, 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.

INJURED BY EXPLOSION Officials of Cumberland Colliery Meet With Mishap in Testing New Powder

Nanaimo, March 10.—A dispatch from Cumberland says: "This morning, while testing new powder in a shaft, Captain Manner, little, manager Kesley and O. P. Stevens were killed. It seems that while tamping a hole the powder exploded. All were shaken up and badly cut about the face and hands. Mr. Little is believed to have a rib or two broken on his right side. His pulse is good. Manager Kesley and O. P. Stevens are not seriously hurt."

PLAYS DYNAMITER Stranger's Display of Pretended Explosive Causes Alarm in Omaha Bank

Omaha, Neb., March 10.—An unknown dynamiter today entered the Merchants bank and displayed a large sum of money. He displayed a bottle believed to contain nitro-glycerine, and threatened to blow up the bank if his request was not complied with. By a ruse on the part of the bank officials the anarchist was arrested by detectives, who slipped up behind the stranger, pinioned his arms and relieved him of his booty. He was then taken to the police station. There he refused to talk. At the police station later the man gave the name of Lee, and said he came from Rockford, Ill., last October. Since then he has lived in Omaha, and has been out of work. He acknowledged that the bottle contained no nitro-glycerine, but the police took the bottle to the river bank and fired into it with a rifle. The bottle was broken, but there was no explosion. Lee is thought to be insane.

I. O. F. Insurance Rates Toronto, March 9.—It is said that the supreme court, I. O. F., at its meeting in June next, will increase the rates of those who joined the order previous to 1895.

Convent Burned Cape St. Ignace, Que., March 10.—The convent of Sisters of Charity here was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss will be \$20,000, with insurance of \$10,000. The scholars were warned in time and marched to safety.

Noted Law Expert Dead. New York, Mar. 10.—Advices from New York City, N. Y., announce the death of Edward C. Jones, regarded as one of the greatest authorities on constitutional and international law in the United States. Mr. Jones' home was in this city.

Looking to School Safety. Toronto, Mar. 10.—The lesson of the recent Cleveland horror is being taken to heart by the Ontario Minister of Education for Ontario, who is looking to all inspectors, and in his districts are properly equipped with iron safes and that the doors open outward.

Commons Bye-Elections. Ottawa, March 9.—A report on parliamentary bye-elections last year in the Commons, in five of these Liberals were elected by acclamation, and of the remaining nine seats six Liberals and three Conservatives were returned.

Railway Heavily Fined St. Louis, March 10.—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway company was late today and fined \$13,000 by Judge Byer in the United States district court. The company, through its attorneys offering a plea of non est, was fined for violating the act of Congress indemnifying the railroads for the loss of mail trains. The company was fined \$13,000 for each of the five trains which were late.

SILVER FROM TRAIL Consolidated Company's Smelter Sends Heavy Shipment to Bank at Hongkong

Nelson, B. C., March 10.—Last night the great shipment of silver ever made in the province, Consolidated Mining and Smelting company's plant at Trail, en route to the chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, at Hongkong. The shipment consisted of 140,500 tons of bullion, valued at \$50,000,000. The bullion weighed nearly five tons.

Why Canada Lost Western Territory Professor Schaefer, of Oregon University, Delves into Mystery London, March 10.—The inner history of what is known as the Oregon question, which brought America and England to the verge of war in the forties of the last century, is about to be given to the public in a book by Prof. Schaefer, of the University of Oregon, is now in London gathering material. He has already had access to the correspondence of the subject in the archives of the State department at Washington and the American embassy in London, and is now going over the papers in the Colonial and Foreign office, which will, however, probably furnish the most interesting data, is the private correspondence of Lord Aberdeen, at that time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The question that has always puzzled the students of history is why Britain should insist upon the Columbia river as a boundary, and finally drop it, in favour of the 49th parallel. There have been many answers to this question, but the one satisfactory one is that the Hudson's Bay company, then a political power, was fighting to retain its possessions 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. Prof. Schaefer is inclined to believe that the letters of Lord Aberdeen from the company, 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.

SERIOUS FALLS U. S. NAVY Two Witnesses Before Committee Give Very Frank Testimony

Washington, March 10.—That there are serious defects in the construction of the American battleships was charged today by Capt. M. Winslow, assistant chief of the bureau of Navigation of the navy department, and Commander Key, former naval aide, witness at the hearing of the committee on the armor belt too low. The committee was held at the executive session, at which it was decided that Key should be permitted to do so. Finally the committee held an executive session, at which it was decided that Key should be permitted to do so. Finally the committee held an executive session, at which it was decided that Key should be permitted to do so.

Armor Belt is Too Low Too Little Freeboard, Wrong Ammunition Hoists and Other Defects

Washington, March 10.—That there are serious defects in the construction of the American battleships was charged today by Capt. M. Winslow, assistant chief of the bureau of Navigation of the navy department, and Commander Key, former naval aide, witness at the hearing of the committee on the armor belt too low. The committee was held at the executive session, at which it was decided that Key should be permitted to do so. Finally the committee held an executive session, at which it was decided that Key should be permitted to do so.

King Edward Writes Sends Letter to Emperor William Couched in Cordial and Friendly Terms

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 between the Emperor and Lord Tweedmouth, Lord of the Admiralty. It has been charged that the Emperor in his letter attempted to influence British legislation in the matter of naval appropriations. According to this agency King Edward's letter takes the viewpoint that the British parliament and the public, so far as an immense majority of the press of England, sharply disapprove of the action of the Times.

Toronto Auditor Resigns Toronto, March 10.—W. W. Jones, city auditor for twenty years, has resigned.

London Assignment. London, Ont., Mar. 10.—The firm of Lind, Keating & 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 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 the falling price of iron. 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 Barrett 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 receive a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Williams tomorrow morning.

Kaslo Ore Shipments Kaslo, March 10.—The ore shipments from Kaslo, for the month of February amounted to 935 tons. Over half of this was zinc concentrates from the Whitewater Deep and the other to the Kootenay Ore Co. The new ore shipments appear on the Wellington at Bear lake, and the Bismarck up South Fork. The following is the tonnage for the month: Bismarck, 1,100 tons; Kootenay, 200 tons; Whitewater, 300 tons; Bismarck, 1,100 tons; Kootenay, 200 tons; Whitewater, 300 tons. Total, 3,300 tons.

BRITAIN WILL NOT LAG JAPAN SPEAKS BY AMBASSADOR

London, March 10.—The comparative strengths of the navies of Great Britain and Germany which already have occupied so much discussion in the present session of parliament were 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 unassailable supremacy at sea. 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 time to be completed prior to that 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 out for their construction by such a date as to make sure the suggested superiority of Germany would not become a fact.

Schmitz and Ruff San Francisco, March 9.—That former Mayor Eugene Schmitz was unlawfully convicted of extortion and sentenced to five years in prison, was re-announced by the state supreme court. The decision applies to Schmitz and Ruff will immediately apply for release on bail. The prosecution proposed at first to bring to trial some of the many other charges preferred against them.

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

President's Plea for the Children Address to Members of Congress for Welfare of the Young

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 every state and territory, 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 receive many societies in the White House, many organizations of good men and women striving to do all that is in their power for the betterment of our social and civic conditions. There is no other society that I am quite as glad to receive as this. This is the one only that I put even ahead of the veterans of the Civil War, because when all is said, it is the best of us, and the mother only, who is a better citizen even than the soldier. The mother is the one supreme asset of our nation. Her influence is more potent by far than the successful politician or business man or artist or scientist. I abhor and condemn the man who is brutal, thoughtless, careless, selfish and who is not in sympathy with the women of his own household. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man who is honored above all men. With us we have the historical relations of friendship and sympathy invariably maintained since the beginning of our nation's history. It is for this reason that I hear quite often some inquiries made in certain quarters as to the extent of an applicability of that treaty which was made between the United States and Japan. I am, of course, not in a position to define the scope of that compact, but I can assure you that the United States has always been ready to meet the independence with a nation of kindred race, of the same creed, I mean, of course, Great Britain, our best friend, and our ally, who has created peace and stability in the world. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. But the mother who shares her duty is just as heartily to be honored as the man



**SPEAKS AMBASSADOR**

**Kahira Makes Adjapanese Society Banquet**

**IS ALL FRIENDLY**

**to Bearing on Far British-Japanese Treaty**

March 10.—With declarations are now between the and Japan no questions likely to remain any longer, and that the future will bring in the future any satisfactory conclusion of friendship existing between the Japanese ambassador, Baron Kogoro, and the Japanese ambassador, longed cheers tonight at Hotel Astor, tendered by the Japanese society included Governor Depece and former Mayor. The toast to the president of the United States and the United States was drunk standing. Mr. Finley, of the City of New York, head of the society, was toast-

ador at the beginning of the society to address, showed how friendly the citizens of New York Japan amidst all sorts of speculations spread out in section of this great Japanese affairs, Mr. The emperor is the large-minded and is eager for the happiness of his subjects the time equally sincere for the well-being and all other peoples. The sphere of influence necessitates the Japanese purposes as a nation same."

ador recalled a speech at Philadelphia five the position of Japan in and in this connection number 1 said among others the sincere wish of the moment and people was neighboring countries real interest can be in maintenance of peace of commerce and in strengthening of ties since. He did not mean of races to be formed consists of other countries. imply is that a country prosperous, should have prosperous neighbors, leads to interdependence, but severely and established the sur-

peace to all countries since the delivery just referred to, I do not see the necessity what I said then. The you may have noticed of Japan is that, in a race condition with other countries, as was then some quarters, Japan a treaty of political with a nation of your of the same creed. Mr. Great Britain, our But this treaty was and simply to serve therefore the prosper-

past. It has no ulterior any nation, much less States, with whom historical relations of sympathy invariably the beginning of our course. In spite of a often some inquiries quarters as to the feasibility of that treaty conflict between the and Japan. I am, of position to define the impact, but I can as-

we never had any even more inquiry. We were perfectly real object of that, as I said before, is of nature. I may also that since its conclus-

tendency of the world by means of agree- of any importance that considered stumbling ath of friendly inter- powers, and to re- of dispute lying be- is, therefore, gratify- at the desire of peace as expressed by and by means of the subsequent com- by different pow- promote peaceful inter-

compact of like na- tional States," the an- "but her friendship so cordial that some then alliance upon the into ac- ing as follows: "I be able to say that to maintain our rights here are now between and Japan no ques-

tion likely to remain longer. This is at once exertion of friendly the two govern- just mentioned, and I need that if there are- minds of the pub- friendship, it will be- friendship that will owers to bring about y conclusion. His is no act in the ty. It is the sincerity it will not only adjust to march on the path of the development of- rests. Believe me, I say that in our nacy, my trump is

**IDENTITY OF MURDERER UNKNOWN TO POLICE**

**The Man Who Killed Charles Freedman is Still at Liberty**

(From Wednesday's Daily) After a search of twenty-four hours, the local police authorities were forced to admit last night that they were little, if any, nearer a solution of the tragedy Monday night in which Charles Freedman lost his life in the kitchen of his own home on Stanley street, as the result of a shot from the revolver of an unknown.

All Monday night and yesterday morning the police strained every nerve to capture the assassin, but without any definite result. That the man who shot Mr. Freedman, though the police, though the search after clues has brought to the surface other facts which incline the authorities to believe that perhaps other motives were behind the articles which the entire absence of any evidence which would tend to explain the tragedy, the police are forced to rest content, for the time being, with their plan to capture the murderer, leaving the motive to be determined later.

**Valuables Stolen.** The fact that a quantity of valuables, the property of Mrs. Freedman, are missing would incline the police to believe that the unknown was in the house with the intention of robbery, and that he had started on his search for valuables, but had been disturbed by the return to the home of the theatre of Mr. and Mrs. Freedman and Miss Hagenbach. A number of articles, including a watch, a pocket watch, a belt buckle, made of Yuletide, a diamond ring, a diamond bracelet, a diamond necklace, which had been placed some time ago in a drawer in a chiffoniere in the bedroom occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Freedman, are missing, along with other articles which Mrs. Freedman has not had occasion to use for some time.

**Valuables Stolen.** The fact that a quantity of valuables, the property of Mrs. Freedman, are missing would incline the police to believe that the unknown was in the house with the intention of robbery, and that he had started on his search for valuables, but had been disturbed by the return to the home of the theatre of Mr. and Mrs. Freedman and Miss Hagenbach. A number of articles, including a watch, a pocket watch, a belt buckle, made of Yuletide, a diamond ring, a diamond bracelet, a diamond necklace, which had been placed some time ago in a drawer in a chiffoniere in the bedroom occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Freedman, are missing, along with other articles which Mrs. Freedman has not had occasion to use for some time.

**Tells of Murder.** Mrs. Freedman was seen last evening by a Colist reporter, but could give no additional details to her story as told immediately after the murder on Monday evening. She told of the return to the house of herself, Mr. Freedman and Miss Hagenbach, after her having gone to the kitchen for a drink of water, and of having come back to the dining-room, while Mr. Freedman went into the kitchen. Miss Hagenbach had gone upstairs immediately on entering the house. Mrs. Freedman was not in the kitchen when she was alarmed by the cry of her husband. She rushed into the kitchen and found the murderer struggling with her at the pantry door. She stayed only long enough to see the hand of the murderer with a revolver sticking through the door, while Mr. Freedman was endeavoring to close, and then she turned and rushed to the telephone, which was in the bedroom on the hall. The telephone was fired while she was endeavoring to ring the central, and she was so excited that she did not hear it. The next thing she knew was that her husband rushed from the kitchen to the front door and down the walk to the gate, where he collapsed.

**No Other Motive.** To a Colist reporter Mrs. Freedman stated last night that so far as she was aware, there was absolutely no other motive than that Mr. Freedman had had no trouble with anyone prior to the shooting. On the night in question when they were in the theatre, he had appeared in particularly good spirits and had no premonition of his fate. She characterized the manner in which the murderer shot a man who had a grudge against Mr. Freedman as most unlikely, though she admitted that such might have been the case and she is ignorant of it.

**Mutilated by Train.** Fernie, March 10.—The body of an unknown man was found on the C. P. R. tracks here yesterday morning west of here. He had evidently been making his way along the tracks during the night and was knocked down by a train. The body was badly mutilated.

**May Have Been Watched.** That Mr. Freedman recognized the burglar who had been known through from his few remarks made at the trial, is a possibility which has been suggested.

**CHINESE INVESTING IN NANAIMO DISTRICT**

Nanaimo, March 10.—Ching Chung Yung and Bing Kee are the names of two Chinamen interested in a deal yesterday whereby the ground on which Chinatown is situated was purchased from the Western Fuel company. These Chinamen are said to be the most heavily interested. It is believed that their intention is to farm land purchased back of Chinatown on a large scale.

**REAL ESTATE SUIT.** Vancouver Case Comes Up in Dominion Supreme Court on Appeal. Ottawa, March 10.—In the supreme court, arguments proceeded today in Hutchinson vs. Fleming. The respondent plaintiff, a citizen of the United States, claims that the defendant, B. C. in 1906, intending to invest in real estate, and applied to defendant, a real estate broker, for information in connection with that took place between them, defendant acquired two lots, and sold them to plaintiff at a profit of over \$1,500, and afterward purchased for himself four other lots in the city. Plaintiff, having discovered what price defendant paid for the two lots, brought action, asking for a declaration that defendant was trustee for plaintiff of the two lots, and sold them to plaintiff at a profit of over \$1,500, and afterward purchased for himself four other lots in the city.

**Auto Speed Limit.** Vancouver, March 10.—Judge Morrison today confirmed the conviction against a city motor owner for speeding, even though the owner pleaded that the limit eight miles an hour, while the provincial regulations allow twelve.

**VADSO RETURNS FROM THE NORTH**

The steamer Vadso, of the Boscowitz Steamship company, reached port yesterday morning from Naas and way back to the Columbia, carrying a full amount of freight and many passengers. The Vadso had a number of included among the arrivals were a party of capitalists from New York and Kansas City, interested in boring for coal on Malcolm Island, near the northern point of Vancouver Island. Among the party was Mr. Hanson, who has been conducting the boring operations, and Messrs. Plass, Wishard and McGovern, who are interested in the development of the coal lands on the island where the Finnish settlers had a Socialist community. R. B. Townman and Mr. Ryan, two sportsmen who have been hunting on the northern coast, were also among the passengers. H. Jarbman, a settler from Malcolm Island, and his daughter, and J. D. Martin came from Alert Bay. B. W. Leeson and R. A. Montgomery, who are interested in a general store at Winter Harbour on Quatsino sound, and who came across the government trail to Hardy Bay, were passengers from that port. H. Kilby, of the Claxton, arrived from the Skeena, and A. Pine, who has been prospecting ashore in the Kitimat valley, came from Kitimat. Included in the Vadso's cargo was a boiler weighing fifteen tons, taken from the wreck of the river steamer Northwester, which ashore at Graveyard point on the Skeena last season and broke up. The boiler was landed at Vancouver.

**Leave for Home.** Members of the Legislature Leaving Capital After Duties of the Season. A considerable number of the members of the provincial legislature left in Victoria, loathe to tear themselves away from the charms of its scenery and climate. On the boat for Vancouver this morning, Mr. W. Shattford, M. P. for the milkmeat, left for the interior, and with him was H. G. Farson, who was followed by his mother and sister en route from Australia. Frank Eggleston preceded them by a day. W. R. Ross, M. P. for Fernie, leaves for Revelstoke today. P. F. for Skeena, will not leave until the middle of next week, when Harry Jones and J. M. Torstion will also depart.

**Slacking Headaches.** Indigestion, constipation, indicate unhealthy condition of the bowels. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes the bowels work naturally and restores your perfect health and happiness. The Tea or Tablets, Cyrus H. Bowes, agent.

**SETTLERS' RIGHTS ARE UPHELD BY THE COURT**

**Chief Justice Hunter Hands Down Judgment Against the E. & N. Railway**

Chief Justice Hunter yesterday handed down a judgment dismissing the suit brought by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway against Mrs. Piddock of Nanaimo. This was one of the so-called Settlers' Rights cases, in which the railroad sought to retain the coal measures alleged to underlie the land occupied by the defendant and other holders of land under the title of Rights Act have been brought, and which already have been taken to the privy council. The case of Piddock vs. MacGregor, the validity of the act was attacked, but was upheld by the highest court of appeal. In the present case counsel for the railroad sought to go into the circumstances leading up to the issue of the crown grant in question, contending that the original grantee was never a bona fide settler, and that his application amounted to a fraud on the act.

**IMMIGRATION HEAD OF THE ARMY HERE**  
Lieut.-Col. Howell is Pleased With Success of Continuation of Colonists. (From Wednesday's Daily.) Lieut. Col. Howell, head of the Salvation Army immigration and transportation department with office in Toronto, Ontario, arrived in the city last evening, having seen the last of the five hundred colonists to their destinations. He crossed from Halifax on the special train.

**Party Returns from Hunting Excursion**  
Successful Trip of Three Visitors From Old Country to the North. (From Wednesday's Daily.) H. C. Thompson with a party of two other Englishmen, has returned from the upper coast district north of the Queen Charlotte islands, where they had been upon a hunting trip. Their excursion was fairly successful and in addition to trapping a large number of martin, they shot three black bear and many black tailed deer. Mr. Thompson states that black bear are exceedingly plentiful in the north and in addition to the black bear, the mornings are covered with bear tracks where they have been catching the humpback salmon. They only appear at night so that it is somewhat difficult to shoot them. The grizzlies are fairly numerous also.

**Will Leave Tomorrow**  
Bishop Perrin Starts for London Tomorrow to Attend Great Pan-Anglican Congress. (From Wednesday's Daily.) Bishop Perrin will leave Victoria tomorrow via the C. P. R. and New York for England, in order to attend the eighth great Pan Anglican conference. He will be accompanied by his wife and family. The great offering in aid of missions which will be presented in St. Paul's on St. John's Church of England throughout the world, and the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States will be presented in St. Paul's on St. John's Church of England throughout the world, and the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States will be presented in St. Paul's on St. John's Church of England throughout the world.

**Leave for Home**  
Members of the Legislature Leaving Capital After Duties of the Season. A considerable number of the members of the provincial legislature left in Victoria, loathe to tear themselves away from the charms of its scenery and climate. On the boat for Vancouver this morning, Mr. W. Shattford, M. P. for the milkmeat, left for the interior, and with him was H. G. Farson, who was followed by his mother and sister en route from Australia. Frank Eggleston preceded them by a day. W. R. Ross, M. P. for Fernie, leaves for Revelstoke today. P. F. for Skeena, will not leave until the middle of next week, when Harry Jones and J. M. Torstion will also depart.

**Slacking Headaches.** Indigestion, constipation, indicate unhealthy condition of the bowels. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes the bowels work naturally and restores your perfect health and happiness. The Tea or Tablets, Cyrus H. Bowes, agent.

**Slacking Headaches.** Indigestion, constipation, indicate unhealthy condition of the bowels. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes the bowels work naturally and restores your perfect health and happiness. The Tea or Tablets, Cyrus H. Bowes, agent.

**Slacking Headaches.** Indigestion, constipation, indicate unhealthy condition of the bowels. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes the bowels work naturally and restores your perfect health and happiness. The Tea or Tablets, Cyrus H. Bowes, agent.

**CAMPBELL'S SMART SKIRTS**  
**Coat Invitation**  
OUR EXCLUSIVE TAILOR  
Summer, 1908, are here in all their plenty of the charms of tight-fitting. We want you to see these beautiful to handle the exquisite fabrics, to exclusive styles, to test the smart examine the prices and satisfy value—are the lowest in the land. coats it will interest you to inspect Paris and New York Costumes, range and number of shades in hunting stocks, in the neckwear over; they are reigning favorites sun portends warmer weather. Underwear is ready for you. Call

**ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.**  
The Ladies' Store  
Gov't St., Victoria  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

**ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.**  
The Ladies' Store  
Gov't St., Victoria  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

**ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.**  
The Ladies' Store  
Gov't St., Victoria  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

**ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.**  
The Ladies' Store  
Gov't St., Victoria  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

**ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.**  
The Ladies' Store  
Gov't St., Victoria  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

**ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.**  
The Ladies' Store  
Gov't St., Victoria  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

**ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.**  
The Ladies' Store  
Gov't St., Victoria  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

**ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.**  
The Ladies' Store  
Gov't St., Victoria  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES  
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES











# Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

## Story of the Founding of Fort Victoria by Officers of the Hudson's Bay Company—Some Interesting Historical Data



WHEN 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 company's new steamer, the first on the Pacific 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, he became convinced that the company should remove their headquarters to the south of Vancouver Island. As the change was a more than usually important 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 at Fort William became a great favorite of McLaughlin. 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 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.

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 unprepossessing, the outline of the country exhibiting a confused assemblage of rock and wood.

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 Bolduc, 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 Challons 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 proceeded 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 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

with perfect integrity and thoroughness. Like most of the Hudson's Bay men, Finlayson was a Scotchman. His position at Fort Camosun called for a brave heart and a clear head. The following story will show that he possessed both. The company had commenced to cultivate a large farm near the fort and cattle were sent from Oregon to stock it. These cattle

with venison. It has been said that the company seldom interfered in the quarrels of the Indian tribes with one another. There was one exception. Indians must not be molested on their way to or from a fort on a trading expedition. A little after the incident just narrated some Skagits came from Whitby Island to trade at

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-

land, 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 outside the fort was a small dairy at the head of James Bay.

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 limited 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 Merillies, 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 returned 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 Alberni 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 barkentine 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 passengers, engineer, blacksmith, cooper and two laborers.

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 houses. 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

Rev. Dr. Robson, the first Methodist missionary to land on Vancouver Island, related his pioneer experiences to a large audience in Vancouver the other evening; and in the course of his address told many most interesting stories of the early days of the province of British Columbia. Forty-nine years ago Dr. Robson stood on the deck of the steamer Pacific 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 others out, and so was the first of the missionaries 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 unscathed."

Dr. Robson paid a high tribute to Governor Douglas, a commanding figure in the early history of British Columbia. "The Hudson 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 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.



Government Street, Between Fort and Yates Sts., as it Appeared in 1862—the Buildings Shown Are the Colonial Hotel and Annex.

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 the savages. Finlayson

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 instantly upon the word a nine-pounder belched forth with astounding noise; a large load of grape shot tearing into splinters a cedar lodge at which it was pointed. The poor savages were terribly frightened, for they thought some of their wives and children were killed. But Finlayson 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

land and the United States. Both countries claimed the territory west of the Rocky Mountains between latitudes 42 degrees and 54 degrees 40 minutes, called Oregon by the people of the United States. The dispute was settled in 1846 by the Oregon Treaty, which made the 49th parallel the boundary between the main-

land of British Columbia and the United States and gave Vancouver Island to England. By this treaty Great Britain gave up her right to the territory on the Lower Columbia and around Puget Sound. The Hudson's Bay Company held many valuable fur trading stations in this region and owned many fine farms. By the treaty it was left in possession of all its property. But as Oregon became United States territory all goods entering its ports must pay the heavy customs duties charged by the tariff of that country. This did not suit the company, and its officers saw, what they had long feared, that Fort Vancouver could no longer be the distributing centre for the Northwest Coast.

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-



GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, AS IT APPEARED IN 1858 (Courtesy of Edgar Fawcett.)

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 enclosure is a small building erected since the "Fraser Fever" populated the town, and used as a 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 hands of the engraver, which, while they do not detract from the accuracy of the picture at the time it was taken, render it less perfect in detail than if its characteristics were brought down to the present writing. The principal buildings on this side of the street at this time (1852) are the Colonial restaurant, Metropolitan hotel, residence of Hotel de France (of the H. B. Co.), the large building of Captain Stamp, the store of Wm. B. Smith, Esq., and the erected in Victoria.

[Note.—The building referred to in the last paragraph of the foregoing is still standing. It is known as a window hotel property, is situated on the corner of Government and Courtenay streets, opposite the postoffice, and is owned by Mr. Stephen Jones.—Editor Colonist.]

not be allowed to trade again at Fort Camosun. The savages, not choosing to displease so powerful and so near a neighbor gave up their booty.

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

WITH TH

The Co



OM

cu  
wa  
by  
po  
by  
Ag  
on  
for

lege, thus describ

house built large  
and is sometimes  
large or small, bu  
be of a size conv  
ony system is eco

(a) Of the ch  
Many poultry hou  
capacity, but suc  
donald College c  
mer with an out  
hen. The plan is  
derstand how to  
of single board  
the roosts are.  
the foundation.  
feet by 12 feet, an  
A ceiling of bo  
apart, is used to  
Eleven hundred  
build the house  
mer might build  
the south, the do

(b) No perman  
yarding needed  
houses in a con  
and often costs h  
the fence require  
used on the far  
fence that may  
this house until

(c) Less feed is  
system. I do no  
the colony house  
confined in a co  
that less feed will  
colony house car  
throughout the fa  
ing to waste. T  
the orchard, mov  
onto the stubble  
feed can be thus  
go to waste.

(d) The colony  
labor. Again, I y  
When I say that  
not mean that id  
be fed with less  
tinuous house, bu  
housing poultry i  
to methods of fee  
to carry out. Du  
labor is scarce,  
housed in colony  
range, can be fed  
per system. Wit  
bor entailed in f  
The feed can be  
week, which is  
quired for feeding

Labor is also p  
houses. Where  
throughout the fi  
is spread by the  
needed, and the  
of the houses, is  
ground. This not  
ing from the pou  
the full value of  
tained.

The colony ho  
system of housing  
but if it is not e  
What we mean b  
is a house that m  
country we have  
temperature that  
to 25 degrees bel  
tory poultry hous  
where between th  
house has proven e  
or how hot the t  
the year but the  
manipulation, can  
conditions. Early  
quire sunshine in  
moved where the  
long. Later in th  
quired, it can be  
When food is go  
of the farm, the  
feed. In winter t  
near the feed s  
shelter. No matt  
mer, the poultry  
of the orchard  
house and allow  
der. No matter h  
poultry can be  
the ideal system  
used. The straw  
almost every day  
fresh air and a d  
be obtained wher  
that the window



er

the Herald and the recalls the name of a the coast in early days. James Douglas took the only building out-dairy at the head of

ndson's Bay people to ch occupied the land principal streets of Vic-ir quickly increasing their trade with the r commerce, while we n the interior in these ng period.

onist has received the eresting and valuable ys on the west coast

I have read in your account of Mr. Car-ent exploratory tour, ding of "Historical," hat are not accurate; in now, as there are, only two men alive, yself, that know the

amed Laughton were Juan Harbor, when apt. Stamp, anchored in came ashore, stat-er timber. He was r size and quality of d that we should put for him. He was sible with the lim- at our command, ia, from there to Pu- g a contract with pany to supply him e returned to Eng- toria.

he purchased the ing her Meg Mer-er captain of her; la- Sound, taking with Jeremiah Rogers riving at what is t the two men up- timber. They re-ogers giving a most size and quality, but mber was very in- was satisfied with to Victoria.

eral trips to Alberni down men, tim- started down with quantity of stores to amp and Mr. G. M.

found the barken-London, anchored y, etc. for the mill ecked shortly after r); also some pas- r), cooper and two

ed on the mill site oner. Captain Stamp broadside to two guns. The ame. Then he or- would destroy their y and the mill was mber and ship- Then the mill was as sold to the Port en away and erect- mill, abandoned oyed by fire. The g, the Diana, and en to Honolulu, late Captain Dev- o a schooner built

A PAMPHLET.

RIENCES

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

tribute to Governor ure in the early "The Hudson indomitable cour- was every inch a and with magni- truely regal figure n which his posi- colonies of Van- lumbia called for. le among the In- y were impressed r once when he d Beaver to visit n ashore in state o the scene of the of his men.



WITH THE POULTRYMAN

The Colony Hen-House.

SOMETIMES 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 College, 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 going 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 go to waste.

(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 labor is scarce, poultry—young and old—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 required 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 retained.

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 long. 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 house and allowing the poultry to go under. No matter how cold the temperature, the poultry can be kept comfortable because of the ideal system of ventilation which can be used. The straw above and the window open almost every day in the winter-time gives fresh air and a dry atmosphere that can only be obtained where houses are so constructed that the window can be open every day.

But "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." The effectiveness of the house is shown by the results. To show that the colony house, as used at Macdonald College, was effective last winter, one has only to look at the egg records of the hens. During the four 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 get 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 better feed. How should the farm flock be maintained?

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 cockerels for eating purposes. The egg farm may do 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 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 good 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. There 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 that round out early as cockerels, get into market condition with little attention, are worth considering in stocking up the farm.

Big Showings May Be Made From a Small Start

It does not take many birds for our foundation 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 one hundred chicks 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 brooders.

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 coops.

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

every week to new ground. These summer coops should answer until the pullets are nearly mature. In fact, some of the pullets will begin laying while out in the grass field.

The Proper Housing

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 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 house. 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 covered 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.

If best to build the hen house on the south side of the barn the roof will have to slope to the front. Then the rear, nailed to the barn, should be eight feet, and the front five feet. A gutter will be needed to take the water from roof to one end of the building, away from the yard in front.

Little is required in the way of furnishing this farm poultry house. 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 "story."

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 "gleanings" to give half 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 for a month, when another half-foot can be added. In this litter all the whole grain is to be given.

Supplying the Needed Protein

The food supplied to the farm flock should be what is needed to balance up that obtained by 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 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 hopper filled with a dry mash made as follows: Four parts bran, two parts cornmeal, 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 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 recommended 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. But with the breeding stock enough to know something of the laying of the individual hen. Select the breeding pen with care. It will help produce

that extra dozen eggs per hen next winter, from the farm flock.

Egg Eating.

The egg-eating habit which some hens acquire is one of the troubles of the poultry-keeper. 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 egg-eating 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 largely 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 getting the taste of their eggs through accidentally breaking one or finding one that has been frozen, will soon learn to break fresh eggs for themselves and also teach their sisters the trick.

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 hen-house 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 hen-house. 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.—North West Farmer.

AROUND THE FARM

The Small Yield Cow

DAIRYING is depressed by one element that must forever stand 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 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 quarts 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 money. The other 180 owners were losing money on their small-yield herds. The lesson is plain. The conclusion is inevitable.

Amount of Salt for Butter.

There is a great value in having rules to go by, which simply means system, in whatever 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 secured.

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 horse for succulent feed and for variety. So far as food value goes there are few crops less nutritious than turnips, carrots or mangels. 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, measurable by the quantities of digestible nutrients 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 succulent 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 shown by 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 mangels and turnips are quite as readily eaten by the horse and quite as valuable in maintaining him in condition during the winter season. In this country where roots are used in horse feeding it is generally turnips or mangels 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 condition of horses.

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.







# GENERAL GRANT'S FOLLS

plentiful, it is no longer

day is still to be found, acted by the harsh cries

family makes a very

at cut into thin strips,

of making a pet of of

a fairly tame with the

reared by being fed

broken tall is a mis-

s with which to cover

Cent, was in the habit

nts

of Youth.

as well as in dress in

there is no gainsaying

amusements and pur-

up her youthful in-

is—against which her

so unsuccessfully in

in a past her first youth

slam in her effort to

in the wake of all her

and exercises, she is

pt to "give her away,"

years should by rights

only women the milk

the milk when decreas-

claims the march of

of milk in the morning,

of lunch, followed by

the sea in the afternoon.

in milk the last thing

regime to which so

al vigor at the present

city which is under-

the "anilk cure" in-

ment. This, after all,

## NOTE AND COMMENT

Eight years ago on February 27, the battle of Paardeberg, in South Africa, was fought. Even the oldest of the boys or girls who read this page were but little children then. For months the Boers had withstood all the efforts of the British troops to drive them from their intrenchments or to relieve the beleaguered cities. The news of the successful resistance roused the spirits of the British soldiers. Every colony man rallied to the defence of the British 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. Foremost among them, among whom were several Victoria boys, fell in the trenches at Paardeberg. But the victory was theirs, and their gallant conduct has been commemorated by the first to praise their bravery and give them the honor due them.

The British nation has become convinced that the enormous quantities of beer and strong drink consumed by the people is one of the chief causes of the crime and poverty which so hard a 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 there was in former years. To get drunk is looked upon as a disgrace by the general public. The greater number of the marines who recently came to Esquimaut 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.

The Prince of Wales is to come to Canada to help Canadians celebrate the 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. Since then, however, 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 province have turned from Liberal rule we are too far away to understand.

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 Duke Nicholas 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 the other products which 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 port. On the Black sea, the world today looks for an outlet 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. Her eyes have been turned to 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 navy of the 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. Even 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 spend the next ten years of her life in prison. This is thought a merciful sentence, but those who have heard of the horrors of a Russian prison might well think this poor girl would be happier if she shared the fate of her comrades.

We learned some weeks ago that the Shah of Persia had taken away from his country the 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 a tyrant. They have now 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 auto. Since the work 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 him. 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 the conclusion 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 mischief. In Chicago on Monday one of these anarchists entered the house of the chief of police and tried to murder him. The chief's son, a boy of eighteen, was shot through the heart, and the anarchist was killed. He, too, was only a young man.

There is now much want and suffering in the United States, and it is said this man was out of order. There are people who think that the laws governing 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 change the laws. Here is a free country for the plotters and the murderers.

When the dry dock was built at Esquimaut, 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 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 Esquimaut dock. The building of a new dock would be work for the Dominion government. The more trade there is here the more money will be sent 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 a load of supplies of war. Macao belongs to the Portuguese. The ship was seized by the Chinese, who believed that the supplies were intended for Chinese rebels. The Japanese said they intended to apologize for the insult to her flag and release the ship, and that then an inquiry will be made by the courts as to how much China ought to pay for the loss caused. English business men are not satisfied with the claims which Japan is making for control of railroads in Manchuria. That large tract of country may yet be the scene of another war before long. We do not hear a word about what its own inhabitants want.

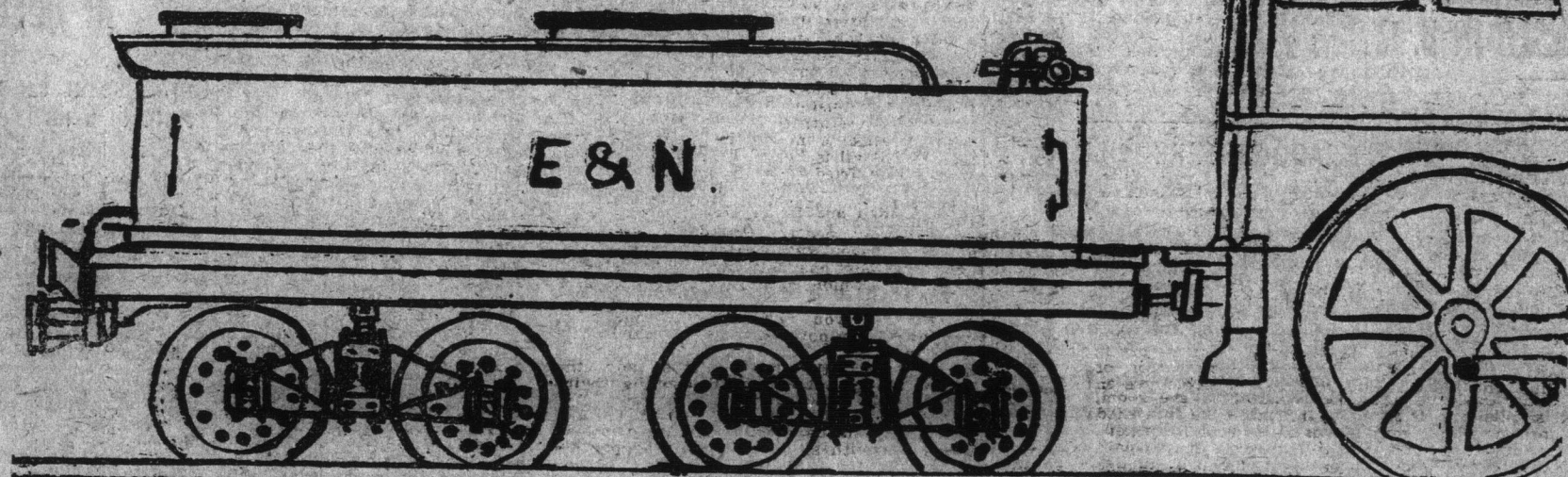
The business done in the banks in Victoria shows that our quiet city is prosperous. We have plenty of money, and it is being used for the improvement of the city. A great deal of money will be spent on improving our streets this summer. The C. P. R. will probably build a new

station where the old Alibon-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 it is 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.

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 have boys and girls of their own. Those who know the 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.

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 edging of the catkins of the alders are still 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 sparrow 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.



By Jack Crowther, Aged Nine Years, Catherine Street, Victoria West.

## JOHN HOWARD

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 women of hateful dispositions and evil natures find that it is how the man acted about whom this short 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 unfortunate 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.

John Howard was born in 1727, and was the son of a retired merchant. While he was still a young boy he went to Europe, and, not being very strong, he was sent to the New Forest. Here he spent his childhood 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 most constant wars with France was going on at this time, the ship was captured, and Howard was taken to France for his information and reform was begun.

After his imprisonment was over, 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 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 prisoners were unhealthy due to the filthy habitations. He visited every jail in England and wrote a report of those places to parliament. He was not satisfied with his information, and reform was begun. Howard was not satisfied with the result. He went from country to country, visiting not only prisons, but the hospitals where plague and leprosy were treated. At 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 come 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."

## HIS GOOD NAME

A Splendid Story of Pluck and Heroism, by Stacey Blake

(Conclusion.)

A Fight for Life and Honor. Clinton had an interview with Captain Milltown the next day. What passed between him and that stern officer who controlled the school-ship never transpired, but the outcome of it all was plain for everyone to see. Clinton went ashore that afternoon, and his chest followed him in the evening. He departed during lesson hours, so that no one saw him go. Had it been otherwise it is doubtful whether a single hand would have gone out to him. The sky was grey when he went down the ship-side. Smoky, thin, wind-driven clouds flitted across the heavens, and the roll of water that came with the tide up the estuary spoke of heavy seas outside. But he had little fear for aught save the ship he was leaving, and little thought for anything save his own safety. He was in that mental state which refused to realize what had happened. That he should be dubbed "coward" seemed incredible. Yet he remembered with hot shame that he had deserved the epithet, which again he could not understand, for he had never lacked courage before.

When he got ashore his first act was to take a room at a quiet hotel, where he left instructions for his chest to be taken, and then no longer able to bear the depressing influence of his own thoughts, he started out, intending to walk himself tired. He came out upon the water front where a jutting hill shut off sight of the Neptune, for he could not bear to look at her, and then he continued his way towards where he could get a view of the open bay. The swell had increased. It was now rolling into the estuary with weight and volume, and there was a menacing hiss in the sound of the surf, and a still deeper tone seaward where it boiled past the Fang Rocks at the eastward horn of the bay. And dashes of white came from there. Indeed, at times the teeth-like rocks were white from end to end with the foam of the driving water.

The wind was increasing. Clinton put his head down and forced his way through it. The anger and war of the elements suited his mood. The fierce rush of the wind seemed to carry away some of his load of trouble. He found himself presently beside the wooden pier, which again he could not understand, for he was going out. Men were about in little groups, glancing now to seaward, now up into the murky flying smoke that stood for sky that day, and now

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 erase that which had been written against it. He bore himself as calmly as any one of the surf that again and again swept with a wild whirling over the weather bow.

At first his heart beat faster at sight of the boiling 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 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 main-shrouds. 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 coxswain's voice, but it seemed somewhere a long way off, and then there came a second order to veer 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 old gentleman wearing a naval uniform, an excited old dozen uniformed youngsters at his heels, equally 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 Milltown, ma'am!" exclaimed the officer. "Captain Milltown of the Neptune. You have, I believe, one or two boys staying here."

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

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

Clinton heard the noise of hurrying feet out in the corridor, but he had no idea that the sound had any thing to do with anything but the door of his bedroom was thrown widely open and Captain Milltown, with Hallas, Potter, Stockwin and several other boys bathing came trooping into the room.

Clinton Milltown, Clinton's maid, and shook it violently. "We have heard all about it, Clinton," he exclaimed, "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 deserve it. I fumbled 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?"

Clinton Milltown had many theories on the matter, and to support them he recounted instances of lapses of courage quite as unaccountable as Clinton's, and he thought I've wiped out 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 all the others as could crowd up there to follow him.

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

"Only cut out the bottom word," suggested Potter.

"I think the bottom word ought to 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. This relates an incident about General Grant which illustrates his sense and real greatness of the General. Says Mr. Rile:

"One night at a fire in New York I saw, muffled to the neck 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 foul lines? 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 I am 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 policeman."

### He Preferred "John"

The use of nicknames is a bad habit which sometimes makes the user in a position that is very embarrassing; and it is certain that respectful politeness 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 been known by the other way. That 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 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 over 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, he begged, protested that he did not wish to be impertinent."

"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 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?"

"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 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!"

"Star," the gentleman could remonstrate, "you had placed the bundle of newspapers in his arms and was off like a flash. The boy was gone perhaps three minutes, but during that time the gentleman's countenance passed, and each one stopped to inquire if he had gone into the newspaper business, and how it paid, while the newsboys gathered around and jeered him, under 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.

### Still More Surprising

"Do you know," remarked a woman 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 friend or foe, or thine or mine, Or echo of the police dog's din. Heard when the star bloomed forth and lit The world's face, with God's smile on it. —James Whitcomb Riley.



BURGLAR KILLS CHAS. FREEDMAN

Well Known Victorian is Shot in His Own House By Thief

MURDERER MAKES ESCAPE He Is Seen Running From the 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, whose identity there is no clue, made good his escape by running through the door of his house.

With his wife and a visitor, Miss Hagenback, Mr. Freedman returned to his residence, 1402 Stanley avenue, about a quarter of seven 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 returned to 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 man 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 the door closed 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 bedroom off the front hall. 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 Andrew Wood arrived on the scene. Dr. Ernest Hall and Dr. Frank Hart knelling over the victim who had met his end beyond the facts learned from Miss Hagenback, that the murderer was a man of middle height, stoutly built and clothed in a dark overcoat and cap, there is no clue.

The shot was delivered with the muzzle of the revolver pressed against the victim's breast. The coat is burned by the powder and the wound is clean one inch from a revolver of about 32 calibre.

Mrs. Freedman's Statement. Mrs. Freedman prostrated by the affair, refused to remain in the house where it occurred. Seen by a reporter for the Colonist, her statement was as follows: "We had returned from the theatre, my husband, Miss Hagenback and I, and after eating some fruit were about to go to bed. I had gone to the kitchen and turned on the light, noticing nothing out of the way, and I was surprised when my husband went out there to get a drink to hear him cry, "Marion, ring for the police." I rushed out to the kitchen and found him grasping the handle of the pantry door endeavoring to push it shut while through the opening a man's arm and revolver appeared, the hand holding a revolver pointed at me. I fled and ran back to the telephone to call the police. I rang again and again but could not get central. It was during this time that the shot must have been fired, but I did not hear it, as I was screaming also. I heard my husband run out along the hall and I followed. He rushed out to the front gate and there fell. I kept on screaming and presently Mr. McIntyre, a neighbor, joined me and we carried my husband back to the house and placed him on the floor in the hall. I opened his coat and found the bullet wound, but could do nothing. Dr. Hall arrived in a few minutes, but it was no use for my husband died.

Get Glimpse of Man. 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 on the porch, 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 front gate, run out on Pandora street. I then went down and helped carry Mr. Freedman in. The burglar was dressed in a long black overcoat and wore a dark cap. He was about medium size and stoutly built." Mr. McIntyre, son of Hugh McIntyre, who lives on the street where the shot was fired, heard the man running away. He called his father, and while the latter was helping Mrs. Freedman, he saw the man in the pantry window was raised, and he saw the burglar was the print of

the murderer's feet, and a place showing where he had tripped 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 dining room is situated off a small entry hall, and the kitchen opens directly off it. The pantry door opens outwards into the kitchen.

Mrs. Freedman told her story to Sergeant Walker and again to Chief of Police Lankester, Detective Palmer. Men were stationed at the house, and the saloons along the harbor front were searched, but no evidence of any kind was as yet been secured.

Points of Mystery. While the evidence generally points to the burglar having been in the act of burglarizing the house, there are several points of mystery about the affair. When surprised, his mode of retreat was assured. He was in the pantry with the window open. Why he should have been forced open the door which his victim was running out of, and then with his revolver pressed against a vital point, fire, before making his escape is inexplicable. Nothing was missing from the house.

Whether the man was known or not to Freedman is a matter which is being debated by the police. He spoke as "he" in the few words he addressed to his wife.

The police are of the theory that the murderer entered the house by the same way as he left it, the pantry window.

Several of the neighbors state that they heard the latter prowling around the house for some time before the burglar returned.

The bullet when it entered Freedman's body traveled directly backward, severing the large arteries, and striking the back bones.

An inquest will be held today. The late Mr. Freedman. The murdered man is an old-time resident of Victoria having come to the city in 1888 from Chicago, where he had been for thirty years. He was born in Boston forty-three years ago. His parents and relatives reside in that city.

HANDSOME SUM REALIZED Y. M. C. A. ASKS CITY FOR HELP

Makes Request for Fifteen Thousand Dollars Towards New Building

MATTERS BEFORE COUNCIL 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 campaign will shortly be undertaken.

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 campaign will shortly be undertaken.

Donation from Mayor Hall 10.00 Expenses: Express hotel \$1,022.00, Less rebate on same 10.00, Kindness of Mr. Stewart Gordon 50.00, Music 972.00, Printing of tickets 8.50, Platform for orchestra 10.00, Doorkeeper 10.00, Extra service, supper room 25.00, Balance \$2,088.00

TO BE WATCHMAN FOR THE DOMINION Dominion Sends R. L. Drury to Tokio to See Japanese Keap with Regard to 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 made into with regard to Japanese immigration into Canada shall be carried out.

HEADQUARTERS WILL BE IN VICTORIA Syndicate of British Columbians Have Obtained Concession in Mexico

Victoria will soon be made the headquarters and the location of the head offices of a syndicate of British Columbians interested in a mining concession in the province of Sinaloa, Mexico.

CHANGE OF FRONT ON PART OF OTTAWA Significance Attached to Appointment of S. T. Bastedo as Fisheries Envoy

The conference between S. T. Bastedo, representative of the Dominion fisheries department and the provincial government will not be held this week.

PIPE BAND MAKES HIT

New Organization Serenades Citizens With Catchy and Tuneful Music Last Evening

ELECTION LAW AMENDMENTS

Bill Introduced by Minister of Justice Has Stringent Provisions

Regulates Contributions Heavier Punishment for Bribery and Various Other Offenses

NATURALIZATION FRAGS Applicants in Vancouver Declared to Be Paying Their Money in Ignorance

Earl Gray's Musical Competition Ottawa, March 9.—The judges' detailed report of the Earl Gray musical competition was issued today.

Brooded Over His Debts Nanton, Alb., March 9.—Nicholas Enderley, a farmer near here, committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth.

CAUSE OF COLLAPSE OF QUEBEC BRIDGE Commission Finds That Failure 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. Kerr, C. E., of Campbellford, Toronto, Prof. John Galbraith, of Toronto, was presented to parliament today.

START ROAD WORK IN CEDAR DISTRICT Occupation for Unemployed at Nanaimo—Coal for U. S. Navy

Nanaimo, March 9.—Work for a large number of Nanaimo's unemployed is to commence tomorrow in Cedar district.

tion of a sewer on Wilson street, Victoria west. C. J. Paget-Pord, advertising upon the character of the repairs done on Speed avenue.

Henry Moss, et al., requesting the council to lay a permanent sidewalk on the west side of Vancouver street, between McClure and Collins streets, as a work of local improvement.

The city assessor reported that the time for adverse petitions against the following paving work has expired, and that work can be commenced forthwith.

The Trades and Labor council wrote expressing satisfaction at the attitude of the council with respect to the water question and the bill affecting that question recently introduced to the legislature.

START ROAD WORK IN CEDAR DISTRICT Occupation for Unemployed at Nanaimo—Coal for U. S. Navy

Seattle, March 9.—"Slide, Mabel, slide, you dear." The foregoing familiar exclamation is being reproduced with many variations at the state university these days and in response to the urging of many of the athletic co-eds, clad in bloomers, are playing their respective parts in the game of American football.

WELLAND CANAL BANK BREAKS Welland, Ont., March 8.—The east bank of the Welland canal, at a point three miles south of here, slid into the water on Saturday. It will not likely impede navigation.

MINER'S INJURY Vancouver, March 9.—The Cassiar yesterday brought down J. Wilson, a miner, who fell down a shaft at Van Ande and sustained a broken ankle. He was brought down in charge of J. T. Taylor.

Bill Introduced by Minister of Justice Has Stringent Provisions

Regulates Contributions Heavier Punishment for Bribery and Various Other Offenses

NATURALIZATION FRAGS Applicants in Vancouver Declared to Be Paying Their Money in Ignorance

Earl Gray's Musical Competition Ottawa, March 9.—The judges' detailed report of the Earl Gray musical competition was issued today.

CAUSE OF COLLAPSE OF QUEBEC BRIDGE Commission Finds That Failure of Chord Was Due to Faulty Design

START ROAD WORK IN CEDAR DISTRICT Occupation for Unemployed at Nanaimo—Coal for U. S. Navy

WELLAND CANAL BANK BREAKS Welland, Ont., March 8.—The east bank of the Welland canal, at a point three miles south of here, slid into the water on Saturday.

MINER'S INJURY Vancouver, March 9.—The Cassiar yesterday brought down J. Wilson, a miner, who fell down a shaft at Van Ande and sustained a broken ankle.

Bill Introduced by Minister of Justice Has Stringent Provisions

Regulates Contributions Heavier Punishment for Bribery and Various Other Offenses

NATURALIZATION FRAGS Applicants in Vancouver Declared to Be Paying Their Money in Ignorance

Earl Gray's Musical Competition Ottawa, March 9.—The judges' detailed report of the Earl Gray musical competition was issued today.

CAUSE OF COLLAPSE OF QUEBEC BRIDGE Commission Finds That Failure of Chord Was Due to Faulty Design

START ROAD WORK IN CEDAR DISTRICT Occupation for Unemployed at Nanaimo—Coal for U. S. Navy

WELLAND CANAL BANK BREAKS Welland, Ont., March 8.—The east bank of the Welland canal, at a point three miles south of here, slid into the water on Saturday.

MINER'S INJURY Vancouver, March 9.—The Cassiar yesterday brought down J. Wilson, a miner, who fell down a shaft at Van Ande and sustained a broken ankle.

Bill Introduced by Minister of Justice Has Stringent Provisions

Regulates Contributions Heavier Punishment for Bribery and Various Other Offenses

NATURALIZATION FRAGS Applicants in Vancouver Declared to Be Paying Their Money in Ignorance

Earl Gray's Musical Competition Ottawa, March 9.—The judges' detailed report of the Earl Gray musical competition was issued today.

CAUSE OF COLLAPSE OF QUEBEC BRIDGE Commission Finds That Failure of Chord Was Due to Faulty Design

START ROAD WORK IN CEDAR DISTRICT Occupation for Unemployed at Nanaimo—Coal for U. S. Navy

WELLAND CANAL BANK BREAKS Welland, Ont., March 8.—The east bank of the Welland canal, at a point three miles south of here, slid into the water on Saturday.

MINER'S INJURY Vancouver, March 9.—The Cassiar yesterday brought down J. Wilson, a miner, who fell down a shaft at Van Ande and sustained a broken ankle.



ION LAW AMENDMENTS

duced by Minister of e Has Stringent Provisions

ES CONTRIBUTIONS Punishment for Bri and Various Other Offenses

arch 9.—In the house to- esworth introduced his bill for the Dominion elections... The bill amends the Electoral Act to provide for the election of members of the Dominion Parliament...

to prevent the interven- tion in election matters by any person who is not a voter in some con- siderable number of the man who offers or who receives a bribe shall not only be liable to a fine, but also to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years...

for tampering with bal- lot boxes or with the names of electors on the electoral roll... Any person who is guilty of this offence shall be liable to a fine of not less than five pounds and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years...

of an officer of the crown... If an officer of the crown is guilty of this offence he shall be liable to a fine of not less than five pounds and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years...

of an officer of the crown... If an officer of the crown is guilty of this offence he shall be liable to a fine of not less than five pounds and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years...

of an officer of the crown... If an officer of the crown is guilty of this offence he shall be liable to a fine of not less than five pounds and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years...

of an officer of the crown... If an officer of the crown is guilty of this offence he shall be liable to a fine of not less than five pounds and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years...

of an officer of the crown... If an officer of the crown is guilty of this offence he shall be liable to a fine of not less than five pounds and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years...

of an officer of the crown... If an officer of the crown is guilty of this offence he shall be liable to a fine of not less than five pounds and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years...

of an officer of the crown... If an officer of the crown is guilty of this offence he shall be liable to a fine of not less than five pounds and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years...

of an officer of the crown... If an officer of the crown is guilty of this offence he shall be liable to a fine of not less than five pounds and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years...

of an officer of the crown... If an officer of the crown is guilty of this offence he shall be liable to a fine of not less than five pounds and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years...

of an officer of the crown... If an officer of the crown is guilty of this offence he shall be liable to a fine of not less than five pounds and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years...



LONDON TIMES: The report of the Viceregal Commission appointed "to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the Regalia of the Order of Saint Patrick, and to inquire whether Sir Arthur Vicars exercised due vigilance and proper care as the custodian thereof," was issued yesterday as a Parliamentary paper (Cd. 3906). The Commission consisted of His Honor Judge James Johnston Shaw, Mr. Robert Fitzwilliam 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:

1. 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 information 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 receive and record 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 safe-locks, 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 Insignia 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 of Arms in Our Castle of Dublin." And by Statute 209 it is ordained that the Collars and Badges of the Knights Companions of the Order which are in the custody of Ulster King of Arms "shall be deposited for safe keeping in 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 by 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 the 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 disappearance of the Jewels. Sir George Holmes told 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 stock-lock 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 on Sundays and holidays by slipping the bolt of the latch, so that any person having a latch-key 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. Burchaell, Secretary, Mr. P. G. Mahony, Cork Herald, William Stivey, the messenger, Mrs. Farrell, the office cleaner, Detective Kerr, and John O'Keefe, a servant of the Board of Works, each had a latch-key. It was necessary that Mrs. Farrell, Stivey, Detective Kerr and O'Keefe (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 latch-keys were given out, some of them in the hands of persons of humble station, made it additionally necessary that special provision 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. The 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 Loss of the Jewels

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. Burchaell, 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 constantly 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, leaving the outer door of the Strong Room open. This latter arrangement was made by Sir Ar-

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. The 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 messenger should open both doors of the Strong Room on his arrival in the morning and that they should be kept open all day until Stivey left in the evening also appears to us to show great want of care.

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. Burchaell, Mr. Mahony, Mr. Horlock, Miss Gibbon, Stivey the messenger, and Mrs. Farrell the office cleaner. Neither Mr. Goldney, Athlone Pursivant, 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 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.

11. 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 5.30 on the Tuesday evening, but he is not certain whether he left Sir Arthur Vicars be-

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 account 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 before. 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, glanced 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 importance 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 upstairs 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 July—Appendix A.) It is hardly necessary

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 1 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 half-brother, 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 (Saturday), 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 highly polished levers. The Ratner safe, in 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 reflection 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 Lock of the Strong Room.

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



# Every Day Discloses Many New Ideas in Beautiful Spring Goods

## 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-in-hand styles, besides a goodly sprinkling of various fancy styles in collars, etc., ranging in prices from... **25c**

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

The 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 double-breasted effects, hip length, box back, trimmed with three straps of self both front and back, roll collar, cuffs trimmed with straps. Price... **\$11.75**

## 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. Price... **25c**

## The Ladies' Delight Waist Former

Is 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 all women. Specially priced at, per pair... **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... **75c**

### 500 Yards of Art Muslins. Regular 25c Friday at 12 1/2c

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. Friday... **12 1/2c**

### 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 aprons 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... **10c**

## 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 suggestion 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**
- LEATHER SUIT CASES, from \$4.50 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... **\$14.50**
- 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 braid.

**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 fastidious dresser.

**The Colors** include a very wide range of toned-down shades in Navys, Copenhagen Blues, which are the reigning colors this season. Also Electric Blues, Browns, Tobacco, Greys and Greens, besides Black, which will hold a strong position this year.

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 prepared 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 Strap 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 pair... **.90c**
- Children's English Tan Suede Ankle Strap Slipper, turn sole, sizes 6 to 10. Per pair... **\$1.00**
- Children's English Brown Glaced Kid Ankle Strap Slippers, sizes 7 to 10. Low heel. Per pair... **\$1.25**
- Children's English Patent Calf Ankle Strap Slippers, sizes 2 to 6. Per pair... **.90c**
- Children's English White Buck Button Boots, low heel, sizes 7 to 10. Turn sole. Per pair... **\$1.75**
- 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 House-cleaning

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 particulars.

## 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 quality. Bare strength is one of the necessary features in Boys' Clothes, to enable them to stand the pulling and hauling, but in addition 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 a style that will become him.

- BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS, in tweeds and worsteds, ranging in prices from \$8.50 to... **\$2.50**
- BOYS' REGULATION SAILOR SUITS, ranging in price from \$5.00 to... **\$1.75**
- BOYS' RUSSIAN BUSTER BROWN SUITS, in fancy worsteds, with long collar effect, with flannel fronts, ranging in price from \$7.50 to... **\$2.75**

- BOYS' KNICKERS, in tweeds and serges, from \$1.75 to... **50c**
- BOYS' CAPES, in golf and motor style, from 50c to... **25c**
- CHILD'S ROMPERS, in blue and green duck and checked Gingham... **50c**

### 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**

### 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 90c to... **75c**

## A Splendid List from the Houseware Section

The Housewares Section of this store offers 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.

- Toy Brooms, special, at... **10c**
- Barber Whisk Brooms, 17 inches, at... **35c**
- Barber Whisk Brooms, 20 inches, at... **50c**
- Household Whisks, 25c, 30c... **15c**
- Household Whisks, fancy handles... **40c**
- White Wash Brushes, 25c and... **15c**
- Handled S h o e Brushes, oak finish, 50c, 40c, 35c, 25c, 15c and... **10c**
- Stove Brushes, 35c, and... **25c**
- Stove Daubers... **15c**
- Shoe Daubers, 25c and... **15c**
- Scrub Brushes, 25c, 15c and... **10c**
- Dandy Horse Brushes, leather sides, 40c, 35c and... **25c**
- Dandy Horse Brushes, hand sewn, leather back... **\$1.25**
- Galvanized Clothes Lines, 50 foot lengths... **20c**
- Galvanized Clothes Line Pulleys, with guides... **25c**
- Common Clothes Pegs, 2 dozen... **5c**
- Spring Clothes Pegs, Per dozen... **5c**
- Mrs. Potts Sad Irons, three in set, with handle and stand, at... **\$1.00**
- Eureka Wringers, Iron frames, solid rubber rolls, two sizes, 10 inch... **\$2.75**
- 11 inch... **\$3.25**
- Improved, 11 inch... **\$3.75**
- Laundry Hampers, round or square, three sizes... **\$2.00**
- Parlor Brooms, heavy quality... **50c**
- Medium quality... **40c**
- Light quality... **25c**
- Decorated Tin Bread Boxes, 4 sizes... **\$1.35, \$1.25, \$1.15, and... \$1.00**
- Decorated Flour Cans, 100 lbs... **\$1.75**
- Decorated Flour Cans, 50 lbs... **\$1.25**
- Decorated Flour Cans, 25 lbs... **\$1.00**
- Decorated Open Dust Pans... **10c**
- Decorated Covered Dust Pans... **20c**
- Japanned Coal Show-ers, short handles, 10c and... **5c**
- Japanned Coal Show-ers, long handles, at... **15c**
- Fibre Wash Tubs, 4 sizes, with wringer attachment... **\$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00**
- Fibre Pails, very light... **45c**
- Decorated Coal Hods, at... **40c**
- Kitchen Meat Saws, 14 inch... **50c**

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD

VOL L., NO. 1  
CHINA AG  
JAPAN  
Buys Arms Co  
Steamer Tat  
Demu  
JAPAN TO S

Secret Cruise o  
ron Declared  
Coinc  
Pekin, March 14,  
looking towards a  
difficulty between  
growing out of the  
of the Japanese  
Maru, are now  
progress. The Chi  
today approved the  
ment in which Chi  
poals made by  
China will pay Jap  
6000 and retain the  
cargo of the Tatsu  
also ten thousand  
the steamer. It is  
Tatsu Maru will  
March 16.  
In addition, Jap  
and enforce strict  
vent future traffic  
munition from Jap  
the refuses to inch  
Macao in this tim  
soon take up negot  
gal regarding the  
at Macao. She h  
curate delimitatio  
waters at Macao w  
and that the gam  
Macao is notorio  
smuggling done th  
may be materially  
Secret

Hongkong, Mar  
has been received  
that the first Japa  
will sail today on  
crubers Yakoma, A  
and a bottle of sp  
been made ready t  
notice since Marc  
The Tatsu Maru  
sensation in the m  
in this connection  
A dispatch from  
date of March 9 a  
of the maru, was  
was to leave port  
preparations for  
proceeding rapidly.  
At the office of  
Tokio, it was declar  
ron was about to  
manoeuvres. It  
further that this  
two months ago, a  
the activity at Sa  
necessarily be con  
tion with the diff  
arising from the  
No Amnesty  
Lisbon, March 14  
ed today that King  
sign a decree of  
until it has been est  
was no connection  
assassinations of his  
and the political up  
last year.

MULAI SUES  
Sends Messenger to  
Commander—  
Mec  
Paris, March 14—  
believe there is a  
definite settlement  
Morocco. This will  
submission and elim  
Haid, the ingere  
D'Amade, the Fran  
Morocco, telegraphs  
for peace have been  
id and his leaders.  
ports also that Fran  
camped at the gates  
the pacification of  
region is proceeding  
General D'Amade  
conduct to the chief  
tribe, who has anno  
Haid is ready for su  
to Sett, where the  
er is at present sta  
terms.  
In an engagement  
frontier on Wednesd  
punitive detachmen  
three, one officer bei  
tired, one officer dur  
men wounded. Dur  
the engagement, th  
greatly reinforced.  
Madrid, March 14  
Sultan of Record, i  
Morocco of the rep  
ted, the insurgent su  
ted peace proposals  
Sultan of Record. I  
arrangement may  
Mulai Haid and his  
be furnished money  
pilgrimage to Mecca  
that they will be pa  
country.

Avalanche Kill  
Tonsk, Siberia, Ma  
persons have been b  
lanche in the Dukh  
The mass of snow,  
side of the mount  
and carried away t  
the people inside co  
man survived, the es  
ar badly injured,  
are badly injured.  
U. S. Revenue  
Wilmington, Del.,  
United States reven  
launched at the yard  
Jones & Co, in this  
immediately after  
first was the Sno  
for service in Puget  
is the Davey, desig  
the Gulf of Mexico  
of the following dim  
152 feet; beam, 29  
12 feet.