

Our Tea Room, a favorite place for everybody. A cup of tea is most refreshing and is daintily served in our tea room, third floor

GIANTIC THEATROUS FRANCE

rooked Operations of Duez, Liquidator of Religious Orders, Are Made Use of by the Opposition

MILLIONS STOLEN FROM PROPERTIES

Swindler Shown to Have Subsidized Large Number of Persons—Receipts Are Signed in Cipher

PARIS, March 12.—The scandal in connection with the liquidation of the property of religious orders has aroused political passions in France to a pitch only comparable with the Frazer, Dreyfus and Boulanger affairs.

The Opposition is preparing to exploit the affair in the coming elections, and strange enough, the backing of the adherents of ex-President Combes, who are intriguing to return to power, it may try to overtake the Premier Briand on Monday, when the debate on the interpellation concerning the embezzlement of Duez is reached.

It is believed that the liquidation of the church properties was taken advantage of by political spoliation in preceding administrations.

Sensational disclosures have followed an examination of the personal papers of Duez, which shows that he had subsidized about 150 persons in the political, journalistic and social world.

Martin Gauthier, an accomplice of Duez, was arrested today admitted to having embezzled \$400,000 from Stanislaus College, in connection with the affairs of that institution.

VANCOUVER LADY KILLED

Victim of Automobile Accident in Seattle While on Way to Aviation Meet

VANCOUVER, March 12.—Mrs. Walter W. Dresser, a well known society woman, whose husband is a broker, was killed this afternoon in Seattle, when she was with a party of eight in an auto going to the aviation meet.

BLOWN TO ATOMS

One White Man and Four Japanese Killed by Explosion at Bowen Island Powder Works

VANCOUVER, March 12.—As the White Star liner Adriatic was pulling away from the pier in her trip to Europe today an officer on the bridge suddenly shouted through his megaphone that a man had committed suicide by shooting himself.

MONTREAL, March 12.—The Wanderers, the season's champions, were called upon to defend the title at the Jubilee rink tonight against the Berlin team, who are champions of the Ontario league.

with, 45c

Ore Shipments

NELSON, B. C., March 12.—The ore shipments this week were well up to the average for the year. There is no special mining news, but good progress is being made all through the Kootenay mining district.

TRAINS GET THROUGH

No Further Interruptions to Traffic on Canadian Pacific—Delayed Trains Come

VANCOUVER, March 12.—There have been no further interruptions of traffic on the main line of the C. P. R. through the mountains by reason of snowdrifts. Trains are almost running on schedule today.

Two sections of 71, due here yesterday at 12.30 p. m. reached here at 4.45 and 5 this afternoon, followed half an hour later by today's No. 97. George J. Bury, general manager of the company's western lines, is a passenger on the latter. He has been co-operating with T. Kilpatrick, acting general superintendent, in the work of clearing the tracks.

WORK ON G. T. P.

Section Between McLeod River and Tete Jaune Cache Soon to Be Under Construction

VANCOUVER, March 12.—Early this coming summer Messrs. Foley, Wells and Stewart, the contractors, will have under construction the entire section between the Grand Trunk Pacific railway between the McLeod River and Tete Jaune Cache, a distance of 180 miles.

The railway contractors have decided to start winter work on the route by sleigh to points along the supply as far west as the summit of the Rockies at Yellowhead Pass. Tete Jaune Cache is 60 miles further west, and is on the Pacific slope.

MAY BE STRIKE OF COAL MINERS

Possibility That Failure to Agree on New Wage Scale Will Cause Great Walkout in Central Field

CINCINNATI, March 12.—The coal miners are not talking strike, and don't want to strike, but if a strike must follow a failure by this conference to agree upon a new wage scale, 600,000 men and every industry dependent upon coal will be affected.

President Lewis declared that his remarks had been misconstrued, and that there was little foundation for the previous report. Coming closely on the heels of the failure of the scale committee of the conference to reach an understanding, the union leaders are alleged to have organized a sub-committee, the alleged threat of the miners' executive committee to the union workers and is suspected of having a hand in pocketing huge rake-offs.

Five days have passed, and the situation concerning the demands of the miners of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia fields remains unchanged. The second day of the scale committee meeting, which lasted only during the night, has passed, and the miners' representatives are still in the same position.

SCHOONER LUCY WAS BLOWN NORTH

PORT TOWNSEND, March 12.—With her ladder empty, the schooner Lucy was towed here last night from the Cape. The Lucy sailed from San Francisco February 20 for the Umpqua river and six days later she was thirty miles off the mouth of the stream. A strong gale sprung up from the south-southwest, which drove the little craft under double reefed sails to a point off the Columbia river.

To Fight Black Hand. CHICAGO, March 12.—The city of Chicago will spend more than \$20,000 this year to stamp out the Black Hand, if an ordinance drawn yesterday by the Council Day on the suggestion of Chief Police Stearns, passes the city council. It will be introduced for the appointment of a civil service examination of 25 or more foreign operators, the salary of each to be \$1200 per year. This squad will be an adjunct of the police department.

NEW YORK, March 12.—As the White Star liner Adriatic was pulling away from the pier in her trip to Europe today an officer on the bridge suddenly shouted through his megaphone that a man had committed suicide by shooting himself.

REVELSTOCK Man Dies Suddenly. REVELSTOCK, March 12.—Thomas Eklund, a well known pioneer land-clearer, gardener or Revelstock and vicinity, died suddenly while sitting on a bench in the Oriental hotel.

HAS REPORT UPON SURVEYS

Canadian Northern Engineer Has Checked Up Projected Route of Island Division of Railway

D. D. MANN COMING TO HASTEN WORK

Railway Builder Leaves Toronto This Week Bound to Victoria—Actual Construction by May Tenth

Mr. D. D. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern, is leaving Toronto for the coast this week, and is expected to come through to Victoria direct, to take in hand arrangements for the immediate inauguration of operations on both mainland and island sections of the Canadian Northern Pacific.

With regard especially to the Victoria & Barkley Sound section of the new transcontinental road, it now develops that even while the legislature was considering the associated measure identified with the ratification of the agreement with the Canadian Northern and the incorporation of the British Columbia company, Mr. Wickstead, the chief locating engineer of the Canadian Northern, was going carefully over the route of the Victoria & Barkley Sound Railway Co., and generally overlooking the line of march. His report has been completed, and he has now left for Toronto to lay it, with his suggestions, before his principals.

It is expected, according to a statement made by Mr. Wickstead immediately prior to his departure from this city, that actual construction will under way before the 15th of May, and that the line will be ready for railroad operation by the end of the year.

Atropos the rapid work that has been accomplished by the survey forces on the mainland sections of the Canadian Northern railway between Tete Jaune Cache and Yellowhead Pass at the summit of the Rockies was completed about a month ago. This was the news sent out by courier to Kamloops and thence wired to Thomas White, chief engineer, whose headquarters are in this city.

SEATTLE, March 12.—Chas. K. Hamilton, the aeronaut, was injured at the aviation meet at the Meadows this afternoon when his airplane took a dive into a pond. He is at the Providence Hospital, and is believed to have sustained internal injuries.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—James Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe called upon President Tarr today to talk over the tariff situation at chess in his twenty annual match with the president.

TEN BOUTS FOR J. B. A. A. TOURNAY

Ten bouts, or thirty rounds of milling, are assured those who attend the Vancouver Island championship boxing tournament next Wednesday evening at the A.O.U.W. hall under the auspices of the James Bay Athletic Association.

LADYSMITH WINS

NANAIMO, March 12.—At Ladysmith today the home team defeated the visiting team by three goals to nil, winning the island soccer championship.

FOR RECIPROCAL USE OF CANALS

Canadian Vessels Supposed to Have Right of Passing Through New York State's Artificial Waterways

MATTER MENTIONED IN OTTAWA HOUSE

Premier States That State Had Enacted Necessary Legislation, Which Was Afterwards Upset by Regulations

OTTAWA, March 11.—Mr. Perley of Argenteuil brought up in the house today the question of the use of Canadian vessels of New York state canals on terms of equality with other vessels of the United States.

HEIRSS DROWNED

LAKRWOOD, N.J., March 12.—The body of Miss Helen Bloodgood, daughter of Wm. Bloodgood, of New York, and an heiress to a large fortune, was found in Lake Caratage this afternoon. The young woman disappeared from her home on Wednesday night.

Germany's Airship Experiments

COLOGNE, Germany, March 12.—An extensive series of aerial evolutions, approaching as near as possible to actual warfare conditions, have been arranged to begin here April 1 and continue for six weeks. Three of the most recently constructed airships, the G. Appellin, Parsival and Gross, representing the rigid, flexible and semi-rigid systems, will be used, and a large number of army officers and engineers will receive instruction in the art of manoeuvring the airships.

Earl Grey and President Tarr

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—President Tarr will meet Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, whenever he comes here on March 19. The University club, whose dinner the President will attend on that evening, announced today that Earl Grey would be one of the speakers at this affair.

Fatal Fire in Boston

BOSTON, March 12.—A fire which caused damage of \$200,000 and resulted in the death of one fireman and a serious injury to another, destroyed the workshop of the Boston and Maine railway in the south end today. Two firemen, Captain Lannigan and hoseman Hartman, were buried under a falling wall. Tonight Captain Lannigan died of his injuries.

RAILROAD THE-IP IS THREATENED

Brotherhood of Firemen and General Managers Fail to Reach Agreement—Great Blockade of Traffic Probable

CHICAGO, March 12.—Admissions were made on both sides tonight in the controversy between 2000 firemen operating on 150,000 miles of railroads west, northwest and southwest of Chicago as the railroad managers, had become critical and that the question of a strike, tying up practically all systems between here and the Pacific coast would be settled within 48 hours.

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NEW YORK, March 12.—Although he is 72 years old and very feeble, Philip Bender of Long Island City will be taken to Sing Sing prison next week to serve a term of four years and nine months for burglary.

C. P. R. LINE CLEAR

VANCOUVER, March 11.—Passenger and freight service on the main line of the Canadian Pacific through the Selkirk and Rockies has been resumed, all the slides having been removed from the tracks.

REACHED HONOLULU UNDER JURY RIG

Ship W. F. Babcock Puts Into Hawaiian Port Listed to Starboard in Need of Repairs

With a heavy cargo of lumber for South Africa, the Babcock left Port Ludlow for Port Townsend January 30. She anchored in Clallam Bay January 21, passed out at the Cape January 24, and came in again toting at 9:30 a. m. January 25, she anchored at Neah Bay on the same day and passed out toting at 2:30 p. m. January 28. She was chartered by J. H. Rolph & Co., and is valued at \$25,000. She was built at Bath, Me., in 1883, and is 2180 registered tons. C. R. Babcock, San Francisco, is listed as the owner.

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ALL PEACE PLANS STILL GO AWRY

Efforts to Secure Mediation in Philadelphia Labor Troubles so Far Resulted in Failure Yesterday

PRESIDENT TARR DOES NOT SEE WAY

Bankers Also Refuse to Act—Journeyman Bakers Apparently Inclined to Join Ranks of Strikers

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Two of the four mediums through which the people of this city hoped a strike settlement might be reached were today practically eliminated as possible assistance in bringing an end to Philadelphia's labor troubles. Yesterday it was hoped that either President Tarr or the bankers of Philadelphia, the National Civic Federation or the local conciliatory bodies would find a way to end a battle to stop the strike. Today the first two mediums were virtually abandoned.

Word came from Washington unofficially, but on seemingly good authority, that the president, through the department of commerce and labor, could not see his way clear to intervene. The reason given was that the trouble is purely of a local character.

The bankers seen today regarding the suggestion that financial interests take up the question of settling the strike, declared that the bankers of the city probably would keep their hands off the matter. The president of the Philadelphia Clearing House association took a strong stand against interfering unless the management of the Philadelphia Street Railway and Electric employees agreed to recede from its stand on the question of exclusive recognition of its representatives.

Whether the National Civic Federation will agree to "goose" up the strike today and to the general managers of the Philadelphia Street Railway and Electric employees agreed to recede from its stand on the question of exclusive recognition of its representatives.

There were reports of accessions and desertions in the ranks of the general strikers, but the numbers were not large. The greatest unrest was noticed among the journeyman bakers, who seem to be getting the strike fever. Several hundred of them met today and agreed to strike and stay away from their work until the street car men get what they want.

Employers predict that Monday will see the beginning of the break among the sympathetic strikers, and dozens of local unions held meetings today and say they plan to hold the men together.

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Among week-end visitors in town from Vancouver are Messrs. W. Stewart, S. B. Smith, F. H. Parks, W. A. Gallinger, F. Mitchell, W. D. F. Goodwin, A. R. Fingland, H. R. Whitworth, F. W. C. J. Maxwell, W. E. Stanley, J. E. Vincent, G. E. Karpier, and W. J. Leonard.



ives on Sale, W 5 for 65c a pair a special purchase which unate in getting them at finished with two clasps, white and black. The of medium weight, fine, tan, mode and black. you wish gloves for imse economy to purchase until such times as they \$1.25. Tomorrow 65c

YOUR FIGURE CELESTER



and \$6.50

with, 45c

of the best tonics known. ruff, stops falling hair ations the dandruff cool and refreshing feel testimonials to the e is within the reach of praise is well merited. orite Hair Dressings at

SUSPECT GRAFT ON SMALL SCALE

Transaction Brought Up in Commons Which Appears to Have Involved Assault on Public Treasury

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE USED AS INSTRUMENT

Agent Acting for Justice Department Accused of Having Also Gathered in Percentages From Claimants

OTTAWA, March 11.—Houghton Lennox brought up a transaction in the county of Northumberland which will cause certain government agents to be called upon to explain...

What makes the matter serious is the allegation that Clarry, while acting as solicitor for the government, also acted for many of the claimants...

Mr. Haggart and Mr. Boyce pressed hard the nature of Clarry's action, in setting for the government and the claimants both...

Mr. Aylesworth explained at length Clarry's connection with his department, and incidentally made an interesting statement...

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IN SUPREME COURT

Judgments Delivered—Cross Appeal in Burrard Power Case Not Quack With

OTTAWA, March 11.—In the Supreme court this afternoon judgments in cases recently heard were delivered as follows: Lovett vs. The King...

NEW YORK, March 11.—After deliberating twenty minutes the jury in the trial today of Francis G. Bailey...

NEW YORK, March 11.—Three times a year is not too often for a gentleman to get drunk, said Surgeon General Daniel Noble...

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LONDON, March 11.—A hostile demonstration on the floor of the cotton exchange at Manchester...

OTTAWA, March 11.—In the senate today third reading was given to the following bills: Respecting the Calgary & Edmonton Railway...

OTTAWA, March 11.—You are such a low, vile creature that I believe the convicts in Sing Sing prison...

OTTAWA, March 11.—At the Liberal convention held here yesterday P. J. Donald was elected...

ALBERTA AFFAIR TAKES NEW TURN

Premier Rutherford Surprises His Opponents and Still Keeps His Place at Head of Provincial Government

ATTORNEY-GENERAL RETAINS HIS OFFICE

Legislative Assembly Defeats Motion of Want of Confidence by Majority of Three, Premier's Statement

EDMONTON, March 11.—A sensation unparalled in political events was sprung today when the Rutherford administration emerged from the most intricate position in which it was placed...

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Food Protection Measure, ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—Cold storage warehouses are placed under the supervision of the state board of health...

Bank Clearings, NEW YORK, March 11.—Bradstreet's weekly bank clearings:—Montreal, \$9,748,000; inc. 30.8%...

Hudson's Bay Railway, ST. JOHN, March 11.—Something tangible re construction of the Hudson's Bay railway developed here today with the arrival from Ottawa...

ST. JOHN, March 11.—The Sun and Star, published by the Sun Printing company, will cease publication tomorrow...

CALGARY, March 11.—A few weeks ago an entire trainload of gasoline power plows arrived in Alberta...

TORONTO, March 11.—The C. P. R. and G. T. R. trainmen, who have been in session in Montreal, have presented demands to the two railways for increases of 20 and 40 per cent...

BERLIN, March 11.—The intention of the United States government to impose a corporation tax upon foreign steamship companies...

CHICAGO, March 11.—The action was taken today by Judge K. M. Landis in the United States district court in sentencing violators of the federal laws regulating the importation and sale of oleomargarine...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands...

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STYLISH SPRING COSTUMES

THE FASHION CENTRE

USEFUL SUGGESTIONS

Hosiery, Ladies' Hose, plain silk finished cotton, in black, tan and white...

Gloves, Ladies' French Kid Gloves, in tans and whites, special price \$1.00...

Children's Hose, We have a full range of Children's Hose in fine rib and plain cottons.

ALLEGED ROBBERS ARE ARRESTED, Four Men Taken Into Custody in Connection With Fernie Hold-up—Constable at Coal Creek One of Number

PREST. GOMPERS WITHHOLDS PLANS, Refuses to Say What Will Be Done by Federation in Regard to Calling for Wider Cessation of Labor

COAL STRIKE ENDS, Northern Miners in New South Wales Follow Example of Southern Workers

Horses Killed by Lightning, White Slave Dealer Sentenced

Disturbance in Church, MONTREAL, March 11.—The church of St. John of the Cross, in the north end of the city, was the scene tonight of a disturbance which at one stage threatened to assume serious proportions...

EXCLUSIVE CORRECT AND QUIET

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Our Home, No matter whether a cottage or a mansion, can always stand a little added comfort either in nick-nacks, light fixtures, cosy corners or fire grates and mantels.

Raymond & Son, 613 Pandora Street, Phone 272, Res. 376

Piano Pieces, Typical of Spring, "Rustling of Spring" (Sindling), "To Spring" (Grieg), "Kiss of Spring Valse" (Rofle), "Au Matin" (Godard), "April" (Lschakomsky), "Murmuring Zephyrs" (Jensen), "Spring Song" (Mendelssohn), "Pau" (Godard), "A Spring Morning" (Morris)

FLETCHER BROS., Western Canada's Largest Music House, 1331 Government St.

NOTICE, Farm for Sale: Good buildings, with or without stock and implements. For particulars apply to J. BECKENSELL, Comox, B.C.

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 SESSION

The Lieutenant-Governor relieved the Legislature from its labors yesterday. The session has been somewhat longer than has been the rule in recent years, and it has been a very busy one.

The new Land Act is of great importance, and will have a far-reaching effect of a beneficial nature. The legislation relating to the selection of the site for the Provincial University, that of the granting of liquor licences, and others of a public character mark the session as one of unusual value.

The House has shown itself to be a very capable one. The members all took a keen interest in the various measures submitted for their consideration. Persons who have been in the habit of transacting business with the Legislature of British Columbia will bear us out in saying that the members are in all respects equal to those of any previous House, and that they give promise of becoming exceedingly useful public men.

THE OTTAWA DELEGATION

The report, which Messrs. Simon Leiser and Joshua D. Kingham, delegates from the Board of Trade, were able to make of the result of their visit to Ottawa, is highly satisfactory. The government has promised to undertake those harbor improvements which the growing needs of the port require. As these improvements were first suggested in the Colonist, our readers may be quite familiar with them, but it may nevertheless be well to state that they comprise the removal of the rocks, which lie on the west side of the harbor between Songhees Point and the railway bridge. This will nearly double the area of navigable water between the Indian Reserve and the east side, and will very greatly improve the entrance between Laurel and Songhees points. The rock will be removed by two Lobnitz dredges, which will crush it, so that it can be taken up by ordinary dredge scoops and be deposited elsewhere. Our understanding of the plans is that the crushed rock will be placed in front of the Reserve, where it will create a valuable piece of water frontage. We are informed that these dredges are to be worked continuously. They have already been ordered from the makers in Scotland, and as soon as they arrive and the necessary scows are built they will be put to work. We understand that about \$250,000 will be spent in harbor improvements during the present year. This expenditure will naturally be only the beginning of large outlays, whereby the inner harbor will be improved to its full capacity.

In regard to the opening of the Post Office lobby on Sunday, the delegates do not appear to have been as successful as could be wished, although there is a chance that access may be allowed to the boxes on Sunday evening. This half a loaf would be better than no bread. The efforts of the delegates in regard to mail service were successful, and valuable.

In the course of his observations on the report Mr. Leiser made a statement of very great importance. It was that he was authorized by Mr. Wainwright, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, to say that not later than next year that company will begin work upon a connection with Vancouver Island by way of Bute Inlet. If Mr. Wainwright has not been misunderstood, this statement is of the greatest importance. We are not surprised at it for the arguments that have been brought to bear upon the Grand Trunk Pacific, to show that company what it has to gain by constructing such a line, are unanswerable.

The Colonist takes much pleasure in acknowledging the excellent work done by the delegates, and it is right to mention the name of Mr. H. F. Bullen in this connection. Though not one of the delegation, he was in Ottawa at the time the delegates were there, and gave them much assistance. The result of the mission is a subject for congratulation to all concerned.

NAVAL DEFENCE

The House of Commons having adopted the Naval Defence Bill, Canada has been fully committed to the policy therein contained. The Colonist would have been glad if the Government had asked Parliament to go farther than is proposed, but it is heartily in accord with the policy involved in a Canadian navy. The attitude of this paper on this subject has been consistent throughout. It began years ago, by advocating the establishment of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve and a training ship on the Pacific Coast. Long before the people in other parts of Canada gave even passing attention to the question, the Colonist recognized that Canada has a duty to perform in the premises, and has from that time onward sought to impress this duty, as far as it was able, upon the people of the country. As the discussion has proceeded, our views have developed. With a better understanding of the subject and animated only by the desire to see that Canada did her share in the defence of the Empire, we have reached a conclusion that has already been expressed and to which reference will be made herein.

When the ships of the Royal Navy were withdrawn from Esquimalt, the Colonist advocated the assumption by Canada of the duty that had been discharged by those ships, namely, that of police duty on the eastern shore of the Pacific Ocean. We heartily supported the views advanced by Rear-Admiral Fleet and endorsed by the Navy League to this effect. Later we took the position that the construction of a dry dock at Esquimalt, capable of receiving the largest vessels of the Royal Navy, ought to be undertaken by the Dominion Government as a contribution to Imperial defence, thereby endorsing the policy urged upon the Dominion Government by the Board of Trade and the Navy League. Later, when the Colonial premiers, at London, assented to a policy of Colonial co-operation in naval defence, the decision met with our strongest approval, and we found pleasure in applauding the resolution unanimously passed by Parliament during the last session of that body. When the Dominion Government announced that it had resolved to adopt a policy that would lead to the construction of a Canadian navy, we gave our adherence to the principle therein involved. When that policy was described in detail by the Prime Minister we approved of it as far as it went, but expressed the opinion that it did not go far enough. We took the position that in addition to the ships proposed to be purchased and built, the Dominion should provide two first-class battleships. With this view the debates show that Mr. Bannard, the representative of this city, and Col. McLean, Liberal M.P. for Queen's, N. B., were fully in sympathy. We have also taken the position that, in the event of war, the ships of the Canadian navy should pass automatically under the control of the Admiralty. Standing, as we do, for a full measure of Canadian autonomy within the Empire, we have looked upon the last named proposal as not at all inconsistent therewith, for we recognize that this unity of control implies unity of counsel; in other words, that the establishment of naval units by the several self-governing Dominions must in the very nature of things lead to the establishment of a permanent Imperial Council, which shall pass upon all questions of foreign policy. To us any other system of control of the Empire's navies would prove defective. These are matters for future consideration. If we thought that the bill now before Parliament was Canada's last word in respect to the naval defence of the Empire, we should look upon it as a promise fulfilled in the letter, perhaps, but broken in the spirit; but we have faith that the people of Canada will insist that what has been accomplished shall only be regarded as the beginning of the work which the Dominion will be called upon to do.

Two resolutions were adopted in Victoria yesterday, one by the Board of Trade and one by the public meeting called by the Navy League. It is unnecessary to criticize the phraseology of either of them. What we are all concerned about in a matter of this kind is that correct principles shall be laid down, and with the principles expressed in both of them we are heartily in accord. It is perhaps difficult, if not impossible, for any of us to appreciate what is involved in the new departure which Canada has

taken. We have set our hands to the plough and there must be no looking back. Our course must be forward. In the first article which appeared in the Colonist announcing the introduction of the Naval Defence Bill we said it was the first step that could be taken. That step has been taken. It is now the duty of every Canadian who is loyal to his land to see that nothing is left undone to make that policy as broad as the needs of the Empire.

The visit of the King to Biarritz indicates that His Majesty does not think his presence is urgently required at home.

Mr. Joseph Martin has undertaken to speak for the people of Canada. Mr. Martin, not having been able to impress his views upon the people of Canada when he was among them, is hardly the man to speak for them at a distance.

Lord Rosebery has started out on another furrow that may not be quite as lonely as some that he has hitherto ploughed. He has a plan of his own for the reform of the House of Lords. Lord Rosebery has a trick of doing unexpected things.

The Legislature drew to a close as the dog show opened. It was purely a coincidence, of course. To apply locally a remark made in another connection by a well known English painter, the Legislature was A1 and the dog show is K9.

By April 1st the United Kingdom will have under construction seven battleships, three armored cruisers, nine protected cruisers, two unarmored cruisers, thirty-seven destroyers and nine submarines; in all sixty-seven vessels. Certainly this is a terrific pace to maintain. If all the ships that were ever built previous to the year 1890 were gathered together, this fleet now building could destroy them without receiving any damage.

In a United Press despatch of March 1st, it was stated that Mr. Lloyd George would not assume control over the Liberal party until after Easter, and he would thereafter pilot his political friends through a general election. The probability of Mr. George becoming Prime Minister of the United Kingdom during the existence of the present parliament are infinitesimal; but almost anything will do for a telegram to the United States papers.

It will be remembered that at a time when the despatches told us day after day that Mr. Asquith was insisting upon certain guarantees from the King, the Colonist said that to ask for such guarantees would be opposed to the principles of parliamentary government. The Attorney-General, Sir William Robson, recently made a public statement to the same effect. He said no constitutional sovereign could be expected to give guarantees until the ministerial plan was submitted to him.

The Philadelphia Record thinks that the United States ought to go in for reciprocity with Canada, "because Canada has very little to sell to the United States." The Record comments upon the fact that commissioners have gone from Washington to all parts of the globe to discover some one to trade with, while right at their doors are the best customers in the world. That's what Canadians used to tell their neighbors; but they refused to listen. We are inclined to think that our neighbors have in respect to reciprocity "sinned away the day of grace."

There is a somewhat acute boundary dispute between Great Britain and Belgium, with Germany as an interested participant, over some 2,400 square miles of territory at the point where British East Africa, German East Africa and the Congo Free State come together. The open question is as to whether Belgium shall own the whole of Lake Edward or Britain shall have half of it. The opinion is expressed that the latter contention will prevail. Germany has no direct interest in the dispute, but is represented at the Conference now in session in Brussels as the owner of adjacent territory.

The country along the St. John river from Grand Falls to St. John is what would be called only moderately difficult in this part of the world from the standpoint of railway construction, and yet it is proposed to guarantee the bonds of a company to the extent of \$25,000 a mile and give \$6,400 a mile to secure its construction. This is only \$4,600 less than the Canadian Northern is to get for building the exceptionally difficult line through this province. The proposed New Brunswick road will parallel an existing line for its whole length and be within sight of it for about half the distance between its proposed terminals.

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Included in the parlor furniture stock are numerous "odd" pieces—the last of a style—single pieces left from a big business. Some of these the factories have discontinued making, and some are not catalogued by us, so we shall not again purchase the same style—result is we are anxious to dispose of these "odd" pieces, and special prices is the result. You'll find many excellent values in the lot.

Reception Chairs

Our stock or reception chairs includes a great variety of pretty styles. The price range is very broad also. Upholstered in a great range of materials and colorings. Prices start as low as \$75.00.

Settees from \$18.00

We don't think you'll find a better assortment of settees anywhere else in British Columbia. Our prices are low enough to let any one enjoy the service of one of these useful and stylish pieces. Priced from, each \$18.00.

Some Very Stylish Settees at \$20

While we have a big choice of settees—big in matter of style and broad in price range—the settees at \$20 call for special mention. We show several attractive pieces at this price, but advise that you see these two.

Settee with a frame of stylish design, in mahogany finish. Well built and finely finished. This is a "loose cushion" style, with a cushion covered in green "crush" plush. A very neat settee at \$20.00.

Another worthy of inspection is a square-shaped settee with mahogany finished frame and loose cushions of Italian silk-striped tapestry. Priced at \$20.00.

3-Piece Parlor Suite, \$55

One of the latest parlor suites to come from our workrooms is this three-piece suite at \$55.00.

This is a very stylish suite, consisting of arm chair, reception chair and settee. Frames are in mahogany finish and are upholstered in green silk of a very pretty pattern and shade. The three pieces, \$55.00.

3-Piece Parlor Suite, \$125

Here is a very attractive suite. Frames are of Sheraton design, and are upholstered in satin striped moire silk—cream silk with green stripe. 3 pieces—reception chair, arm chair and settee. Priced at \$125.00.

This is a very handsome suite and fit to grace any parlor—See it.

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ENGLISH SOVEREIGN

Richard II. was a man in a resembling his father, Edward the same great personal courage, ability of rising to the demands of the same weakness of resolution, regard of his promises, the same diplomacy. He was very handsome pleasures, but not to excess. He Such a king, confronted with which was jealous of its own power. Commonalty, which had learned cise authority, ascending the throne was yet a lad, and surrounded more influenced by personal rivalry desire to promote the welfare of sovereign or the kingdom, was difficulties. As though the dome the kingdom were not in them ciently serious, the war in France along its inglorious course. Richard usually regarded as one of our gr when it is remembered that he in secure crown, a profitless war treasury and a dangerous and difficult social questions with which he deal, the wonder is not that he but that he was able to keep the absolute anarchy.

Parliament was not slow to a authority. The King being a mind not unnaturally much apprehensive men who should compose his Council demands of the war calling for necessary grants were not made statute had been passed declaring should have the right to nominate council, who were to be member ment, and that the Commons shou right, by commissioners appointed purpose, to audit the public account also enacted that when once a B passed by both Houses of Parliame receive the royal assent without ar its provisions. Here we find the laid of responsible government, of pression used most commonly in it, parliamentary government. thing about the rules thus laid of they were accompanied by the dec they were in accordance with the toms of the realm.

When the King came of age, a return from France, to which coun to be married, he resolved to free parliamentary control, and for a ti ed likely to be successful; but his in this direction were destined to b and in the end they cost him his w was formally deposed by Act of and here we note what may be reg strongest possible expression of th ty of the English people. As a r only be enacted by the conjoined Commons, Lords and King; but h a demonstration that royal assent sary, for there was no king to a statute declaring Richard to be no eraign and that the crown shou Henry Bolingbroke, his cousin and of Gaunt, the powerful and ambit Edward III. The great event of reign was this assumption of abs by Parliament, and it was the an people of England to the claim t that he was, to use his own lang as able to manage his own affairs assistance from any one."

We saw in the sketch of the R ward III that the result of the pl plunge England in labor troubles turn led to the abolition of serfdo other hand they suggested a new taxation. Money was badly need French war, and every other chann exhausted, recourse was had to a Against this the peasants revolte Wat Tyler at their head marched of how the boy king met them, and be their leader, but it is not as gene that the redress claimed by them emptiom from taxation, but exem serfdom, a request which the king, though later he revoked it, but to store the ancient institution. Speal eral terms, it may be said that fr onward the English people were a freemen. The old customs born may have lingered long in some p country, and perhaps have not y passed away; but Wat Tyler's reb intents and purposes put an end to system as established by William quoror. Three centuries of progres necessary to bring about this chang England, a land of freemen ruled by Parliament to which even the king's ject. The foundations of freedom and truly laid, so that although kings endeavored to assert absolute freedom gained was never wholly

The reign of Richard was mar spread of the great religious moven in the time of his father. We saw reign of Edward the English Chur up by Parliament, refused to rec authority of the Pope in many es ticulars. Wyclif advocated not of dependence of England from papal c that the Pope should divest hims claim to temporal power. His influ to Germany by way of Flanders, w took it up and began the movemen ther afterward carried through su Wyclif's efforts were chiefly conf land. It is not necessary to give an Lollardism, for to do so would be to on controversial ground. It will be to indicate some of the results. On was the translation of the Bible into

An Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Richard II. was a man in many respects resembling his father, Edward III. He had the same great personal courage, the same faculty of rising to the demands of an emergency, the same weakness of resolution, the same disregard of his promises, the same absence of diplomacy. He was very handsome. He loved pleasures, but not to excess. He was indolent. Such a king, confronted with a baronage, which was jealous of its own power, and a Commonalty, which had learned how to exercise authority, ascending the throne while he was yet a lad, and surrounded with advisers more influenced by personal rivalry than by a desire to promote the welfare either of the sovereign or the kingdom, was foredoomed to difficulties. As though the domestic affairs of the kingdom were not in themselves sufficiently serious, the war in France dragged along its inglorious course. Richard is not usually regarded as one of our great kings, but when it is remembered that he inherited an insecure crown, a profitless war, an empty treasury and a dangerous and difficult mass of social questions with which he was forced to deal, the wonder is not that he did no more, but that he was able to keep the kingdom from absolute anarchy.

Parliament was not slow to assert its authority. The King being a minor, there was not unnaturally much apprehension as to the men who should compose his Council, and the demands of the war calling for money, the necessary grants were not made until after a statute had been passed declaring the barons should have the right to nominate the privy council, and that the Commons should have the right, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, to audit the public accounts. It was also enacted that when once a Bill had been passed by both Houses of Parliament, it should receive the Royal assent without any change in its provisions. Here we find the foundation laid of responsible government, or, as the expression used most commonly in England puts it, parliamentary government. A notable thing about the rules thus laid down is that they were accompanied by the declaration that they were in accordance with the ancient customs of the realm.

When the King came of age, and after his return from France, to which country he went to be married, he resolved to free himself from parliamentary control, and for a time he seemed likely to be successful; but his ambitions in this direction were destined to be thwarted, and in the end they cost him his crown. He was formally deposed by Act of Parliament; and here we note what may be regarded as the strongest possible expression of the sovereignty of the English people. As a rule laws can only be enacted by the conjoint assent of the Commons, Lords and King; but here we have a demonstration that royal assent is not necessary, for there was no king to assent to the statute declaring Richard to be no longer sovereign and that the crown should pass to Henry Bolingbroke, his cousin and son of John of Gaunt, the powerful and ambitious son of Edward III. The great event of Richard's reign was this assumption of absolute power by Parliament, and it was the answer of the people of England to the claim of the king that he was, to use his own language "quite as able to manage his own affairs without any assistance from any one."

We saw in the sketch of the reign of Edward III that the result of the Plague was to plunge England in labor troubles. These in turn led to the abolition of serfdom. On the other hand they suggested a new source of taxation. Money was badly needed for the French war, and every other channel being exhausted, recourse was had to a head tax. Against this the peasants revolted, and with Wat Tyler at their head marched upon London. Most people are familiar with the story of how the boy king met them, and offered to be their leader, but it is not as generally known that the redress claimed by them was not exemption from taxation, but exemption from serfdom, a request which the king granted, although later he revoked it, but too late to restore the ancient institution. Speaking in general terms, it may be said that from that time onward the English people were a nation of freemen. The old customs born of serfdom may have lingered long in some parts of the country, and perhaps have not yet wholly passed away; but Wat Tyler's rebellion to all intents and purposes put an end to the feudal system as established by William the Conqueror. Three centuries of progress had been necessary to bring about this change, their own England, a land of freemen ruled by their own Parliament to which even the kings were subject. The foundations of freedom were well and truly laid, so that although afterwards kings endeavored to assert absolute power, the freedom gained was never wholly lost.

The reign of Richard was marked by the spread of the great religious movement begun in the time of his father. We saw that in the reign of Edward the English Church, backed up by Parliament, refused to recognize the authority of the Pope in many essential particulars. Wyclif advocated not only the independence of England from papal control, but that the Pope should divest himself of any claim to temporal power. His influence spread to Germany by way of Flanders, where Russ took it up and began the movement which Luther afterward carried through successfully. Wyclif's efforts were chiefly confined to England. It is not necessary to give an account of Lollardism, for to do so would be to enter upon controversial ground. It will be sufficient to indicate some of the results. One of these was the translation of the Bible into English.

The sacred canon was thus brought into the possession of the masses, and as one of the claims of the Lollards was for freedom of individual interpretation of the Scriptures, a wonderful impetus was given to thought. But more than this followed from Wyclif's labors. An English Bible meant the fixing of the standard of the English speech. For years there had been a gradual evolution of the language, the Saxon forcing out the Norman, but as the Church conducted its services in Latin and the courts carried on their proceedings in French, there was no basis upon which the language of the common people could rest. This Wyclif's Bible supplied. About the same time the courts began to use English, and the proceedings of Parliament were in the vulgar tongue, but as yet there was no book in general use that would serve to fix the standard of speech. Thus the English of Wyclif would not be very intelligible to most of us today, but it determined the course upon which English was to be evolved. Chaucer's poems attained a wide vogue at the same time, and as they were written in the popular speech, they also had their influence in determining what English should be.

Thus we see that the reign of Richard II, though inglorious from the militant point of view, was of vast importance to the English nation. It gave the people parliamentary government in the fullest meaning of the term; it witnessed the abolition of serfdom; it was marked by the successful assertion of the right of parliament to supervise expenditure as well as to grant money to the Crown; it saw the beginning of religious freedom and the establishment of the English language as we have it today. During the time of Richard the part taken by the Church in political affairs was much less prominent than it had been during the reign of some of its predecessors. The Church seemed to be passing through a change not altogether dissimilar to that which was taking place in secular affairs. But the process was slower. The right to punish heresy with death had not yet been asserted. Wyclif, as we have seen, was never prevented from officiating as a priest, although his teachings were hostile to the Papacy. It was doubtless this freedom of opinion, tolerated in high ecclesiastical circles, that delayed the movement which made England Protestant. In religious as well as in political development, it seems necessary that there shall be an exercise of extreme power to stimulate an advance towards complete freedom.

THE JEWS.

The Jewish conquest of Palestine under the leadership of Joshua was, on the surface of things, fairly complete, and at its close they were in possession of a region about as large as Vancouver Island, with a coast line of about 100 miles. It extended east of the Jordan an indefinite distance, the boundaries never being well defined, for the tribes that remained there were pastoral, moving from place to place as the requirements of their cattle and sheep demanded. But although the conquest was apparently complete it was not so in point of fact for the natives rose against them repeatedly and with such success that it seemed as if they would achieve their independence.

Up to this time the political system of the Jews had been what has been called theocratic. Each tribe was a species of republic managing its own affairs as best it could, but acknowledging from time to time a common leader. Moses was the first of these and Joshua the next. After a period of disaster Othniel put himself at their head and so successfully conducted affairs that "the land had rest for forty years." But the tribes were independent to each other. They looked upon Jehovah as their king, and upon the priests as His representatives, and they were intolerant of the idea of any ruler. This in theory at least, was the system, but as a matter of fact they were not very greatly different from the native races. They abandoned the wishes of Jehovah and became followers of Baal. They intermarried with other people and adopted many of their customs. For a period of three hundred years their history was not one in the least in keeping with their national traditions and aspirations. Then there arose leaders who were known as judges, of whom the greatest were Ehud, Deborah, Gideon, Samson and Samuel. The exact political status of the judges must remain a matter of surmise. Whether they were chosen by the people or forced themselves to the front by the strength of their own ability we do not know. Of Ehud we are told that the Lord raised him up as a deliverer. Deborah comes on the scene, as it is related in the Book of Judges, without any introduction. We are simply told "And Deborah, a prophetess, the wife of Lapedoth, she judged Israel at that time." Gideon is introduced by the statement that when he was threshing wheat the Angel of the Lord came and said "The Lord is with thee, thou mighty man of valour." At this time the Jews were in a transition stage. The patriarchal or tribal system was proving inadequate to their needs. They had fallen away from their dependence upon Jehovah, and were beginning to realize the need of what we call in these days a strong government. The judges were not kings, but they were very much like dictators, and Abimelech succeeded his father Gideon without any question being raised as to his right to do so. His successor Tola was judge for 23 years and his successor Jair for 22. Samson's term of office was twenty years. After Samson there came a period of anarchy, or as the Book of Judges says: "In those days there was no king of Israel; every man did that which was right in his own eyes." The last of the judges was Samuel. He was a wise, useful and patriotic ruler. He seems to afford an example of pre-natal in-

fluence for we are told that his mother, a woman of remarkable gifts, consecrated him to the service of the Lord before his birth. He was trained in his youth for the work of government, and there seems to have been a general expectation among the people that in due time he would be at the head of the nation. He came to the front in a campaign against the Philistines, which was his only military operation. Having given his country peace, he began to introduce domestic reforms, and organized schools for the teaching of religious doctrines and practices. The mass of the people had at this time fallen very far away from the simple monotheism of their ancestors, and appear, in fact to have had no religious faith at all. Samuel by the establishment of schools saved the ancient religion from being wholly lost. He also welded the people into a nation. His popularity was great, and if he had seen fit so to do, he might easily have made himself king. In order to lighten his personal labors he inducted his two sons into office as assistants; but they "walked not in his ways; but turned aside after lucre and took bribes and perverted judgment." This incensed the people and they demanded that Samuel should give them a king so that they might be "as other nations," and in consequence Saul was selected and duly installed in office by Samuel.

The history of the Jews from the invasion of Canaan to the reign of Saul, as related in the Bible, is one of the things most relied upon by non-believers in Christianity as showing that it rests upon an untenable foundation. We read of the Lord commanding acts of startling cruelty, and of His punishing the people because they would not perform them, and critics tell us that notwithstanding all this, the effort to make a nation out of the Jews was a disastrous failure. It seems right to observe in this connection that the history of the Jewish race has for the most part been preserved by persons, who represented the theocratic idea. To them every national calamity was due to the direct interposition of the Lord. If the Philistines came down upon the Jews, it was the Lord who sent them. If they were driven back, it was the Lord who vanquished them. At every stage these writers professed to see the hand of the Lord, and to be able to discern his mind. We have no popular account of what took place, neither have we the side of the story which the Philistines could tell. There is no doubt, however, that the development of the Jewish nation was very slow, and that from the very outset it was distracted by internal differences, which finally rent it in twain. From the date usually assigned to the exodus of the Jews from Egypt, to the date of the inauguration of Saul as king years elapsed. It was a period of very great activity in the history of the world and during it great progress was made in civilization in all parts of Western Asia as well as in Egypt.

SURNAMES.

When John Smith marries Mary Brown the officiating clergyman, in most of the churches at least, says and the parties repeat after him: "I John, take thee, Mary," and "I Mary take thee, John," and so on to the end. To the church John is John, not John Smith, and Mary is Mary only. These being the names given them in baptism, they are their Christian names, and by them alone does the Church, in theory at least, recognize them. Like many other things, clerical and otherwise, this is a survival of the times when there were no surnames. Note the prefix "sur." We have heard lately a good deal about the German "sur-tax," which was an addition to the normal tariff upon imports. A surname is an additional name, and we suppose there is really no reason, in common law at least, why a man should not change his surname whenever he felt so disposed. The origin of surnames is various. Sometimes they were assumed, in other cases they were given by neighbors; in others they were used to show family relationship; in others they were descriptive of employment; in others they were taken from localities where the parties lived. There are other cases where there is no means of even guessing at the origin, and these are almost always very old names. Some surnames are simply ancient personal names preserved under a slight changed form. Thus the family name Lawrence is derived from the old Latin Laurentius; so also Stevens or Stephens and various others that may suggest themselves to readers have a like origin. The commonly received idea that such names as Smith, Carter, Turner, Carpenter and the like were descriptive of the employment of the person, who originally held them, is subject to a great deal of qualification. In many instances they have been perverted first by pronunciation and afterwards by spelling. Many people can recall instances where names have been changed in this way during two generations. Again in many cases the spelling has been preserved but the pronunciation has been altered. The oft-quoted cases of Chamondley and Majoribanks need only be mentioned. It may be recalled by some that when General Pole-Carew was here there was some uncertainty as to how his name ought to be pronounced. It was a matter upon which he alone had the right to speak with authority, for every man ought to be able to say how he wishes to be called. Members of the same family pronounce their names differently. Thus Walter Besant, the author, pronounced his name without any accent; his sister Annie, also known to fame, gave the final syllable a pronounced accent.

Most surnames are relatively modern. A recent writer on the subject says that very few of them can be traced in the same families beyond the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, and that of the whole British nobility only twenty-five claim to be able to trace

their family names to a date before the Norman Conquest, and in nearly every one of them there is a good deal more doubt than certainty. The well-known Lancashire family of Towneley claims that its name can be traced with some changes to the time of Alfred the Great, and the whole story was at one time set out in Burke, but a good deal of doubt has been thrown upon it. If the record is correct this is undoubtedly the oldest English family name. Of course all families are alike old in one sense of the word, but they are not all alike old in respect to their existence as a distinct group of individuals of common descent.

We have nothing corresponding in English to the French prefix "de" because our ancestors dropped the use of it long ago. John of Chesterfield, for example, became John Chesterfield. So also while the French preserved the prefix "le" in many cases, the English dropped it. John the Baker became John Baker. Nowadays we are accustomed to look upon these prefixes as a mark of aristocratic lineage, but they are not necessarily so. Many families have dropped them; others have merged them into the remainder of their surnames. Almost any one with a place name has a right to place "de" before it. The prefixes Mac, O and Fitz do not necessarily imply a common descent for those who bear them. They indicate community of interest quite as often as a common origin. The adherents of a chieftain assumed them or received them from persons attached to other leaders. The history of the clans of Scotland is not the history of a family, but of a group of people who from time immemorial were banded together for mutual advantage. The same is true of the Irish.

Many surnames now quite unlike were originally the same but were changed in spelling before the standard of the language was fixed. Henderson and Anderson are thought to have been the same originally and to have been derived from Andrew's son, although this, as is the case with most names, is not by any means certain. In a history of English names, Ellis is said to have been derived from Esther and Babbit from Barbara, both these names having been traced back to the time when their holders were tenants in the one case of the Abbess of St. Esther and in the other case of the Abbess of St. Barbara. The spelling of names is arbitrary. Thus there are Atwoods, Attwoods, Atwodes and perhaps other varieties of the name which originally was Atte-the-wood. Comyn, Comyns, Cummings, and Cummings were all originally Comyn. Beecham is Beauchamp misspelled; but Johnson and Johnston were originally different, although doubtless each family has not been careful to preserve the distinction. Johnson was originally John's son; whereas Johnston doubtless meant one who lived in John's town or ten, as it was once called.

Of late years it has come about that men are apt to be indignant if addressed by strangers without the prefix "Mr." As a matter of fact it is rather a mark of distinction to be spoken to without it. A surname, when it once became fixed, was as much a mark of distinction as a title is regarded nowadays. The Duke of Argyll signs himself Argyll; the latest baron drops everything else than the name he assumed when elevated to the peerage. Most peerages being very modern, the man or woman whose surname has come down through the centuries need ask no other patent of nobility.

A Century of Fiction

XXIV.

(N. de Bertrand Lugnet)

Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

It seems to be the prevailing fashion nowadays with the larger class of popular novelists, particularly those whose serial stories run in many magazines, to write what they are pleased to term analytical novels, in which they depict men and women in all the littleness of their least worthy emotions, taking as subject for very serious discussion indeed, the pettiest details of married life, which by themselves are not harmonious, but which when taken in conjunction with larger, nobler issues, fill a necessary place in human existence and adjust the balance of things. In this "analysis" wrongly so-called, important things that go to the real building of character are lost sight of; passing moods of the hero and heroine are magnified out of all proportion to their significance, and the result is that sensible people have no patience with most modern romances, and "silly" people find them such delightful reading and "so true to life" that they consciously or unconsciously adopt the pose of their favorite man or woman in fiction, and proceed to make life a farce of false sentimentality. The fact of the matter is, that almost any woman, for women form the chief object of discussion in the latter-day books, can, if she be so minded, after reading a story like so many that are turned out nowadays, place herself in the position of the "Soulful lady so-and-so" and fancy she is quite as interesting an object to the world in general as the lady in the book is to her circle of readers. In reality the average woman, no matter what an exalted opinion she may have of herself, is not a subject of very much interest to anyone outside her own immediate family circle. Of course we all think we are noticed more than we are, but while our influence may be very far-reaching indeed, personality has in most cases nothing like so much of an effect. In

fact very often the less we strive to impress our personality upon people the deeper is the influence we exert. That is one evil that modern novels are responsible for, giving people a false opinion of themselves and closing their eyes to the things that are of real worth, modesty, chastity, cheerfulness and unselfishness, and vaunting exaggerated independence and brazenness, cynicism and affection as if they were worth cultivating.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward is a clever writer, though in some respects she belongs to the class mentioned above, and one or two of her stories at least have done no sort of good whatever. Her manner and style of writing however have improved with the years. She always uses good English, and does not offend the taste by too much realism. Her stories are for the most part "society novels." We cannot, at least the most of us cannot expect to live up to the atmosphere which surrounds them; we cannot by any fond stretch of the imagination garb ourselves in the costly simplicity which distinguishes the ladies who move through her pages, or hope to have the luxurious surroundings which somehow or other Mrs. Ward makes us feel should be the ordinary environment of ordinary men and women; we cannot, or we don't anyway, have only titled ladies and gentlemen, leaders of public opinion or leaders of fashion for our friends; therefore perhaps happily we cannot get on a level with her emotional female types or her lordly male types, and we can read to be amused and be little the worse for that amusement. On the other hand there are a great many people who consider Mrs. Ward quite above criticism. She has a host of admirers who cannot say enough in her praise, and all of her books have an enormous reading public, while she commands the highest prices for all of her work. In various phases she touches upon nearly all subjects in her books, religious, philosophical, political and social, and while she is apt to magnify trivialities of character she handles her characters well. She has produced a few admirable types, her women are usually of the "new" order, expecting and as a rule receiving equal rights with men. From a criticism by an admirer we quote as follows:

"Mrs. Ward's birth, education and social environment, fit her to do this large serious work. Born Mary Arnold, she is the daughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, the niece of Mathew Arnold, the wife of a cultivated editor and essayist. Her natal place was the Tasmanian Hobart Town, with its extra insular viewpoint; she was reared in a social atmosphere in the best sense stimulating and productive of enlightened activities and fine thought. Like George Eliot, her contact with literature and life has been broad and fruitful, her outlook has not felt the restriction of a limited nature. Her scholarship was indicated a dozen years ago by the admirable translation of the French thinker 'Amiel.' Mrs. Ward has done two important and serviceable things; she has proved that the content of fiction is wide enough to include politics and religion as legitimate artistic material; and she has drawn modern women who have brains as well as hearts, and the capacity to keep even step with men in the higher social activities. She has done this as George Meredith and Ibsen have done it and has shown thereby that she grasps one meaning of the late nineteenth century."

Sir George Tressidy.

This story concerns itself largely with modern problems, and its heroine Marcella, was also the heroine of an earlier story which took its title from her name. In "Sir George Tressidy" Marcella who has been married to Aldous Reburn, meets the baronet who is so married and the two form an intimate friendship which ripens into love on Sir George Tressidy's side. Marcella however remains steadfast to her husband through all temptation and in the end her influence tends to soften Tressidy's feelings towards his own wife, who, though frivolous, silly and vain, is very much in love with her husband. The story ends with the death of the hero during the labor troubles in his mines.

The people on Mars have their eyes on Canada and are making canals.

Last they had Dr. Cook in a warm place, and now they locate him in a place that is Chili.

The United States Senate is still trying to find out how much the producer gets and how much the consumer.

"Who ever heard of any one getting into trouble by following a good example?"
"I did. He was a counterfeiter."

Old Gentleman (as funeral procession is passing)—"My good boy, can you tell me who is dead?"
Good Boy—"Yes, sir. The person inside the hearses, sir."

UNSUBDUED

I have hoped, I have planned, I have striven,
(To the will I have added the deed;
The best that was in me I've given,
I have prayed, but the gods would not heed.

I have dared and reached only disaster,
I have battled and broken my lance;
I am bruised by a pitiless master
That the weak and the timid call Chance.

I am old, I am bent, I am cheated
Of all that Youth urged me to win;
But name me not with the defeated,
Tomorrow, again, I begin.

S. E. Kiser.

HOUSE'S LABORS COME TO CLOSE

First Session of Twelfth Parliament Ended by Yesterday's Proceedings—Long List of Bills Assented To.

The first session of the twelfth parliament of British Columbia was brought to a close Thursday afternoon taking place at four in the afternoon, when His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor attended to formally assent some sixty-six additional bills made law during the past few weeks, and which, with the sixteen measures previously assented, give a total of eighty-two additions, out of ninety-five in all introduced, to the statute book for 1910—a worthy accomplishment for the eight weeks the just closed session has lasted. First in order of public interest and material importance, of course come the railway bills which preface a period of marked activity in the upbuilding of British Columbia, but of industrial activity generally, the preservation of the public health and safety, the improvement and enlargement of the free school system, and the betterment of Provincial conditions in a variety of ways—by roads, public works, etc.—have also important place in the new chapter added to the Provincial statute book.

The business of the closing day of the session was restricted to the morning sitting, when the Order paper was cleared with a celerity perhaps unprecedented, and with a minimum of sacrifice of related legislation. Chief victims among the fated innocents were the several measures standing in the name of the Socialist leader, Mr. Hawthorthwaite, which it may perhaps in fairness be said, the proposer did not regard as likely to commend themselves to the judgment of the House. These in their order were lost on the second reading, while Mr. Macgowan's favorite item of legislation—the bill to provide for dower for married women—was as effectually disposed of to the regret of the mover, by the adjournment of the House on the second reading being moved by Mr. Miller, of Grand Forks, and the bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act (Mr. Williams), to amend the Dentistry Act (Mr. Miller) and respecting the payment of wages (Mr. Williams), each of which was "passed into oblivion on order for introductory reading. One other public measure in a private member's care—the bi-weekly pay-day bill of Mr. Ross, of Fernie—was lost, as were Mr. Hawthorthwaite's labor measures, upon the second reading.

Bills Assented To.

The galleries were filled with interested spectators when His Honor attended in the afternoon to formally prorogue the assembly, to formally inaugurate the session, and to formally assent to the bills which were presented to His Majesty's name to following examples of accomplished legislation.

An Act to amend the Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901.

An Act to revise and consolidate the Companies Act, 1897, and amending Acts.

An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act, 1907.

An Act respecting liquor licenses and the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

An Act to amend the Land Act.

An Act regarding the inspection of tramways.

An Act for preserving the purchases of stock from losses by forged transfers.

An Act to amend the Bush Fires Act.

An Act to amend the Woodman's Lien for Wages Act.

An Act to amend the "Dyking Assessments Adjustment Act, 1905.

An Act to amend the Municipal Clauses Act.

An Act to amend the Land Registry Act.

An Act to amend the Municipal Elections Act.

An Act to repeal the Commercial Travellers' Licenses Act, 1907.

An Act to incorporate the city of Prince Rupert.

An Act to amend the Fire Inquiry Act.

An Act to provide for the inspection of premises, works, wires and appliances generating, transmitting or supplying electrical energy.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

An Act to amend the County Courts Act.

An Act to ratify an agreement bearing date the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1910, between His Majesty the King and the Canadian Northern Railway company.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway company.

An Act to ratify an agreement bearing date the twenty-eighth day of February, 1910, between His Majesty the King and the Kettle River Valley Railway company.

An Act to amend the Midway and Vernon Railway Act, 1902.

An Act to amend the Coal Mines Act.

An Act to authorize the repurchase by the Crown of railway subsidy lands.

An Act respecting the construction of sewers in unincorporated districts.

An Act to incorporate the British Columbia and Alaska Railway company.

An Act to incorporate the Port Moody, Indian River and Northern Railway company.

An Act to ratify, ratify and confirm the Vancouver and Nicola Valley Railway Company Act, 1908.

An Act to incorporate the Queen Charlotte Railway company.

An Act respecting the Salvation Army.

An Act respecting the Great West Permanent Loan company.

An Act to authorize the B. C. Mainland and Coast Industrial Company Ltd. to construct railways and tramways for the purposes of its undertaking lay gas pipes and transmit electricity, and conferring other powers.

An Act to confer upon the council of the corporation of the district of Oak Bay certain powers in addition to those conferred by the Municipal Clauses Act.

An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Packers' Association.

An Act to incorporate the Menzies Bay Railway company.

An Act relating to the British Columbia Fruit Lands company Ltd. and the Kamloops Fruit and Irrigation and Power Company Ltd., enabling both companies to amalgamate their water rights.

An Act to incorporate the city of South Vancouver.

An Act to incorporate the Island Valley Railway company.

An Act to incorporate the Northern British Columbia Telephone company.

An Act to revise, ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Graham Island Railway company.

An Act to amend the Howe Sound, Pemberton Valley and Northern Railway Company Act, 1907.

An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Central Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Cariboo, Barkerville and Willow River Valley Railway company.

An Act to incorporate the Pacific and Alaska Railway company.

An Act to incorporate the Comox Logging and Railway company.

An Act to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1906.

An Act to amend the False Creek Foresters Act, 1904.

An Act to incorporate the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Caledonia.

An Act to incorporate the Northern Vancouver Island Railway company.

An Act respecting an agreement between the City of Victoria and the British Columbia Electric Railway company.

An Act to incorporate the British Empire Insurance company.

An Act to incorporate the Penticon Railway company.

An Act respecting items of mechanics wages earners and others.

An Act to validate by-law No. 294 of the city of Nelson passed on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1909.

An Act to amend the Hospital Act, 1902.

An Act to amend the Timber Manufacture Act, 1908.

An Act to validate and amend by-law No. 83 of the city of North Vancouver City, 1909.

An Act to amend the New Westminster Act, 1888 and amending Acts.

An Act to amend the Provincial Elections Act.

An Act to amend the Timber Mark Act, 1903.

An Act to ratify an agreement between His Majesty the King and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway company, bearing date the twenty-first day of October, 1909.

An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

His Honor's Speech.

Immediately afterwards His Honor took leave of Parliament with the following speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In relieving you from the arduous duties of the session, it affords me pleasure to express my high appreciation of the care and attention which have characterized your deliberations on the many important subjects submitted for your consideration.

The ratification of the agreements with the Canadian Northern and the Kettle River Valley Railways, desiring the early construction of these important lines of communication, will, I feel assured, prove of immense importance to the province, and the further development and prosperity of the province.

The exceedingly satisfactory statement of the finances and the revenue, which have enabled you to decrease substantially the burden of taxation, and, at the same time, to make most generous appropriations for the public works and the many necessities arising from the gratifying growth of settlement and industries.

The bill for the incorporation of the City of Prince Rupert is an evidence of the growing importance of the northern part of the province.

The provision for the further encouragement of Agriculture and the various other measures which you have instituted will, I trust, add materially to the welfare of the people.

I thank you for the very liberal supplies granted for the public service.

In taking leave of you, I desire to express my best wishes for your continued welfare, and to hope that the fullest measure of success may attend your labors on behalf of your country.

The only incident of the occasion apart from due formalities occurred upon the exit of His Honor, the member for Esquimalt permitting his unchallengeable loyalty to outrun his memory of parliamentary formalities so that while the House was in the entry of Mr. Speaker and the Provincial Secretary's announcement to the effect that it was His Honor's will and pleasure that parliament should stand adjourned, Mr. Jardine's voice rang out loud and clear in the first strains of the anthem so dear to loyal British hearts.

Many of the members of course took up the song, and frankly the inter-upted Minister was obliged to almost shout:

"Stop! Stop! Not yet!"

And Mr. Jardine "stopped," regretfully and confused.

Then, Mr. Young thereupon made his announcement, and the deterring flood of loyal melody re-echoed through the halls so soon to be deserted.

And the session was at an end.

Slaughtered Bills.

Little time was wasted upon the innocents foredoomed to sacrifice at yesterday morning's sitting, the first of these taken up being the amendment of the member for Nanaimo to extend the operation of the eight-hour law in smelters to mechanics engaged in the plying. This measure the Premier felt impelled to oppose, as likely to disprove the investment of capital in smelting enterprises.

The vote was taken forthwith, the member for Nanaimo finding his following considerably larger than in any previous division of the eventual success.

Lost by 28 to 11 was the verdict recorded by the Clerk of the House, Messrs. Hawthorthwaite, Wright, Hams, Jardine, Ross, Schofield, Braden, Jardine, Wright, Miller, Callanan and Shatford.

No division was taken upon Mr. Hawthorthwaite's motion for second reading of his bill to amend the Metalliferous Mines Act—another proposed extension of the eight-hour day principle, referring to "glory holes" in the same category as shafts and tunnel workings.

The Premier held that this was matter for arrangement between employer and employed, and that the interests of each were liable to prejudice by any undue legislative interference.

The Workmen's Compensation Act amendment bill also standing in the name of Nanaimo's member was held by the First Minister as out of order, as originating with private members, the revenues of the crown being in-

directly affected. As consolation for the member for Nanaimo, the Premier at the same time volunteered a promise that during the recess the government would look into the matter proposed to be dealt with, trying the suggestion of his friend from the coal city most serious consideration.

Mr. Speaker did not regard the special point raised by the Prime Minister as tenable, but had other constitutional objections to the bill, which vanished by being ruled out of order on these grounds.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite's bill to provide for three a year inspection by health officials of all mining, logging, railway and similar camps was voted down upon the statement being made by the Provincial Secretary that remodeling the Health Act was at the present time receiving governmental consideration, in which connection it was most probable that the provision advanced by Mr. Hawthorthwaite would be incorporated with the general law.

The establishment of a general eight-hour working day in British Columbia was at the Premier's suggestion laid over for another year in order that the House might have the advantage of considering in detail with this question, the report and conclusions of the commission now making inquiries in similar matters in the province of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Macgowan on Dower.

Then came the interesting bill of Mr. Macgowan, respecting dower. Recognizing the necessity of brevity, Vancouver's third member succinctly summarized his views upon the measure which he recommended to the House while urging its incorporation in the statute book. Said he:

"The present Mr. Speaker has been a most important session. We have heard from the Premier about his special railway policy and the grand development that is before us. His inauguration, a most auspicious pronouncement for British Columbia. We have heard from the Minister of Finance, in his Budget speech, of the splendid position of the country, financial and otherwise. There has been a variety of other important legislation to which I might refer, but at this late hour perhaps such reference would be unavailing and even out of place. I simply note these in passing because, I have not visited the House in commenting upon any of these measures in their passage. Now connecting these matters of legislation with the Dower bill, I think this may be regarded as a most appropriate time for the introduction and passage of the same, as a step in the right direction, looking toward progress in legislation and demonstration of British Columbia's breadth of mind and sense of justice. Why should we not have such a bill as this upon our statute book, making fair provision for our wives, our mothers and our sisters? Woman's rights, as you well know, through all the civilized ages have properly been acknowledged. The right of Dower was, indeed, established by Magna Charta, and followed up by the statutes of many different countries, affirming and adding to what Magna Charta had accomplished by the existing Dower Act of British Columbia, curtails—or in fact does away with—all the benefits conferred in this regard by Magna Charta. These benefits, rights of dower are practically taken away by sections five to eleven of our act—all the rights of women in their husband's property. Under the existing act of this province the only legal interest that a wife has in her husband's property is after his death, provided that he had not already encumbered it or given it away. And it is to the moment of his death, it has been argued that a dower bill such as I am now introducing would interfere with the real transfer of real estate in this province, as a wife's signature would necessarily be required to all transfers. I may say that this bill contains a clause that very effectively meets this objection, giving as it does the right of a wife to give a power-of-attorney to her husband. If he is a good husband he will experience no difficulty in procuring this power-of-attorney. If he is a bad husband he does not care to do so. I have also suggested that this bill, if made law, would interfere with the payment to the Government of the Land Act duties, and that (as thus interfering with the revenues of the Crown) it is beyond the province of a private member to introduce such a provision. In reply to this I might say that this bill would possibly necessitate some few, and very few, amendments to the Land Registry Act. It found necessary the succession duties part of the matter being very easily arranged by making the duties of a married woman liable for the succession duties that are chargeable to bequests to her, and that (as thus interfering with the revenues of the Crown) it is beyond the province of a private member to introduce such a provision. In reply to this I might say that this bill would possibly necessitate some few, and very few, amendments to the Land Registry Act. It found necessary the succession duties part of the matter being very easily arranged by making the duties of a married woman liable for the succession duties that are chargeable to bequests to her, and that (as thus interfering with the revenues of the Crown) it is beyond the province of a private member to introduce such a provision. In reply to this I might say that this bill would possibly necessitate some few, and very few, amendments to the Land Registry Act. 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ALL NIGHT AT THE CHINESE THEATRE

When the strident ponderous notes of Wagner become but dull insipid lullabies...

The total lack of scenery, grand draperies, footlights and properties might throw into the shade...

At first it seems that everyone is to be honest, but as the evening progresses according to the dictates of his own conscience...

Then amid an extra deafening clash of cymbals and horn of trumpets a gorgeous actor...

possible of recovery for future generations. When we consider that the output of coal is doubled on an average every ten years...

Conservation of Coal. The necessity for the conservation of coal and the safety of the men engaged in the production thereof have probably been more talked and written about than many other conditions in our country in times past...



B.C.'S EXHIBIT AT VIENNA SHOW

List of Specimens Which Will Represent This Province's Big and Small Game in International Display

British Columbia's exhibition of big and feathered game has been shipped to Vienna to be placed in position at the international sportsman's display...

A complete list of what is included in the exhibit is as follows: Mountain sheep, highhorn, mule deer, mountain goat head, grizzly bear rug...

At all once the actor stopped dancing and with one hand on his forehead he stood gazing blankly at the now silent orchestra...

Construction of the V. V. & E. west of Princeton has begun, as well as on the section between Abbotsford and the Victoria. W. Stewart & Co. have both contracts, aggregating \$5 million.

Malcolm Millie of Kelowna had a narrow escape from being burned to death last week, discovering that his home was on fire just in time to make a safe exit...

Members of the Honorable, Pa. branch of the Shoemakers Union will incorporate a company for the manufacture of shoes...

SURVIVORS OF FARALLON RESCUED

Picked Up After Being Given Up as Lost at Afognak in the Aleutians by U. S. S. Tahoma

The survivors of the wrecked steamer Farallon, missing for over two months since they left the wreck of the Alaska Steamship company's vessel at Illama Bay on January 7...

Leaving the wrecked Farallon on the morning of January 7, the six headed for Uruzoo Cove, where they put in for the night...

After more appalling hardship and suffering they made their way to Ugank village in a native canoe and from there with two native guides went to Afognak...

The steamer Kingchow, Capt. Allen, on her way from Yokohama on her way to Victoria...

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Members of the Honorable, Pa. branch of the Shoemakers Union will incorporate a company for the manufacture of shoes...

PROVINCIAL NEWS

The Dominion government is about to establish a new industrial school of the R. C. mission near Creston.

The marriage took place at Castlegar last week of Mr. Charles F. McDonald and Miss M. Ferguson...

Construction of the V. V. & E. west of Princeton has begun, as well as on the section between Abbotsford and the Victoria. W. Stewart & Co. have both contracts, aggregating \$5 million.

Malcolm Millie of Kelowna had a narrow escape from being burned to death last week, discovering that his home was on fire just in time to make a safe exit...

Members of the Honorable, Pa. branch of the Shoemakers Union will incorporate a company for the manufacture of shoes...

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THE SPIRIT OF THE SPRING

By C. L. Armstrong. The evening sun glints on far snow peaks...

Like distant sheen of burnished copper bright. The night wind, from the water, whisp'ring, speaks;

The spirit of the Spring stalks forth tonight. Gone are the days when Winter ruled; and here the songsters, piping as they come;

The meadowlark's sweet note sounds from the meadow. Above the rumble of the frogs, 'Bay rum!'...

On every hill the pussy-willow grows; The dainty snowdrop and the crocuses, but for the songsters, piping as they come;

From every garden where the soft breeze blows, Calling the flower children from the sleep.

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Quality Goods Young Grocers Ad delivered quick. Includes list of products like Tea, Coffee, Beans, etc.

URGE A CASH CONTRIBUTION

Resolution Favoring Such Action Passed Unanimously at Meeting Under Auspices of Navy League

STIRRING SPEECHES CHEERED TO ECHO

Canada's Navy Should Pass Automatically Under Control of Admiralty in Time of War to Be Effective

The voice of the West spoke in no uncertain fashion Thursday night the attitude of this portion of the Dominion in the present naval emergency.

The Premier's statement was greeted with prolonged applause. The meeting was enthusiastic to a degree, and heartily applauded the utterances of the different speakers.

The following resolution, moved by Captain Clive Phillips Wolley, and seconded by W. H. Langley, was carried unanimously.

Resolved, That the Government should endorse the permanent policy of the government as that best calculated in the long run to afford the greatest measure of aid to the Empire.

At first blush this does not look very creditable or very hopeful, but it is a temporary policy, the Canadian policy of building local navies.

Two points which he suggests in connection with the matter are: (1) that the first is that if we want to have a navy we must have a navy.

Some people plead against the creation of local navies as tending to divide the Empire.

But gentlemen if we ever become a fact that this navy of Canada was not, as was England was at war.

Upon this point the premier of Canada delivered himself of three utterances.

1. His first was on the debate on the address. He then said: "Need I say to my honorable friends (Mr. Mackenzie) that whether we have such a navy or not, we do not lose our right to self-determination."

2. His second utterance recorded in Hansard, January 27, 1909, was: "As I have already stated, in case of emergency the government will call upon the naval force of the Empire."

3. His third utterance was on February 11, 1909, and he said: "I have had a great deal to say about the subject of local navies, and I have said that I believe in them."

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of the nine provinces of the Dominion; the duty of bearing the imperial burden is conceded by almost all and in our West is not only conceded, but welcomed.

For reasons already suggested, I am not going into details. You can see for yourselves that the league has grown in popularity; I am glad to say that it has also grown in numbers; but though I will not complain, I would remind you that the whole naval league of Britain can be counted in a few thousand names, and that method against such leagues as those of Germany, Russia and other European countries, that one of those is over a million strong.

We want more workers and we want someone to whipper to our King that the league which built the German navy was founded and led by the German Emperor's brother, and that one of the most gifted women in the world suggested that if a certain boy Prince of England honored Canada's Navy League by leading it, that league would very soon be commensurate with the great navy of the Dominion.

We cannot send our ships to sea direct to the foot of the throne. They must get there by the way of the press, "on the ball," if you please. If it were necessary, I could show you gentlemen, that all as this year league is, it has in the past year made itself seriously felt many miles from Victoria, and I could prove this by quotations from leading English dailies; but I have no time tonight to read records. You can join the league and read them for yourselves if you like.

The Resolution. Now to my resolution. Throughout Britain the duty of colonial contributions has been recognized, and the result that three of the great Dominions have contributed, or promised to contribute, with a population of about 800,000, has promised a Dreadnought, which will cost her about \$1,000,000.

Australia with about 6,000,000 people has undertaken to provide a local navy which will cost her about \$1,000,000. Canada, the greatest of the Dominions and the nearest home, with a population of about 8,000,000, is still building upon the lines suggested by the Admiralty, and not at the call of the King, to cost her about \$10,000,000.

It means that Canadians are thinking of giving less than 10 cents per man as compared with the other men of the New Zealanders. It means that New Zealand has pledged herself to contribute a local fleet in which is deemed most desirable by the Admiralty, whilst Canada has promised two local navies not on a parity with the lines, which may be of some service as training ships or commerce destroyers, but which are not serviceable as fleet units and are not in them fit for Britain's fighting lines, and which will not be ready for any emergency.

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the white men of the greatest military power in the world are multiplying very rapidly.

Again, we used to claim that we were the greatest traders in the world. It is almost doubtful if England is so any longer.

I read the logical result of Bismarck's moral laws for a nation. It is almost doubtful if England is so any longer.

An obedience to this law Bismarck Germany by doing this and that made Germany a commercial rival to mark; by wresting Kiel from Denmark, and by crushing France, Germany were today secretly preparing to crush us.

Now, gentlemen, if you ask me what the Bible teaches in connection with this emergency I tell you the existence of best evidence is (1) Germany's necessities; (2) the necessities of the British Empire; (3) the necessities of the British Empire; (4) the necessities of the British Empire.

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By stating that when England is at war she is at war with the world.

He explained that that was merely a statement of a principle of international law; that when a nation is at war all her possessions were liable to attack, but that "it is for the parliament of Canada, which created this navy, to say when and where it shall go to war."

Now, gentlemen, I say to you that these different speeches in Hansard are not only a record of the past, but a warning to the future.

It is an added danger to Britain, for a commander must count upon whom the British Empire is depending in case of war, and all its misadventures upon a navy.

You want a navy to protect your distant seas. Can your young men afford to neglect their education? That is the work of a widespread imperial navy.

When a war breaks out the combined force of Britain to seek out and crush your enemy. Can you afford to neglect your education? That is the work of a widespread imperial navy.

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adrian navy. The Empire might now be on the verge of trouble. The question is whether we can afford to build a navy, just as it has been done up by New Zealand, Canada was big enough.

Enough to give to the Mother land sufficient means to build vessels when complete could take their place in the first fighting line of any navy.

With that navy dockyards would be necessary, both on the Atlantic and on the Pacific. The question of the shipbuilding arm of England and Wolf, who emphasized the growth and expansion of dockyard work with the growth of the fleet.

"We are big enough for the work of today," said Premier McBride in conclusion. "We are big enough to build a Canadian navy, but also to give a direct contribution to the Mother Country."

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the rights of the Dominion parliament to pass the bill in the form proposed, and that it would be ultra vires of the imperial parliament.

By placing the bill in the hands of the navy under the control of the government in council an attempt was made to override the supreme command of the King, which would be ultra vires of the sovereign.

The British parliament had passed no statute limiting the control, and it would not be within the power of the Canadian parliament to pass legislation creating a separate and independent navy.

FOR DEATH OR INJURY Nova Scotia Government Measure to Provide for Compensation to Workmen

HALIFAX, March 11.—A government measure was introduced in the house of assembly today providing for compensation by employers of workmen who lose their lives by accident or are permanently or totally incapacitated for work.

In case of death the amount payable to the widow shall be \$10,000 for three years shall be one thousand dollars, or a sum equal to his earnings for three years, whichever is largest.

Where total or partial incapacity for work is caused through accident he shall receive weekly compensation of ten per cent of his earnings in previous twelve months, but the amount shall not be in excess of five dollars per week.

C. N. R. BONDS SOLD Full Issue Subscribed For—Company Not Going into Telegraphic Business

LONDON, March 10.—The Canadian Northern railway bond issue has been covered by subscription by the underwriters.

Dr. Hanna says the Canadian Northern has no intention of joining the Canadian North American conference, but will do its Atlantic steamship business in its own way, without however, entering into any freight war with the steamship companies.

WEST'S GREAT PROGRESS George Ham Sees Prospect of Immense Immigration from Europe and United States.

WINNIPEG, March 10.—"Winnipeg and the West are growing marvelously," said George H. Ham, of the C. P. R., who was invited to the Winnipeg banquet.

Perhaps one of the greatest incentives for desirable families to settle in the Canadian west is that program of the navy league was because he believed that "if you wish for peace, you must have a navy."

The resolution was seconded by J. P. Brown, E. Petch, H. Kent, and Mr. Griffiths, the choruses being sung by the members of the choir.

Newfoundland Sealer. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 11.—With 300 men on board, the sealing schooner will start on its annual cruise to seal grounds.

To Be Railway Commissioner REGINA, March 10.—It is stated on good authority here that H. C. Motherwell will be appointed to the railway commission in the course of a few days.

Must Pay Corporation Tax. WASHINGTON, March 10.—Foreign steamship companies whose vessels today overtook the demurrage of ports are subject to the law imposing a tax of one per cent on the net income of corporations, according to an opinion rendered today by a lawyer.

Earthquakes in California. SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt about 10:55 tonight. The motion was long and slow.

Attacks Manitoba Bench. WINNIPEG, March 11.—Hon. Colin H. Campbell in the course of his defence to the charges made against him by the opposition alleging partiality in his discharge of his duties as attorney-general made some warm references to the judiciary of the province.

Standard Oil's Case WASHINGTON, March 11.—The most serious legal battle the Standard Oil has ever faced will confront it on Tuesday, March 15, when the U. S. Supreme court of the United States will hear arguments on the appeal of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, from the adverse judgment of the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Missouri, which awarded the distribution of the New Jersey corporation an illegal combination and monopoly in restraint of interstate commerce.

Bank Directors' Liability NEW YORK, March 11.—Judge Cox, of the United States circuit court today overruled the demurrers interposed on behalf of defendants in the suit of John McKinnon, agent for the shareholders of the National Bank of America, against Charles W. Morse, and directors Haveny and Flavel.

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Mr. Justice Morrison Finds That the Statements of the Kings Were Untrue and Made With Malice

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Justice Morrison in the
Court, handed down his judg-
the important Victoria stand-
of Hardie vs King on Wed-
yesterday. He gave judgment
plaintiff awarding damages at

case Miss Hardie sued Mr.
ing et al on statements made
King detrimental to Miss Har-
diation. The defence admit-
statements, alleged their truth
and privilege. Much evidence
on and great interest was
the case. The full text of
Justice Morrison's judgment is as

last the plaintiff, who is a
nurse in Victoria and par-
engaged by the medical pro-
fession in diphtheria cases, was
five-year-old boy who was
completely exterminated and ac-
quainted for diphtheria and ac-
in the isolation hospital. The
on the 13th of July, 1909,
ing nursed by the plaintiff,
plaintiff in her statement of
eges that on the 6th of No-
following, the doctor, Dr. King,
mother that the plaintiff
her child half an hour be-
death until he was black and
that shortly after his death
came to the defendant
"The little devil is dead and
to."

in the 7th November, 1909,
told Dr. Robertson, Norman
plaintiff's brother, and the
husband, Charles King,
ally the same thing.
defence the defendant admits
and publishing the state-
eged and that they are cap-
interpretation alleged and
are true in substance and in
were made without malice
course of the defendant's
nurse of the isolation hos-
persons having the right
the information respecting the
nected with and the relation-
ship of the said patient, and
privileged.

that the statements in ques-
tion were untrue and were
made with malice. The
defendant in her exam-
ination discovery accuses the
in charge of favoritism to
plaintiff, whom she al-
had done out of \$25 per
that the doctor had kept
off about her. She also made
extravagant statements such
the cooking herself for a
cause some of the nurses
how to boil water. At the
were positively to seeing the
strike the child about the
described how it was done.
ence on discovery she told
story and with equal cir-
cularity. She further swore
old the doctor the day that
the plaintiff had whip-
ped this Dr. Robertson em-
dent, and I accept his evi-
ence allegation in the state-
ment that the defendant told
in November is not denied
ence, nor is it pleaded that
ed to him before that date.
al the plaintiff made a mo-
nighforward categorical de-
alleged charges, and I ac-
cidence. The defendant on
y made most extravagant
d and improbable allega-
a attempted justification of
charges, prompted in my
blind malice towards the
which she was supported
k Mrs. Brown, to whose
no credence whatever,
y her husband. As to Mr.
ence it is only fair to say
king was in court whilst he
witness stand. How a wo-
man's apparent tempera-
re occupied so long the po-
sition, especially of an iso-
lational, is to me inconceiv-
able was any pretence to in-

for the respective parties
that both the plaintiff and
are persons of very limited
herefore, as I understand
plaintiff is mostly concerned
a clear vindication against
and unfounded slander. It
wait the defendant with that
damages which, in view of
of the charge and the ag-
heretofore by her attempted
would have been other-
wise.

will be judgment for the
\$150 damages and costs.
Swears to Warrants.
DRK, March 11.—Caruso,
reated a furore in Brook-
y appearing at the district
office accompanied by a
red guard of seven fellow
who had escorted him
otel in Manhattan. Caruso
the warrants charging the
arrested last week with
to export \$15,000 from Hun-
land methods.

Standard Oil's Case
GTON, March 11.—The
is legal battle the Standard
faced will confront it on
That is the day set by the
burt of the United States
guments on the appeal of
ard Oil Company of New
the adverse judgment of
States Circuit court for the
strict of Missouri, which
dissolution of the New
oration as an illegal com-
d monopoly in restraint of
commerce. To point out
errors of the circuit court,
ings, and its decree the
selects within command
proceed. To argue for the
of the decision of the
Mr. Wickersham, the ar-
val of the United States,
I head a brilliant array of
the government.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

FIGHTING THE SCALE

by James Simpson

I was very much pleased to see an article on the above subject in your issue of the 6th instant. It is such an important subject for so many people in British Columbia that I hope the following remarks on the matter may be of use to many fruit growers.

The writer of the article, E. P. Felt, State Entomologist of New York, gives a good description of the scales that so usually infest fruit trees, but, like a great many of our teachers, wants a good deal of practical knowledge, or he would not write of mixing oil and water; this, I think, was mentioned in Scripture long ago as a foolish thing to try. Even mineral oil, a most wicked thing to put on plants does not mix, though it is often used as an emulsion, and often with disastrous results, as is well known by practical people.

Then he mentions that winter treatment is not very effective. I would here entirely disagree with him, and say here, and can easily prove, that winter is the proper time to completely exterminate scale, which I can easily prove by results. As yet I have never been in California to see the orange groves, but 40 years ago had charge of a small orange grove in the Royal Botanical Gardens, Edinburgh, which were badly infested with the San Jose scale, though at that time we simply called it orange scale. My system of treatment was not discovered then, and so the scale were mostly left to their own sweet will, the time and trouble to eradicate them by the methods then known being useless and unavailable. The writer has, however, not the least doubt but that his system would be as effective on the San Jose scale as it is on the oyster scale, and when better known will be worth thousands of dollars to the Californian orange growers. This will be easily seen when you consider that the thousands, I might almost say millions, of scale on a plant and always sucking the life blood out of it. My cure stops all this by utterly killing the scale, and at the same time is a first-class fertilizer to the tree. So that this discovery of mine might get a fair test, I wrote some weeks ago to a member of the Provincial Board of Horticulture and asked for a fair trial on the worst infested trees they could find in Victoria, and the Horticultural Board to try against mine any spray or all the sprays combined which are recommended by the government; but as yet I have had no reply.

Last year I asked the board to allow me facilities for experiment, but they did not do so. No doubt but they will do so by and by, and so give government sanction and encouragement to the best thing that ever came to Vancouver Island, as one government official told me it was. When in universal use it will make British Columbia apples, for size and beauty, the envy of all beholders. Another very important point in its favor is that if thoroughly done one year there is no necessity for doing it next year, or even the year after, as owing to the insects being all dead and the trees much healthier, there is no use in applying anything; and so it is not only the best, but the cheapest dressing that I recommend.

Fruit growers will be wise if they do not follow Mr. Felt's advice and spray when the plants are in full leaf a kerosene emulsion or any other kind of emulsion, as the leaves are the lungs of the plants and are extremely susceptible to injury. It is quite amusing to see spray makers and vendors recommending their particular sprays, because, forsooth! it sticks to the leaf, which is about the greatest fault it could have, as if it does so, it at once closes the pores of the leaf and so cripples the energies of the plant, which then gets into a constitutionally weak condition and a prey to every evil that comes along.

Mr. Felt recommends, like a good many people before him, the lime and sulphur spray, which, according to him, is a good deal of trouble to make. Personally, I have never seen any good whatever in this spray, and don't believe there is any good to be seen. I was brought up in a school which taught that lime was a thorough destroyer of vegetation, and that it is so I can thoughtfully endorse. It eats flesh the same way, as everyone knows, or should know, and how any one can recommend it to be applied to living plants is an utter absurdity, and simply proves that their practical education has been neglected. Woolly aphid is also exterminated by my system.

HOW TO GROW AND MANAGE AZALEAS

During the growing period the azalea should have a temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees. Other conditions being favorable it will grow and bloom in a temperature any where from forty to eighty degrees, but these extremes are not recommended, particularly the latter, which is not only hard on the plant, but the plant is in such a hot, dry atmosphere that the red spider, which usually does not trouble the azalea, becomes its implacable enemy. When the presence of this pest is evident, spray with clear water or a weak solution of soap and water rinsing after with clear water or the top of the plant may be dipped in the water, which insures the thorough wetting of every part. During this period the plant should be given all the light and sunshine possible with fresh air whenever it can be given without a draft.

Liquid fertilizer may be given if great care is exercised. The great trouble with many amateurs is they think if a little is good twice that quantity is that much better. Many a man and many a woman has found it to be a fatal maxim when the plants became chronic dyspeptics, neither fit to live nor ready to die. For

liquid fertilizer use cow manure or guano. Use the latter according to directions on package.

To make liquid fertilizer from cow manure, fill a jar or pail full of manure, and pour enough boiling rain water over it to fill the receptacle. This will make a liquid strong enough to kill almost any plant. The color will be almost black. When ready for use add enough of this liquid to a can of water to give it a light brown color. Of this strength it may be used to give the plant a thorough soaking once in two weeks. If the room is of moderate temperature and the atmosphere kept moist, watering once in ten days or two weeks ought to be sufficient. But no cast iron rule can be made regarding the frequency with which watering may be done, owing to the extent to which conditions of soil, temperature and atmosphere may vary.

The Blooming Period.

During the blooming period the treatment is somewhat similar to that mentioned. Continue to give it light and sunshine. Liquid fertilizer may now be given once a week with a little closer attention to the watering. The plant will consume more now than during the growing period, and while it must not be kept wet, the soil must not be allowed to dry right out or the buds will blast and the bloom wither. If red spider is suspected, try to get a cooler situation, as wetting the leaves will not injure the flowers. If the atmosphere is dry, place a shallow pan of water on the radiator, the heater or in some place where the evaporation will be fairly rapid, say about one and a half pints in twenty-four hours for 1,500 cubic feet of air space.

After the blooming period is over the plant completes its annual growth and should now receive water less frequently. When the weather becomes warm put it out in the open air, a shady place on the porch where it will get only the early morning or late afternoon sun, will answer. Or it may be sunk in the flower border. When the latter is done select a place sheltered from the noonday sun—but not dense shade—and put half an inch of ashes under the pot to prevent worms entering at the bottom. Leave it here until about the first or middle of September, by which time it will have completed its annual growth.

The Resting Period.

When the plant has completed its yearly growth and has commenced to take its periodical rest it may be set away on some back shelf, where it will be out of the way, but not entirely forgotten. During this period it should not lose its leaves, although it will be a complete standstill. Water should now be given very seldom, once in three weeks should be sufficient if the temperature is not over sixty and the atmosphere moist. About the last of November begin to look for new growth. Most sorts do not start until about the new year, but some varieties are earlier than others, and at the first sign of returning animation bring to the light and water more frequently.

If at any time the azalea should lose its leaves in considerable quantities it is a danger signal which must be lightly regarded. The indicator points to too much water or poor drainage, and the matter must be remedied at once. The azalea's demands are few but they are imperative.—C. M. Bezzo.

THE ACANTHUS

Though plants possessing handsome foliage are by no means rare in the garden during the summer months, many of them soon begin to wear a shabby and battered appearance, and the perennials, whether they be shrubs, grasses, or herbaceous plants, that retain beauty of foliage throughout the summer, autumn, and well into the winter do not form a long list; and for this reason, if for no other, the acanthus well deserves a place of honor in all British gardens. Many instances occur where plants of noble beauty of form are scarcely noticed because of the thoughtless way in which they are crowded among common and ignoble things, or are seen as single specimens in a starved and well-nigh moribund condition. Among plants so situated the acanthus may often be observed looking the picture of misery, though when well grown in rich soil and in a suitable position its beauty of foliage and flower renders it one of the most attractive objects it is possible to conceive. The common acanthus is a native of Southern Europe, but through the south and west of England and in Ireland it is practically hardy and is never badly injured by the frost. If well planted in rich, porous soil in the first instance and carefully looked after at the outset, for growth during the first few years is by no means rapid, it will require no further attention when once well established, but will gain in strength and beauty year by year. These plants produce the best effect when boldly grouped in semi-wild spots and permitted to spread at will, the handsome broad, arching, deeply-cut leaves being most ornamental at all seasons of the year and the tall spikes of white and rose flowers adding an additional charm to fine, full-sized specimens. Along the shores of the Mediterranean the acanthus luxuriates in many a shady dell, spreading wide masses of its noble foliage on all sides, and there are few finer effects than that of their clustering flower-spikes and giant leaves in half-wild spots such as they love so well. In Devon, Cornwall, and the majority of the southern counties they are perfectly happy, forming huge clumps many feet across, with flower-pikes often over six feet in height thickly studded with blossoms. A pretty picture is presented by a large example of *Acanthus mollis latifolius* associated with giant gunneras and vigorous plantain lilies (*funkia*) by the waterside, while close at hand colonies of the tall Japanese anemones are white with bloom. Grown in company with such plants

and with a semi-wild environment, its beauty is better appreciated than in the herbaceous border, and isolated specimens in conspicuous sites on the lawn have an excellent effect, and the informal charm of the foliage proves a welcome relief to the masonry of terraces if it be planted in front of such. It is also useful for vases, for conservatory decoration, as it remains ornamental for years with little care, and will live in dark houses where little else than ferns will flourish.

Soil and Culture

While generally of slow growth, the family is by no means uninteresting even before the flowering stage is reached, for the handsome and picturesque leaves that are each year put forth are sufficiently attractive in themselves to invite attention. Nearly all the species are vigorous and robust, and for this reason require adequate nutrition, succeeding well in strong, fibrous loam, in which they find ample provision for their requirements, and even in a clayey soil they may often be seen in good health. Being naturally such a strong grower, the acanthus needs rich and deep soil, and a depth of at least three feet of well-manured loam should be given to plants. In this they will quickly make themselves at home, and in the course of time splendid clumps four or five feet across will be formed which will surpass the majority of so-called sub-tropical subjects in their stately grandeur. On a sunny slope of a lawn, planted in the foreground, in a position at once sheltered and well drained, a group of acanthus forms a pleasing picture. In almost any situation where a good depth of soil is provided for them there need be little fear of success, and if they are properly planted in the first instance they will remain in good health for years if undisturbed. When they are once firmly established they will increase annually in their noble beauty, and a group of fine specimens ten years or so of age will form one of the most attractive features of the garden. A good effect is also obtained where the arching, glossy leaves fall over a half-buried rock. Almost all the species are practically hardy or quite enough so to endure an ordinary winter without being harmed, and even if the leaves are damaged in sharp weather the roots escape. Still, in the case of exceptionally fine examples it is advisable to give some slight protection, as a very severe winter might possibly prove fatal, and such a plant is not easily replaced.

Propagation

All the species may be readily increased by division, and it is best to divide in the spring when the plant is just commencing its growth. They may also be propagated by seed, which should be sown as soon as ripe in sandy, porous compost, and will germinate in a short time. The seed is best placed in gentle heat until the young plants are about an inch or two high. Another method of propagation is by root-cuttings, but this system, while providing a most prolific source of supply, will tend to considerably weaken the established plant from which they are taken. It is well to place young plants, which have been raised to increase the stock in nursery beds for a year or so, after which they may be planted out in their permanent positions. It is always advisable to plant in the spring in order that the examples may be able to become firmly established in the ground before the coming of the winter frosts. In autumnal planting the roots never have time to work deeply into the soil before the winter is upon them. In Paris, where the acanthus is cultivated largely for the market, fine plants are grown to a useful size in a few months, and are in great demand as window plants.

Well-known Species

The following are the best known species: *Acanthus arborescens* is a native of Arabia, and is one of the finest plants of that dry and arid land. It is a tall, evergreen shrub, very prickly and spiny, growing rapidly during the summer and bearing large leaves about a foot in length and 4 in. in width, bright green in color, with whitish veins, and long-harp spines. In the spring cylindrical flower-heaps appear. The blossoms open first on the lower portion of the spike, and last a long time in beauty. It ripens seeds in July, and these grow easily, as will those of every other species of acanthus. It is a very interesting plant of recent introduction, but is too tender to withstand the winter in the open.

A. Coroli Alexandri is a native of Greece, and is one of the latest hardy kinds. It is a dwarf grower, bearing a few narrow leaves, which attain a length of about 16 in. and a breadth of from three to four inches in a loose cluster. In the spring it produces dense spikes of white flowers suffused with rose, on stems from a foot to 18 in. high.

A. Canadabrum is a plant of uncertain origin, but a strong grower, with leaves of an intense green. It flowers in the autumn. It is very handsome in bold masses, and succeeds well in a moist spot even when in partial shade, and is decorative grouped at the foot of limestone boulders in the rock garden.

A. cardifolius is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It bears blue flowers in August and grows to a height of 3 ft. It is too tender for open-air culture except in the warmest spots in the British Isles.

A. hispanicus is a Spanish plant of medium growth rarely attaining a greater height than 2 ft., and has broad, deeply-cut leaves of glistering green. Its flowers are white. It is an old species that has almost died out in many gardens.

A. longioliis is a very free-growing species, with tufts of radical leaves, narrow and arching, from 2 ft. to 3 ft. long. The purple-rose flowers are surrounded by reddish bracts,

and are borne on short spikes 2 ft. in height in the early summer.

A. mollis is the common Italian species, with very handsome, deeply-cut, arching leaves, from which it is said that the capital of the Corinthian pillar was copied.

A. mollis latifolius is a variety of the last named, but larger and handsomer, with great glossy leaves of a rich green, which often remain in perfection through the winter. The tall flower-spikes, frequently over 6 ft. in height, are borne in July and August and are closely set with white and rose blossoms. It is also known as *A. lustranicus*.

A. niger is an uncommon species from Portugal, with shining, dark-green leaves 3 ft. in length and spikes of purple and white flowers borne at the close of summer.

EASTER FLOWERS.

Easter is a festival which seems not to have been properly observed unless church and home have been decorated with beautiful and seasonable blossoms. This association of Easter-tide and flowers grows stronger from year to year, and with each new season the markets are taxed more and more to fill an increasing demand. Many persons willingly deny themselves little luxuries for weeks ahead that they may be able to purchase some potted favorite for their homes at Easter.

The Easter Lily is queen of the flowers at this season and her pre-eminence is never questioned. The popularity of the Lily for church-decoration never wanes, but rather grows greater and greater from year to year. Lily culture has become a very important department at all modern conservatories and the greatest care is taken that the plants shall bloom just at the proper time.

The Rose is another flower that is always a favorite and for which there is always a steady demand at Easter. This year very large orders are being taken for the various varieties. Carnations of every shade and color hold a high position in the popular esteem, not only on account of their natural beauty, but because of the exceptionally long time that they keep fresh and sweet.

One of the loveliest and sweetest flowers that is procurable at Easter are the English Violets. There are many who would prefer a bunch of Violets to a dozen of the choicest roses procurable. If it is allowable to speak of fashionable flowers, the Violet is greatly in vogue at present. Another great favorite is the Lily-of-the-Valley with its pure white blossoms. The delicate perfume is more suited to the house than many others, so this Lily and the English Violets are sold a great deal together for personal use.

The great masses of flowers raised at this time are intended for church decorations. All the above flowers find a place in the altar decorations, as well as the Hyacinths, the Tulips, the Arolias, the Daffodils, the Primrose and the Spireas. Hundreds of these blossoms, potted and cut, are used to beautify our holy churches for the grand festivals.

A look through the hot houses of any of our florists just now is enough to make one decidedly envious. Everything is at the height of its beauty, creating a most beautiful effect.

HOT BEDS AND COLD FARMERS.

The best way to have early plants such as cabbage, tomatoes, celery and lettuce, it is to start them in a hot bed. The hot bed may be easily and cheaply made and should have a place in every garden. For the hot bed make a frame four feet wide and as long as desired. This can be made of one by six-inch planks, nailed at corners and placed in the ground, the north side of the frame extending four inches and the south side two inches above the level of the ground.

Dig the pit two feet deep, taking pains to have the lower portion a little wider than the top. The heat is best generated by fresh horse manure, which is allowed to ferment. Put the manure in small heaps and keep it damp with water. Hot water will start fermentation quicker. Stir the manure heap frequently with a spade to start decomposition. When the manure begins to heat, put it into the pit, about 18 or 20 inches deep and tramp well. Cover this with about five inches of good garden soil. Put in a thermometer and when the temperature reaches about 85 degrees F. plant the seed.

The bed may be covered with ordinary glass sash for this purpose. It should, however, be left open in warm weather. When sash is not available, cloth will answer for a cover fairly well.

The cold frame is made like the hot bed, except that the former has no artificial heat. The cold frame is simply a bed with good, rich, mellow soil arranged so that it can be easily covered with sash or cloth cover in cold or disagreeable weather.

It is advisable when tender plants, such as tomatoes, are forced, to start them in the hot bed, then transplant them into the cold frame. This hardens them and prepares them for the trying ordeal of transferring to the open ground where they are to stand. By means of the hot bed and cold frame tomatoes may be safely transplanted when they are in bloom.

Lettuce may be grown during the winter in hot beds. It may be started in the hot bed and transplanted in the open ground if desired.

When a number of hot beds are needed, as for the market garden, care should be taken to have them arranged in rows, conveniently located with reference to barn and garden. It is also necessary to have a southern exposure so that there will be a large amount of sunlight for the young plants.

SPRAYING DEMONSTRATIONS

Mr. R. M. Winslow provincial horticulturist, has issued the following circular to the fruit-growers of the Islands District:

A series of spraying demonstrations with evening talks on "Practical Commercial Spraying" has been arranged for the districts of the Islands and on the E. & N., as follows: March 15, Duncan, in Mr. Duncan's orchard.

March 15, Nanaimo, in Mr. Mottishaw's orchard; lecture in Nanaimo town hall.

March 17, Gabriola Island, in Mr. W. T. Shaw's orchard; lecture in School house.

March 18, South Salt Spring, in Mr. Hudson Ed. Lee's orchard; lecture in school house.

In each case the spraying demonstrations will start at 2 p. m., the boat connections, etc., permitting; evening meetings at 7 o'clock. I will bring the spraying pump I have been using this year in this district, and will also provide spraying material such as I use. In the afternoon the making and application of Bordeaux mixture, lime-sulphur, arsenate of lead and aphid sprays will be demonstrated. We will make this very practical, and the efficiency and economy of each spray and pump will be shown and discussed. In the evening the discussion will centre on the different types of pumps and apparatus, their cost and efficiency, and conditions under which each is best. This will be followed by a talk on a simple spray routine sufficient for the needs of each district, and a practical discussion on all sprays necessary for our use.

Your are cordially invited to be present and to take part in this discussion.

Please note that the evening talk and discussion to be held at Duncan on the 15th March has been cancelled, and the afternoon demonstration will adjourn at 3.30 to the agricultural hall for a talk and general discussion.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT POTATOES.

(W. J. L. Hamilton, South Salt Spring, British Columbia.)

Although everybody grows potatoes there are a few interesting facts about them that are not generally known. To obtain an early crop of potatoes, not only should an early variety be chosen, but the tubers should be exposed to the sun under glass until they have turned green, and until the sprouts on them are an inch or more long. The longer these sprouts are the better, if the sets are carefully handled so that they are not broken off. This sprouting has the effect of developing a number of short joints on the young shoots and, as the young potatoes form at the joints, it stands to reason that the more joints, we have underground, the heavier the crop will be. If early planting, the potatoes are earthed up, more younger tubers will form, but as these do not develop until the plant has made considerable growth, the ensuing crop though heavier is later than if the plants are not earthed.

Potato Culture in Ireland.

In Ireland where the labor is not grudging, I have seen very fine crops of potatoes grown in wet boggy land by the following method:

After being plowed, the land is marked out in strips alternately four feet and two feet wide. Straw manure is spread on the four-foot strips, and on this manure, the freshly cut potato sets are evenly distributed, at from twelve to eighteen inches apart, according to the variety of potato used.

The soil from the two-foot strips is then shovelled all over the four-foot beds, covering the potatoes to a depth of three to four inches. When the potato tops have grown a few inches above the soil, the bed is given another top dressing of the soil from the two-foot strips, which are by this time converted into deep trenches.

Good crops are obtained in this way, and a second crop is obtained from the land at the same time by inserting cabbage plants two feet apart along the edge of the trenches at about the level of the manure. These generally also yield a fine crop. By further deepening these trenches, can be converted into drains, whereby the land can be easily reclaimed. This hint may be worth noting, although I doubt if the method would become popular in this labor-saving country.

Growing Early Potatoes in Cellar.

New potatoes in small quantities can be produced early in the year, when they will fetch fancy prices, by the following method:

Fit up a number of wide shelves in a dark cellar and on these place two inches of almost dry soil. Select good-sized tubers and half imbued these in the soil, setting them two and a half to three inches apart. Sprouts will shortly form with small potatoes at their base. The tops of these sprouts should be nipped off with scissors. The small potatoes can be gathered and marketed when about the size of a large walnut. Several crops will be born before the bed is exhausted. The cellar must be perfectly dark. A very slight sprinkling of water may be given carefully from time to time to the potatoes, though too much does harm.

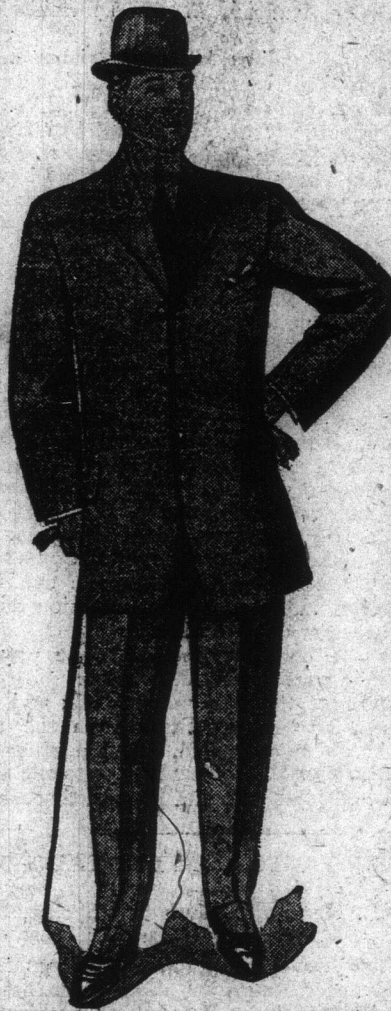
In fertilizing potatoes, sulphate of potash and not muriate of potash should be used, as the latter tends to make the potatoes waxy. If nitrogen has to be supplied, nitrate of soda is preferable to ammonia salts. As a rule, however, this is not needed, especially if potatoes are planted on a turned under clover sod, which gives nitrogen equal to about fifteen loads of barnyard manure per acre. As potatoes like a strawy manure, this clover particularly suits them and it has another beneficial effect in that its fermentation produces a slight acid reaction in the soil which has a tendency to check potato scab.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Men's Suits of Fit, Style, Quality, Priced Reasonably

All our Chocolates are fresh daily. They are pure, wholesome and delicious, made under the supervision of expert candy makers

Our Tea Room, a favorite place for everybody. A cup of tea is most refreshing and is daintily served in our tea room, third floor



The styles shown this year in Men's Suits are smart and snappy, without being extreme. This year the change is most pronounced. The finish is better, the materials are finer, but, what is most surprising is the extreme moderation of prices. As is always the case, our Men's Clothing Department can offer you better values than is possible to get elsewhere. Our immense purchasing power—for our three stores enable us to get better prices—a fact which is known throughout the province, our system of merchandising, offer you advantages and savings which mean much to the man of moderate means. We believe in turning over our goods quickly, marking them to a fair margin of profit, thereby giving to you a better quality suit at a much less price.

No matter how fastidious or discriminating you may be, you will find that this department can suit you in every respect. We have just received and opened up a very large shipment of fine clothes. These were bought before the advancement of woollens, therefore we are in a position to offer you some splendid values in—

- Blue and Black Serge, Worsted and Cheviot Suits. These are in single and double breasted styles. Priced at \$18.00, \$15.00 and \$12.50
- Men's Fit-Rite Suits, in fancy chevriots and tweeds, consisting of stripes and broken checks, in new shades of greys, brown and green mixtures. Specially priced at.....\$15.00
- Men's Suits, in two and three button sack. Just the suit for everyday wear, \$12.50 to.....\$10.00
- Men's Working Pants, in striped tweeds and worsteds, at \$2.50 to.....\$1.50



Our Boys' Suit Dept. a Place Where Every Mother Can Make a Substantial Saving. New Styles Just In

The section devoted to boys clothing, is replete with all the latest styles in clothing for the little fellow. Every day there arrives something new, something different. When buying boys' clothing, style alone is not the only thing to be considered. The most important thing is fit and finish, coupled with best quality wearing material. This is one of the most noted features of this department. We make it a point to only carry in stock clothing that is absolutely reliable in every respect. Our stock at present is an exceptionally large one, no matter what you may wish, you will find it, and at a price that is sure to fit your purse no matter how limited your means may be.



- Boys' Three-piece Suits, made of fine serges and worsteds, single and double breasted, at \$2.75 up to \$4.75
- Boys' Two-piece Suits, in Norfolk styles, of fine tweeds and worsteds, at prices ranging from \$2.75 to \$3.75
- Boys' Overalls, in blue denims, at.....35c
- Boys' Blue Stripe Overalls, special at.....25c
- Children's Rompers, in blue and white check gingham, at.....50c
- Boys' Caps, in motor and golf shapes, in tweeds, worsteds and serges, at.....25c

Dame Fashion Reigns Supreme in Our Millinery Section

Many Beautiful Paris Creations as Well as Our Own Adaptations on Display

To walk into our millinery department is like entering a beautiful flower garden, charming styles of exquisite richness greet you on every hand, in fact we have never had such a large or more beautiful display. The predominating shade this season seems to be purple, while a great many hats will be found trimmed in champagne effects, in all it is a gathering of hats which is unequalled in the west.

- Untrimmed Shapes, from.....\$1.75
- Trimmed Outing Hats, from.....\$2.50
- Trimmed Dress Hats from \$5.00 to.....\$50.00

Just the Thing for That Trip

Suit Cases Marked at Tremendously Low Price—\$1.25, \$1.00, 75c, 50c

The time will soon be here for traveling, and most assuredly you will need a Suit Case. Our stock of good, reliable Suit Cases and Grips is an exceptionally large one, and every one is of the reliable kind, while prices are such as to make buying at this store a saving event. WICKER TELESCOPE SUIT CASES AT SPECIAL PRICES. LEATHERETTE SUIT CASES, SPECIAL AT \$1.65

You Can Save Money if You Visit Our Furniture Dept. on Monday

Monday the special values which we are offering should prove very interesting indeed to all home-furnishers, in fact this department is a place where you can save money all the year round. Of course, every person wants to buy, and is anxious to get not only furniture, that will last, but they also want to get it at as low a price as possible. That is one of the predominating features of our furniture section.

Rockers Special, Monday, \$4.90
Rockers finished in golden oak, also Early English, good strong frames well finished, upholstered in black drill, and have spring seats. Special Monday.....\$4.90



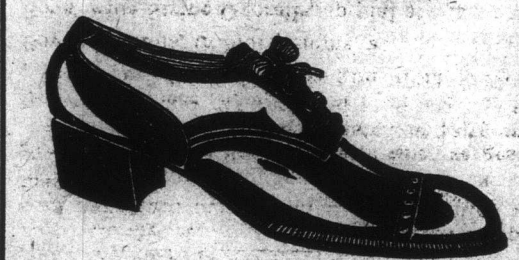
Morris Chairs, Monday, \$4.90
Morris Chairs, frames are made of solid oak, finished in golden oak and Early English, spring seats, backs are upholstered in fabricoid, are a specially good value. Monday.....\$4.90

Have Your Hair Dressed Fashionably by an Expert



Madame Friede Russell who is in charge of the hair dressing parlor, third floor annex, is an expert in the art of fashionable hairdressing. She also makes a specialty of making switches from combings, at prices that are most reasonable. If you are going to attend the opera, and wish your hair dressed be sure and call upon her.

Men's Fine Shoes



Spencer's "Quite Right" brand of Fine Shoes for men is without doubt the finest line in the city today. Style, Fit, Quality and Workmanship. It's all there in every pair. Style that sets the standard, fit that makes easy walking, quality the best that money can buy, and workmanship that is simply faultless. Don't you think it's to your interest to buy the "Quite Right" Shoe? We do. We'll prove to you that it is the best line of Men's Fine Shoes in the city today. Just give us an opportunity. A complete showing always on display in the shoe department. Prices from.....\$5.00

The New Spring Suits Create Much Interest

Decidedly Smart and Snappy Are the New Man-Tailored Effects

A most authoritative showing indeed, of fine suits is to be seen here. Every few days we receive and open up something new, and what is more, each shipment brings us something different. The predominating feature of the suits this season is the coats. These are all the hip length effect, then too, they are splendidly tailored. The skirts are all the new pleated effect. That they have gained favor is fully evidenced by the great number which have already been sold. Prices start at.....\$20.00

Leading Styles in Neckwear for Spring

New Collarettes and fronts of baby, Irish and guipure lace, can be made into yokes for summer dresses.

- Lace Fronts, made of fine cream net.....50c
- White Lace Fronts.....50c
- Lace Collars, made of heavy guipure.....\$1.00
- Collars of net and Irish lace.....\$1.50
- Collarettes of baby, Irish lace, in a number of very dainty styles.....\$1.75



A Shoe Is as Good as Its Fit

Queen Quality Shoes Are Supreme

Most women buy their shoes on the grounds of pinch and looks, but the best women purchasers of shoes buy on the basis of fit and merit. Everything depends on the fit. You are certain of a good fit if you buy the "Queen Quality" Shoe for women. Every woman enjoys the best things, even if they do cost a little more, and more and more women are becoming wise enough to know that the purchase of the best grades of footwear is the truest economy. If you will call and see our Spring Showing of Fine Shoes, you will see where the wearer's enjoyment comes in. There is nothing better than the "Queen Quality" Shoe for women. Prices from \$4

Fascinating Styles in Beautiful New Waists in Endless Array

To try and describe all the different styles in Waists, while not impossible, would be a pretty hard task. This season we are in a better position than ever to supply you with the season's best. The policy of the Spencer Store is to try and give to its patrons the very best values that is possible to give, and we are sure that when you come in and see the exceptionally low prices that these waists are marked at, you will leave the store thoroughly satisfied that we serve you best.



- Waists Priced at \$1.00**
Ladies' Waists, made of mercerized vesting, open front style, centre box pleat with pearl buttons, also has four half inch tucks either side of box pleat. Collar is detachable. Sleeves are full length, finished with tucked cuffs. Price.....\$1.00
- Lawn Waist at \$1.25**
Ladies' Waists, made of fine white lawn, has all-over embroidered front in dainty openwork design, trimmed with cluster of tucks. New style bishop sleeve, trimmed with rows of tucks. Attached shaped collar, trimmed with lace insertion. Price.....\$1.25
- English Print Waist at \$1.50**
Ladies' Waists, made of fine English print, in fancy stripes. Made in the latest tailored style. Has yoke effect back and front, box pleat down centre and fastened through with pearl buttons. Regulation shirt waist sleeve. Detachable collar. Price.....\$1.50
- French Batiste Waist at \$3.50**
Ladies' Waist, made of sheer mercerized French batiste in open front style. The front is very prettily trimmed with imitation Irish crochet, and cluster of fine tucking. New style sleeve and fancy embroidered Dutch collar. Price.....\$3.50

Spring Weather Is Here, and With It Comes New Dresses for the Children

The present weather reminds us that the young lady needs a new dress. We are showing an exceptionally fine assortment of very pretty little dresses in prints, gingham and fancy muslins. The designs include stripe effects, and checks. Priced from 75c to.....\$6.75

- Girl's Fine Lawn Dress, \$4.50**
This is a very dainty dress indeed, made of fine white lawn, with yoke of embroidery also three panels embroidery down front. Price.....\$4.50
- Girl's Fine Mull Dress, \$4.75**
Girls' Fine Mull Dress, beautifully made with panel of tucks in front and trimmed with Persian lining and deep flounces, is one of the prettiest in the store at the price.....\$4.75

