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THROWING LIGHT ON NAVAL SCHEME

Debate on Bill Brings Out Speeches from Representatives of Three Provinces—French-Canadian's Opinions

EAST HURON VETERAN HAS NEW PROPOSAL

Would Emulate Captain Bobadil by Building Many Dreadnoughts for \$6,000,000—Yukon Member Also Speaks

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—Quebec, Ontario and the far away Yukon were heard from today in the debate on the naval bill, and there is as yet no sign of the torrential eloquence which this measure has unleashed since the voice from Quebec province was that of Mr. Beauparlant, of St. Hyacinthe. A message from Ontario was delivered by Dr. Chisholm, of East Huron, who evoked a naval policy of his own, while Mr. Congdon of Dawson City, who was speaking when the House adjourned, gently chided the British people for getting into a panic over the naval development of Germany. Mr. Congdon will continue his speech tomorrow, and he is followed by Mr. Laurier, who will speak on each side, who bid fair to keep the talk going for the greater part of next week, when the first division will be taken on Mr. Monk's amendment calling for a plebiscite.

Mr. Laurier has given notice that after Monday next the government will take that day for itself, which wipes out all opportunities of private members. The German sursax removal, it is expected, will bring forth several speeches, but it is in the opinion of the government that the matter can only come up in an informal way, and it will have to receive the sanction of parliament.

Mr. Beauparlant speaking in French, gave his support to the naval proposals of the government on the ground that if Canada did not pay for naval defence in the straightforward manner suggested by Sir Wilfrid Laurier she would have to pay in a less self-respecting way. While he would like to have seen the money spent on construction of ships for peace, still, under the circumstances, he did not think Canada was doing more than her duty, and therefore supported his own plan of having the guardianship of the country's best interests.

Then came Dr. Chisholm, the veteran from East Huron, who struck out into an unbridled trail of his own. When the Canadian government proposed, he said, he was inclined to support it, but when the government could give no answer to the question as to what Canada was to do for England in the time of emergency during the time when the fleet was being built, then he had changed his mind. Dr. Chisholm dwelt upon the theory that there was no guarantee that Britain would be able to protect the Canadian fleet and dry-docks while the Canadian fleet and dry-docks were in the course of construction, and he asked if Canadians were to stand with folded arms and see the mother, England, attacked, and perhaps her navy led away into captivity, as was Napoleon's case. Neither did Dr. Chisholm entirely agree with the proposal of Mr. Congdon that Canada could not afford \$25,000,000 to build a substitute to do her fighting.

So far as the Laurier programme was concerned, it was in Dr. Chisholm's opinion one of the most far-reaching pieces of folly ever perpetrated before the eyes of the Canadian people. He was convinced that the German nation was shying itself away from the eyes of the Canadian people. He also upbraided the government for taking little interest in aerial navigation. Canada should be more useful than Dreadnoughts, and the Canadian navy would be out of date almost before it was built, and of no more use to Britain than the hitching post outside his office door in the town of Wingham.

Cheap Dreadnoughts. Dr. Chisholm then elaborated his proposals. He favored the outlay of \$6,000,000 to provide Great Britain with Dreadnoughts. Dr. Chisholm did not fully explain how this number of ships could be built for the money, but he argued that Britain was dependent on Canada for her food supply. Therefore we would be compelled in time of war to guard the trade route from Canada, and this would force necessary to do this at four hundred men and a number of smaller craft. The next idea of Dr. Chisholm was that Canada should rent these four Dreadnoughts for the term of years, and that the cost of the ships be expected to continue. The rental he estimated at \$1,600,000 a year. Then \$400,000 would be required to maintain and borrow a lump sum on the strength thereof, which at 3 per cent would be \$50,000,000, and with this build five Dreadnoughts. The trade route from Hudson's bay to British Columbia was shorter than the St. Lawrence and the Gulf of St. Lawrence route from Hudson's bay to the west coast, and the shorter the trade route, the less serious fighting would be necessary to protect the trade route. Dr. Chisholm would only take two Dreadnoughts, and Dr. Chisholm would have each of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta build a line to Hudson's bay which, added to the railways through to the bay in working order by 1912, Canada could then, through this system, export her foodstuffs into the United Kingdom, and all this for \$6,000,000 spread over four years.

The House listened with somewhat amused attention to Dr. Chisholm's phantasy. Mr. Congdon, of the Yukon, raised the question of the Monroe doctrine and saw nothing wrong in Canada coming within its elusive folds. He agreed, however, that she should assist in the defence of the Empire. As to the panic, Mr. Congdon scoffed at it. He dwelt upon the panics of the past which had come to nothing. Great Britain should, in his opinion, rest content with ruling her empire, and not seek to dominate Europe. Then the adjournment came with Mr. Congdon still on his feet and he will resume tomorrow.

Mad Dog in Village. LONDON, Feb. 16.—A mad dog which came into the village of Dashedwood, six miles from Exeter, this morning bit about 20 dogs and many horses and cows before it was killed. Government inspectors have hurried to Dashedwood and will quarantine all animals bitten.

Momentous Question. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The selection of a place for the Jeffries-Johnson fight, it is expected, will be settled by the end of this week. Jeffries' manager, his manager and Tex Rickard, will arrive in San Francisco tomorrow. A conference between Jack Gleason and Jeffries is scheduled for Friday.

Profit by Our Coal Lands. WINNIPEG, Feb. 16.—A special from St. Paul, Minn., says: E. E. Brophy, on behalf of clients in England, today purchased from Burchard, of St. Paul, ten thousand acres of coal lands in Alberta, lying along the Pembina river. Mr. Burchard and his associates bought these coal lands two years ago on speculation. The English purchasers are to pay \$1,100,000 for the property.

Ontario Road-Building. TORONTO, Feb. 16.—The annual report of the minister of Public Works, which has been presented to the legislature, shows that during the year there were 260 miles of new railway opened for traffic, of which 143 miles were for the national transcontinental railway. The Algoma Central has 100 miles under construction, all of which has been started since the re-organization of the Lake Superior Corporation. During the year 146 miles of colonization roads were opened in Northern Ontario.

Sabres and Bayonets. KIEL, Feb. 16.—Further disturbances occurred last night at Neumunster, Schleswig-Holstein, where indignation meetings were held to protest against the action of the police in interfering with Sunday's demonstrations against the proposed Prussian franchise law. After the meetings had adjourned a crowd gathered at the town hall and hoisted and stoned the police. The latter attacked with drawn sabres, but being unable to disperse the mob, requisitioned a company of infantry, which, with fixed bayonets, cleared the square. Several of the demonstrators were wounded. A policeman cut off a man's arm with his bayonet as his hand was raised to throw a stone at the police.

Protest in Cassel. CASSEL, Germany, Feb. 16.—Following a largely attended meeting of protest against the proposed election measures last night a crowd gathered in the public square and made a demonstration in favor of universal suffrage. The police were received with stones. It was several hours before the demonstrators were dispersed. There were no casualties but a number of arrests were made.

ST. JOHN SKATER DEFEATS ROBSON. ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 16.—Nearly 3,000 people saw Fred Logan, St. John, defeat Fred Robson, of Toronto, in both the 220 and 440 yard events in Victoria rink tonight. Logan equaled the world's record of 19.2-5 seconds in 220 yards, and skated 440 yards in 59 seconds. Logan's time of 19.2-5, the two should be between two skaters as they crossed the line in 220. Logan jumped into the lead at crack of pistol, and darted away with tremendous speed. Robson was so much slower starting that he only skated short distance and stopped. It was arranged that he should skate the 220 alone, and if he equaled Logan's time of 19.2-5, the two should skate. Robson, however, brought the time down to 21 seconds only, so the race went to Logan. Robson's friends claim Logan had advantage of him in knowing the rink well.

HOPE ABANDONED. U. S. Navy Tug Nina and Her Crew of Thirty-Two Men Thought to Be at Bottom of Ocean. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Hope of solving the fate of the little tug Nina practically has been abandoned by the United States navy. In the opinion of the navy department the hulk, foundered, carrying down her entire crew of thirty-two men, at some point between Hog Island and the Winter Quarter shoals light vessel, off the coast of Delaware on February 6 or 7, only a few hours after she left Norfolk, stopped. The commandant of the New York navy yard today telegraphed the navy department that the vessel sighted off Montank point last Sunday by the steamer Bayview was the naval tug Apache, and the mystery surrounding the fate of the unfortunate Nina became as deep as ever.

Another Albany Inquiry. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Governor Hughes today ordered a thorough investigation into the affairs of the state forest, fish and game commission and the purchases of land made by the state within the forest reserve, and appointed R. P. Clark and H. L. Austin as his commissioners to conduct the inquiry.

Alberta Winter Wheat. CALGARY, Feb. 16.—Already very dry conditions in Alberta are being reported regarding the condition of winter wheat, and plants which have been brought to Calgary from various sections of Bow valley have an exceptionally healthy appearance, being of a deep green color, and having strong roots. Those who have been associated with winter wheat culture for the past several years predict that the 1910 crop of winter wheat will be one of the heaviest in the history of the province, some going so far as to predict yields of from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre. Those who estimate their yields at these figures are parties who last fall irrigated their crops.

MUCH DISTURBED BY SOCIALISM

Boycott Declared Against Liquor. Materially Reduces Revenue Derived by Imperial Government From Tax

SERIOUS RIOTING OVER ELECTION LAW

Many Demonstrators Wounded by Sabres and Bayonets—Several of Police Suffer From Stone-Throwing

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Printers' Strike Averted. QUEBEC, Feb. 16.—The threatened strike of the typists and printers has been averted. The printers have decided to accept the offer of the master printers. The agreement was accepted by the men on a division of 91 against 50. The terms are for a period of a week for two years, after which time they will receive an additional \$1.50 per week.

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TRADE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY. Hon. Mr. Fielding Answers Various Questions Relative to Removal of Surtax—Small Concession Given to Canada

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France's Military Airships. PARIS, Feb. 16.—Lazare Weuller has presented to the Chamber a bill for the purchase of 1,400 and 3,000 cubic metres capacity and four biplanes equipped to carry two passengers and ballast, as well as one of the Wright type, for the use of the war department out of a popular subscription of \$50,000 raised by a Paris newspaper. The cost of this aerial fleet is \$150,000, but the companies have made special prices.

ALBERTA CABINET WILL BE RECKED. Peculiar Haste in Guaranteeing Bonds of Alberta & Great Waterways Railway Looked Upon With Suspicion. HON. W. H. CUSHING RETIRES FROM OFFICE. Railway Affair Furnishes Climax to General Movement of Southern Members Against Rutherford Government.

OTTAWA CABINET CHANGES LIKELY

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth Insists on Retiring Because of Deafness and May Be Succeeded by Senator Dandurand

MARINE DEPARTMENT LEFT AS AT PRESENT

Mr. Lemieux to Succeed Mr. Brodeur in Case Latter Is Obligated to Retire—Portfolio for Hugh Guthrie, M. P.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—That cabinet changes are imminent is admitted even in government circles. A confidential source is credited by the press with the information that the retirement of Hon. A. B. Aylesworth from the portfolio of Justice is likely to take place shortly, and he will be succeeded by Hon. Raoul Dandurand. Rumor has coupled the name of the former speaker of the senate with the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries, but it was pointed out tonight that nothing definite has been done in regard to that department this session.

The naval bill will be piloted by its remaining stages by the Premier. Sir Fred Borden and the Premier personally will guide the ordinary estimates of the department through a committee of supply. If any change is decided upon, it is said, in regard to this portfolio it will not be until after the close of the session, and then Hon. Rudolph Lemieux is slated for promotion, should Mr. Brodeur's illness continue, preventing him from taking the tiller again.

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PRICE OF KNOWLEDGE

Experimenter With X-ray Rays Suffers From Skin Disease as Result

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Harry W. Cox, the Roentgen ray pioneer, paid the price of his investigations into the almost unknown science of the operation for X-ray dermatitis, which is said to be a disease of the skin, contracted before the electrical current, which he himself was instrumental in bringing into general use, and radium, the only known remedy for the disease, he had to lose first a finger, then a hand, and then, early this year, the three middle fingers of his right hand. The disease also attacked his chin.

Even these measures, despite the hopes of the doctors, did not finally check the disease, and a few days since, the doctor, Dr. Pearce, amputated Mr. Cox's right arm above the elbow. The operation took place at Mr. Cox's house in Chelsea, London. It was reported that Mr. Cox's general condition was weak, on account of the ravages of the disease.

The work which Mr. Cox is paying so heavily for, came into especial notice during the South African war, when Mr. Cox installed the X-ray apparatus on the hospital ship Victoria, and gave a demonstration before the ship and the Queen. His apparatus, aided by a special invention of his own for finding the depth, as well as the position of imbedded bullets, was of wonderful aid to the surgeons.

Mr. Cox was granted a special allowance of \$10,000 a year out of the public funds early this year.

Fearless Lady Aviator

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Mme. De Roche, the fearless aviator, was seen in a motor machine at Mourmelon-le-Grand a few days ago, and made a flight of thirty-five minutes, rising to a height of 300 feet, and flying over Chalons camp.

On Way to Ottawa

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Lady Sybil Grey, daughter of Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, arrived today on the White Star liner Baltic, accompanied by Lady Alton Roberts, daughter of Field Marshal Lord Roberts. This is the first visit of Lady Alton Roberts to the States.

Opened for Settlement

WINNIPEG, Feb. 15.—Thirteen hundred homesteads were thrown open today for settlement by the Dominion lands office. A large number of these are adapted for mixed farming. They are situated between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, where a large number of settlers have already taken up land.

Motor-car Post Offices

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Twenty-five motor-car post-offices are to be placed on the streets of Berlin in order to facilitate the distribution of newspapers. These cars will be electrically driven, and will convey the mails between the different post-offices and the capital. They are being built in such a way that during the passage from one post-office to another the officials can sort the letters, as is done in railway sorting vans. Three experimental cars have been in operation for several months, and have proved a great success. The new system will begin on January 1, and more motor post-offices will be ordered later.

UNIFORMITY IN MAPS

Conference in London Endeavors to Establish Similar Scales in Different Countries

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Delegates from the leading governments of the world have assembled at the Foreign Office for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of preparing a map of the world on a scale of about sixteen statute miles to the scale.

The proposal dates from the International Geographical Congress, in Bern, in 1881, when a committee was appointed for the purpose of promoting it. The committee reported to successive congresses held in London in 1895, Berlin in 1899, and in Washington in 1904, and in Geneva in 1909; but until the last congress met, no definite step was taken to enlist the co-operation of the various governments interested.

The inconvenience of the present state of things is evident for maps were published in different countries with different projections, different scales and different symbols. The proposal to make at the conference will be, it is understood, that each country shall undertake to draw its own map to the scale above stated, so that it may be possible for the world to have a uniform map. For instance, from Germany into France to buy a map of the latter country, and from there into Italy, it would be possible to travel all over the world plotting the various countries as they are traversed.

England and several other countries have been using maps drawn to this scale for many years. The map of the German maps also are drawn to this scale. But it is not only in regard to scale that uniformity is desired. Each country has at present its own method of indicating objects by symbols; and the traveler is under the necessity of learning each code as he goes along. The conference will probably agree on a recognized set of symbols, which shall be common to all the maps now proposed to be drawn.

It is probable that the English units of measurement will have to give way to the metric system, which is universally employed on the continent.

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GEORGIA BAY CANAL PROJECT

Member for North Renfrew Offers Strong Argument in Favor of Proposed Waterway—Shows Possible Benefits

PLENTY OF TRAFFIC AND WATER POWER

Ministers Plead That Country Has Too Many Calls on Its Treasury to Proceed With New Work at Present

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The annual debate on the Georgian Bay Canal was held today by Gerald White, of North shore, correspondence and surveys in connection therewith. He alluded to a recent speech at Toronto in which the report of the committee on the canal project was discussed. The speaker stated that the canal project was not only a matter of transportation but also a matter of water power. The canal would provide a route for the navigation of the Georgian Bay, and would also provide a source of water power for the development of the region.

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FURTHER DEBATE ON NATURAL BILL

Ministerial Members Inclined to Invoke Strong Partisan Feeling in Discussion of Government's Programme

VIGOROUS SPEECH BY MR. GOODEVE

Report That Minister Fisher Will Be Translated to Upper House and Be Given Government Leadership There

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The debate on the natural bill was continued in the House today, and developed some partisan feeling. Mr. Goodeve, Minister of the Interior, made a vigorous speech in support of the bill, and alluded to the fact that the bill was not only a matter of transportation but also a matter of water power. The canal would provide a route for the navigation of the Georgian Bay, and would also provide a source of water power for the development of the region.

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APPELLING CRIME

Luatio German Shoemaker and His Mother-in-Law Charged with Murder of Her

INVESTIGATION IS MUCH NEEDED

Evidence in Bribery Case at Albany Showing That Corruption Was Widespread—Will Be Further Inquiry

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The investigation into the bribery case at Albany is being continued, and it is believed that the corruption was widespread. The investigation is being conducted by the Albany district attorney, and it is expected that further inquiry will be made into the matter.

FINLAND'S TROUBLES

Russiansizing the Finns Goes Forward Steadily Despite Setbacks

HELSINGFORS, Feb. 13.—The latest developments of the Finnish revolution are not calculated to set the Finns at rest. The Russian government is steadily advancing its policy of Russification in Finland, and it is believed that the Finns will continue to resist this policy.

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MAIL CARRIERS LOSE THEIR LIVES

Young Man and Boy Drowned While on Duty at North End of Island—Scarcity of Food at San Jose Bay

HOT SHOT FOR PEARY

Secretary of Arctic Club Dubs Him Selfish Egotist and Braggart—Some Varying Views

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Denouncing Robert E. Peary, the explorer, as a selfish egotist and braggart, the Secretary of the Arctic Club of America, has written a letter to the sub-committee of the house naval committee, which is investigating the Peary expedition. The Secretary of the Arctic Club of America, has written a letter to the sub-committee of the house naval committee, which is investigating the Peary expedition.

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POWERING DUTIES ON GERMAN GOODS

Negotiations Between Canadian and German Governments Result in Throwing Surtax Off Various Products

TO VOTE BY ELECTRICITY

PARIS, Feb. 13.—It is proposed that the chamber of deputies shall vote by electricity this year. A screen will be placed near the deputies, and the names of the deputies, and against each name will be five spaces. The deputies will vote by pressing the necessary button.

CHILDREN BURNED

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Three children lost their lives in a fire which destroyed a tenement house on Clay street late today. Two of the children were enveloped in flames while taking an afternoon nap. The third child to lose its life was a five-year-old girl.

NAVY MEN COMING

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 15.—One hundred and forty-eight officers and men of the British navy landed from the ship "Havoc" in St. John, N. B., today. They are on their way to the West coast of Canada, where they will be engaged in the construction of a new naval base.

TELEGRAPH MANIPULATION

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—At the annual meeting of the Mackay companies here today, it was announced that the management has decided to sell the holdings of eighty-two thousand shares of the company. It is understood that when the stock was acquired several years ago it was for the purpose of obtaining control, but since the telephone company had purchased a substantial interest in Western Union the object of the Mackay company has failed.

\$25,000 WAITING FOR OWNER

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Twenty-five thousand dollars is waiting for the owner of the General Hospital, awaiting the finding of heirs to the estate of Mrs. Tind who died at that institution of an apoplexy.

The money was in large bills, concealed in Mrs. Tind's clothing, and was brought to light, together with her will, after her death. An apoplexy claims hundreds of victims every year. Yet apoplexy is an advanced stage of blood poisoning which manifests itself in headaches and backaches. Very frequently it causes constipation.

Such a case as the above shows the importance of keeping the bowels active; the kidneys regular, the skin healthy, so that the blood will be a pure and rich.

"Fruit-a-tives"—the famous fruit laxative—keeps the bowels and kidneys and skin regular, and is sold by all dealers

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 .75 Three months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE BRITISH SITUATION

Telegrams received through United States sources have stated that surprise was expressed at the delay of Mr. Asquith in announcing his new cabinet, and all sorts of reasons were assigned for it.

Liberal, 274. Nationalists, 273. Laborites, 40. As against the Unionists the Labor members may be expected to vote with the government on all principal issues, which would make the safe government vote 314.

Our forecast of the immediate future in British politics is that the Budget, as introduced in the session, will be passed with possibly a few changes, and that an attempt will be made to bring about certain modifications in the character of the House of Lords as well as to pass certain measures necessary for social reform.

The following statistics taken from the election handbook of the London Times will be of interest. Since 1832 the Liberals have been in power 44 years and the Conservatives 34.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Majority. Rows include 1842-1855, 1855-1857, 1857-1861, 1861-1865, 1865-1868, 1868-1874, 1874-1880, 1880-1885, 1885-1886, 1886-1892, 1892-1895, 1895-1905.

And now it is Balfour's turn. He will begin to wish he had never found the Poite.

TAXING IMPROVEMENTS.

There is a good deal to be said on both sides when the taxation of improvements on real estate is concerned. We do not propose to take either one side or the other upon a question which is as yet purely academic in this province, and shall only present some of the considerations which may be advanced in favor of the continuation of such a tax.

ABOUT ACCENTS.

An eastern contemporary quotes a lady as saying that, when she went to England on a visit, she felt ashamed of her Canadian accent, but as she was not going to remain long there, she did not try to acquire the English accent.

While we would not advise any Canadian to endeavor to cultivate any other pronunciation than that of his environment, and never be ashamed of that, there is one thing about most English people, which Canadians might well emulate, and that is the carefulness of their speech, even when they use slang.

In another way, namely in the modulation of the voice, for Canadians are apt to be somewhat strident. The latter fault seems to be indigenous to a new country, for educated people in the Eastern States, where not very long ago every one spoke stridently, have much the same modulation of tone as educated people in England.

THE MARKET.

The proposal to remove the dog pound from Chambers street to the City Market has given rise to some objections. Before doing anything the city authorities might find out how other places deal with canines which violate the ordinances in such case made and provided.

There are certain causes which operate against the establishment of a regular market here. Among them are the following: Very many householders order their goods over the telephone, which could not be done from a public market.

We may add that those who have had experience with public markets will bear us out in saying that they are highly profitable and valuable. We would very much like to see a good public market in this city, but it cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the things, which elsewhere are brought into town by the farmers of the vicinity, and sellers are quite as necessary as buyers, if a public market is to be maintained.

THE DALLAS ROAD.

The conditions of the bank along the Dallas Road is growing very serious. The Council cannot delay action much longer without incurring a very serious responsibility. Something must be done at the earliest possible day to check the inroads of the sea, and the city authorities may as well face the situation now as later on.

The Bobcaygeon Independent pleads for the coming of half-cent pieces. We assume that they are intended for the collection plate on Sunday.

Ottawa people are congratulating themselves upon the sale of property at \$2,000 a front foot. There is a lot of property in Victoria that could not be bought for that figure.

WEILER BROS



Springtime Blossoms

IN THE NEW CURTAIN AND DRAPERY MATERIALS

DELIGHTFUL Springtime brightness and freshness woven in these new cretonnes and other curtain materials just received yesterday.

Delightful new effects which give richness and harmonies never hinted at before in cretonnes, chintzes and the other lines.

Here's a special invitation to come in and inspect these latest additions and to see the magnificent stock of spring curtain materials we offer here.

Just try the Weiler Store.

Reversible Chintz 65c

REVERSIBLE CHINTZ in pretty Art Decoration—Peacock, in reds and blues on jasper grounds.

Pretty Wool Challis

WOOL CHALLIS is ever popular because it hangs so softly—it is one of the easiest materials to "drape."

The New Cretonnes Are the Best Yet

THE new cretonnes are unquestionably the finest we have ever displayed—the best assortment of patterns and the best in quality that has ever been offered.

Charming floral effects, dainty rosebud and ribbon patterns, new School of Art designs—floral designs in rose and mauve on white, cream and jasper grounds.

These materials are suitable for bedroom curtains, loose covers, cushion, casement curtains, etc.

Poplin—A Rich Material At Small Price

If you want a beautiful, rich curtain or drape, better try this lovely Poplin. Makes handsome, rich curtains for windows, for doorways, archways, etc.

It comes in most delightful shades of champagne, pale blue, dark gold, and in two shades of green, 52 inches wide.

Another Pretty Material Is Bolton Sheeting

BOLTON SHEETING is another pretty curtain and drapery material, and we have just added some pretty pieces to our stock of curtain materials.

Big Range of Curtain Trimmings

We stock a large assortment of suitable trimmings for curtains, drapes, etc. Simple and elaborate they are, and many are the "effects" to be secured through the combination of these and the pretty materials.

Let Us Show You Our Lace Curtains

When in viewing these beautiful new curtain and drapery materials, don't fail to see our magnificent range of lace curtains. We have an assortment that will surprise you in its diversity of styles and prices.

You'll not find the equal of this show elsewhere in the city nor in the province, and you'll find that the prices we quote look remarkably similar to those asked for curtains of very ordinary worth.

WEILER'S

COMMITTEE REFUSES TO REPORT BILL

Measure of Campbell River Power Company, Ltd., Meets With Objection From Various Sources—Preamble Refused

For the first time during the current session of parliament, the private bill committee Monday threw out absolutely an application for very extensive powers, demanding to recommend to the house the preamble of the bill numbered 65, "confirming and ratifying the incorporation of the Campbell River Power Co., Ltd., under the Companies Act, 1887, and conferring other powers."

The application and bill of the Campbell River Power Co. are matters that have a particular and vital interest not only to the citizens of Victoria and Vancouver, wherein the promoters of the company have their homes, but also to all the Vancouver island, which would naturally be concerned in such an extensive proposition as that advanced by this company.

Mr. H. B. Robertson, who appeared for the applicants and who had explained that the company had already been incorporated on the 17th of April, 1908, and proposed to expend a sum of \$3,000,000 in the construction of a necessary plant and the development of the water power.

Whereas, a petition has been presented by the Campbell River Power Company Limited, for an act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Campbell River Power Company Limited, with all the powers given to power companies under the Water Act, 1906, and all rights, powers and privileges contained in the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, which are set out in the issue of the B. C. Gazette of the 22nd day of April, 1909, at pages 1567 and 1568, and also confirming to the said company here all water licenses and applications heretofore located or applied for or obtained, and for the other purposes set out in the said petition.

Water Reserved In the regular way Mr. Robertson continued in explanation, and the company had been given written assurance that such would be issued, although they could not be issued until the government fixed the scale now of fees, which only intervened. A \$100 cheque for the bill had been certified cheque for \$100 had been for months deposited with the government, which approximately covered the amount that would be required for the payment that would be required.

Mr. Robertson could see no rationality or necessity in the antagonism of Mr. Goodfellow and the others opposing the bill. He could see no way whereby their interests could be adversely affected by the passage of the desired legislation. The company had affirmed, was asking no further privilege than was enjoyed under the act of incorporation, the bill now introduced being merely to facilitate the sums of money. The company could not in any event proceed with its undertaking without coming to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council when every opportunity would be afforded for protest on the part of possible adverse interests.

Mr. Lawson speaking for Mr. Goodfellow, and also for the International Timber company said that these were opposed to the bill from beginning to end. Here was a company incorporated with a capitalization of but \$50,000, of which but \$500 was subscribed and paid up, which asked for 100,000 miners' inches of water per second, and which it was stated proposed to put in a plant costing three million dollars. It was a very dangerous one, containing much that did not meet the eye. By the Water Act, applicants were limited to a single utilization of the "rights" required; this company sought by a special act to override the provisions of the Water Act, in the public interest, and in reality secure a blanket authority to do almost anything including the operation of tramways, the sale of water for do-

COMMITTEE REFUSES TO REPORT BILL

Measure of Campbell River Power Company, Ltd., Meets With Objection From Various Sources—Preamble Refused

For the first time during the current session of parliament, the private bills committee Monday threw out absolutely an application for very extensive powers, declining to recommend to the house the preamble of the bill numbered 65, "confirming and ratifying the incorporation of the Campbell River Power Co., Ltd., under the Companies Act, 1897, and conferring other powers." Refusal of the preamble in this investigating committee of the legislature means literally the refusal of the bill.

The application and bill of the Campbell River Power Co. are matters that have a particular and vital interest not only to the cities of Victoria and Vancouver, where the promoters of the company have their homes, but also to all Vancouver islands, which would naturally be concerned in such an extensive proposition as that advanced by this company. As has already been pointed out in the Colonist, the company desires to secure a record of 100,000 miners' inches of water at the falls on Campbell river, for the purpose of developing power for sale for industrial purposes; while the water is being developed and validation of which was sought and contemplated also the operation of the tramways, the manufacture and sale of gas, and the disposal of water for irrigation and other purposes. Opposed to the private bills committee were represented by Mr. J. H. Lawson (Bodwell & Lawson), appearing for Mr. John Goodfellow and associates; Mr. Charles Wilson, appearing for the North Pacific Lumber Co.; Mr. R. T. Elliott, K. C., for the British America Timber Co.; also for the International Timber Co.

Mr. H. B. Robertson, who appeared for the applicant, explained that the company had already been incorporated on the 17th of April, 1909, and proposed to expend a less sum than \$2,000,000 in the construction of its necessary plant and the development of its undertaking generally. When the promoters had objected to American capitalists with the object of enlisting their co-operation, these moneyed men were not content to accept the articles of incorporation, project through each detail, and be doubly assured of their position in the law. It was with this object—and this only—that the company now came to the legislature for a bill, the preamble of which contained the following words:

"Whereas, a petition has been presented by the Campbell River Power Company Limited, praying for an act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Campbell River Power Company Limited, with all the powers given to power companies under the Water Act, 1909, and all rights, powers and privileges contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, which are set out in the issue of the B. C. Gazette of the 22nd day of April, 1909, at pages 187 and 198, and also confirming to the said company all water licenses and privileges heretofore located or applied for or obtained, and for the other purposes set out in the said petition."

Water Reserved
Water licenses had been applied for in the regular way. Mr. Robertson continued in explanation, and the company had been given written assurance that such would be issued, although they could not be issued until the government fixed the scale of fees, which only intervened a few days ago. The bill had been certified to the legislature for months deposited with the government, which approximately covered the payment of the fees required. The company had been applying for 100,000 miners' inches per second flow, but the government had decided to reserve thirty cubic feet for domestic purposes in the locality, 28 cubic feet representing 1,000 inches or sufficient for the requirements of a city of 150,000 people. The company would on its application being granted take only 2,700 cubic feet per second, or 27,000 inches, and that there was this water available had been established by the expert report of Mr. Gray Donald, an eminent water engineer, who had investigated conditions at the lowest stage of the licensee.

Mr. Robertson could see no rationality or necessity in the antagonism of Mr. Goodfellow and the others opposing the bill. He could see no way by which their interests could be adversely affected by the passage of the desired legislation. The company, he affirmed, was asking no further privileges than were now enjoyed under the act of incorporation, the bill now sought being merely to facilitate the introduction of the powers of the company, which had provided in the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council when every opportunity would be afforded for protest on the part of possible adverse interests. As for the bona fides of the company, its promoters included such men as Messrs. Forman, W. H. Leckie, D. G. Wallbridge, M. Murdoch and A. B. Braine of Vancouver—men who could and would immediately provide the required \$25,000 on their holdings of stock at any time it might be required. So far as he was aware, opposition presented itself only in so far as the company's application affected water rights; no objection was offered to those provisions touching gas manufacture and supply.

The Opposition.
Mr. Lawson speaking for Mr. Goodfellow, and also for the International Timber company said that these were opposed to the bill from beginning to end. There was a company incorporated with capitalization of but \$50,000, of which but \$500 was subscribed and paid up, which asked for 100,000 miners' inches of water per second, and which it was stated proposed to put in a plant costing three million dollars. The bill was a very dangerous one, containing much that did not meet the eye. By the Water Act, applicants were limited to a single utilization of the rights required; this company sought by a special act to override the provisions of the Water Act, in the public interest, and then to get further blanket authority to do almost any thing, including the operation of tramways, the sale of water for do-

mestic or other purposes, the making of and dealing in gas, etc. If the bill were passed as desired powers would be given setting aside the general law, and of an extravagant nature such as the legislature had declared to be inimical to the public interest. In the application of the company to the water commissioner, it had been asserted that the company did not intend to store water; yet here that power among the others was provided for. As to his client, Mr. Goodfellow's position, that gentleman was the owner of certain iron leases acquired from the E. & N. Railway company, and it was his intention to work these by means of power drills, etc., also adapting electricity in the operation of the plant ultimately to be established. There was a very important and serious question involved in the legislature's permitting, as contemplated in this bill, any one company to exhaust the waters of a river to the detriment of miners, millmen, and other users of such water for industrial purposes. Further, this act proposed to take away the natural rights of appeal provided under the Water Act. He denied the necessity for the propriety of such special legislation; accepting counsel's statement of the intentions of this legislation, the company could get all that it wanted under the Water Act, under the Companies Act, and under such other general statutory provisions as might be held applicable. This being so, such special legislation was neither necessary nor yet desirable.

Fears Danger From Fire.
Mr. Wilson, for the North Pacific Lumber company explained that the properties in the area directly interested; it was on part of the company's intended to erect its power house and plant, contemplating by this legislation to expropriate 328 acres for such purpose. Here was a company with \$500 paid up capital proposing to establish works costing \$3,000,000! What security had the company against loss by fire in the timber, which might arise through the operation of the contemplated plant? The paid up capital was not enough even to pay the fees of the engineer engaged. To this suggestion Mr. Robertson interjected a somewhat heated assurance that a competent engineer had been duly paid.

This Mr. Wilson had not suggested was incorrect. He merely observed that the engineer, if he were any good could not have been paid out of the capital. Mr. Robertson had also said that some \$5,000 had been deposited on account of the application for a water lease. If this were so, it was again necessarily borrowed money.

BRINGS WORRY TO REPUBLICANS
This bill, Mr. Wilson argued, struck at the root of some of the soundest legislation of the province. It aimed at confirmation of rights that the legislature had expressly refused—the vested right and absolute property in water. A grave mistake had been made in granting such a right in the Esquimalt Water company's Act, and the legislature declined to contemplate such a mistake again. The Water Act did not, as this act proposed, give absolute property in water by any manner of means, and in addition, this company sought to acquire land under timber lease, and alienate this property of the Crown, going much further in this than could be held legitimate under a private bill. His clients were paying on their leaseholds some \$1,100 per annum, with all other dues and royalties as they might accrue. The preamble of this bill not only, as Mr. Robertson said, conferred on the company in all its rights and privileges, but aimed to go much further, and over-ride the acts in that behalf, conveying at a bound all other vested rights and privileges that may have been "located or applied for."

Mr. Elliott was very brief, but very forcible in his opposition. This bill, he said, proposed to bottle up the hands of his clients, cutting off their natural means of getting out their logs. Further than this by its second section, it proposed to convey the property of the Crown to this private company, to transfer the water in fee simple, in perpetuity. The principle was directly antagonistic to that asserted last session by a statement who has now passed from our midst (Mr. Stuart Henderson) and affirmed by the legislature as sound. It also clashed with the principle in such matters affirmed as sound by the executive committee of the Privy Council. He held that it was not compatible with the privileges of the committee or the legislature, thus, by a private bill, to dispose of the assets of the Crown.

"If the bill passes the House" said Mr. Elliott in conclusion, "it gives this company all the water in Campbell river for all time. It gives them Campbell river just as much as if they had all the water flowing there, in a bottle and corked up."

Mr. Robertson, replying, was disposed to concede much. He declared that his company did not want perpetual rights in water—it was merely a right in the license.

"The license is a water license, isn't it?" said Mr. Elliott, "so what's the difference?"

Would Accept Amendments
Mr. Robertson was willing to strike out the word "water" altogether, and also the "absolutely," if that were objectionable. He would also accept a condition guaranteeing facilities for the company to get its logs out of the water. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, a court to which all objections might be taken; indeed Mr. Elliott's company had already filed objections with the Provincial Secretary for consideration by that court. In respect to the expropriation of land, although 328 acres had been mentioned, the company and if this were taken it would necessarily have to be paid for in the usual way. It was true that the company had paid in only \$500 on capital stock, but the syndicate had provided all other necessary funds for preliminary operations, and \$25,000 was immediately available at any time it was needed. He had no objection to a limitation of the powers of the company to the development of power for milling, mechanical and industrial purposes.

Again Mr. Lawson raised the objection that such a bill was merely to effect a blanket charter, enabling the fortunate company possessing it "to do almost anything."

Mr. Wilson urged as a final argument that if the bill were passed, it should be in the public interest be only after sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 11 had been eliminated. "If we decide not to report the preamble of the bill, I assume that settles it," said Mr. Ross.

"Assuredly," said Mr. Wilson, gathering up his papers. "If we decide to go further, we will let you know, and then you can offer further argument on these sections."

The only other bill before the Committee during the morning sitting was that of the Northern British Columbia Telephone Co., for which also Mr. Robertson appeared, and in which Messrs. D. C. Charleston, John H. Gray and A. R. McDonnell and other Vancouverites are specially interested. The bill passed with numerous amendments.

It is, for example required that in the event of the company desiring to operate in Prince Rupert, the approval of its plans in that direction must first be obtained by bylaw submitted to the ratepayers of the interested community.

Another new section prevents the company from seeking damages in the event of its wires or poles being cut in connection with fire troubles, while control and regulation of rates and tolls is vested in the Government, with which a cash deposit of \$2,500 must also be made during the ensuing twelvemonth, as guarantee that at least \$10,000 will be invested in pursuit of the declared intentions of the company before December 31, 1911. These amendments were accepted by Mr. Robertson, but not without protest.

"I understand," he said, when the provision as to government control of rates went in, "that the Government was considering the advisability of going in for telephone ownership, but I did not know that they intended doing so by way of this bill."

Incidentally the bill as passed by the committee bestows upon the company the right to operate wireless telegraphs and telephones, as well as the more common wire services, in which connection the federal government may possibly have something to say, in view of the Dominion regulation that all wireless services must be specially licensed direct from Ottawa.

BRINGS WORRY TO REPUBLICANS
New York Scandal Takes on More Formidable Shape—Fears That Disclosures Will Hurt Party's Chances

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 14.—Republican leaders here tonight were reluctant to admit that the evidence thus far received at the senate investigation of the bribery charges against Senator Aldrich would compel wider inquiry into the general subject of legislative corruption. There was nothing in present conditions, they said, that demanded such radical action. There is no doubt, however, that those in authority from Governor Hughes down, appreciate the gravity of the situation and are discussing means to meet it.

Developments in the bribery scandal during the last three days brought the members of the state legislature today back to Albany, disturbed and worried. While the senate's investigation of Senator Conger's charges stand adjourned from last Friday afternoon until tomorrow morning, the respite has given public and political sentiment time to crystallize and the effects of last week's disclosures have become a more important topic than the disclosures themselves.

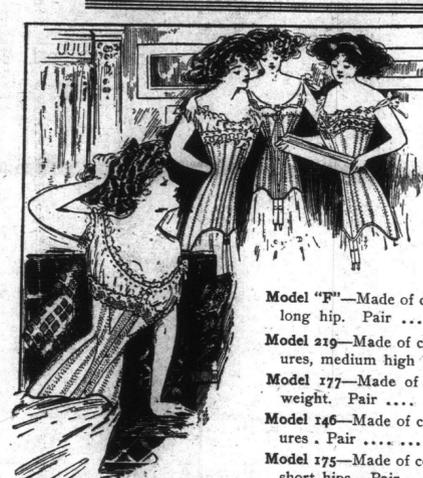
When senators and assemblymen left Albany last week the Aldrich-Conger case was regarded as a small case of soiled linen, unusually dirty perhaps, but nothing that ten days' work strictly inside the senate chamber would not cleanse without applying for outside help. They came back to find it a rising flood that threatens the welfare of the dominant party in the State and has already claimed the attention of the heads of the State and of the nation.

The atmosphere on the Republican side of the legislature however, was not all gloom. Some students of political affairs declare tonight that the effects of the Aldrich-Conger scandal will eventually benefit the Republican party by drawing its elements closer together. They pointed out that already in the face of a common party danger, the opponents of Governor Hughes had adopted a more friendly attitude. It is believed that at the New York conference which President Tatt and Governor Hughes attended on Saturday last, the probability that the Democrats would use the revelations of the present investigation as campaign material was held up as an extreme menace to Republican success at the state election next year, and as a warning to the state "insurgents."

Disastrous Week Reported.
MACON, Ga., Feb. 14.—Eight persons are reported dead, four probably fatally injured and twenty hurt, as a result of a head-on collision tonight between passenger trains on the Georgia Southern and Florida railway 19 miles south of Macon. It is said that the crew of the northbound misread orders and ran by the meeting point.

Military Aeroplanes
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Cordland Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, accompanied by a committee representing the Washington and Baltimore Aeronautical Society, called on the president today to urge him to recommend to congress appropriations for the equipment of the army with aeroplanes for military purposes. General Nelson A. Miles also supported the proposal. The president regretted that, owing to the necessity of strict economy in government expenditures it would not be possible for him to urge this project upon congress during the present session, but he thought something might be done at next session.

Thompson Glove-Fitting Corsets For Spring



The new models for Spring are ready. Come and see the new styles, and if you wish to know what real corset comfort is, choose a Thompson Glove-fitting Corset for your Spring need.

Your expert saleswoman will fit you perfectly.

Model No. 428—Made of batiste, suitable for medium and slight figures, extra long hips. Pair\$5.00

- Model "F"—Made of coutil, suitable for medium and stout figures, long hip. Pair\$5.00
- Model 219—Made of coutil, extra long hips, suitable for slight figures, medium high busts. Pair\$3.25
- Model 177—Made of coutil, same style as No. 219, but lighter weight. Pair\$2.50
- Model 146—Made of coutil, extra long hips, suitable for slight figures. Pair\$1.75
- Model 175—Made of coutil, suitable for slight and medium figures, short hips. Pair\$1.75

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

FIT-REFORM

The Blending of Style and Value in Spring Suits

Fit-Reform has made its greatest success among those whose wardrobe formerly cost them almost double what it does now. The warmest friends that Fit-Reform has are those who are most particular and exacting about the garments they buy. Fit-Reform is the perfect blend of style and value in high-grade, hand tailored, Suits and Overcoats.

Allen & Co. **FIT-REFORM** 1201 Gov't St.

We Keep Prices Down!
On Your Every-Day Necessities

OGILVIE'S MOUNT ROYAL FLOUR, sack \$1.75
"DIXIE" PASTRY FLOUR, sack \$1.75

There is no better flour in the world than these. And look at the price. When you want flour, try these. We guarantee satisfaction.

C. & E. OR KELLER'S MARMALADE, 7lb. tin 75¢
"NAVY" BRAND TOMATOES, 2 tins 25¢
"NAVY" BRAND PEAS, tin 10¢
"NAVY" BRAND EXTRA SIFTED PEAS, tin 15¢
"NAVY" BRAND WAX BEANS, tin 10¢
"NAVY" BRAND SUGAR CORN, tin 10¢
"NAVY" BRAND PUMPKIN, 2 tins 25¢

Special Bargain This Week
MORTON'S ENGLISH JAMS, all kinds, 2 tins. . . 25¢

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
THE INDEPENDENT GROCERS
Phones 50, 51, 52 Liquor Department, Phone 1500

A Large Turnover
THAT'S WHAT ENABLES
COPAS & YOUNG
THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

To sell their stock AT A REASONABLE PRICE, and it's ALWAYS FRESH. THE NIMBLE SIX-PENCE KEEPS IT ON THE MOVE.
A TRIAL ORDER WILL CONVINCING YOU.

GOOD COOKING APPLES, 5 lbs. for..... 25¢
Or, per box\$1.75
GOOD COOKING PEARS, 5 lbs. for..... 25¢
GENUINE MELTON MOWBRAY PIES, each, 60c and 40¢
FRESH ESQUIMALT OYSTERS, per can..... 50¢
MEDIUM SIZE NAVAL ORANGES, doz. 10¢
Or cases containing 200 or 250 Oranges for the low price of \$1.75
ROLLED OATS, 20-lb. sack..... 90¢
Or 40-lb. sack \$1.75
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, Per sack \$1.75
NICE MILD CURED HAMS, per lb. 20¢
FRESH FINNAN HADDIE, per lb. 12½¢
FRESH INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for \$1.00
JERSEY OR ST. CHARLES CREAM, large 20-oz. can 10¢

Patronize the Only Independent Store.

Copas & Young
ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS.
Corner Fort and Broad Streets.
Telephones 94 and 95. Quick Delivery.

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs; a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs.

Call or write for prices.
B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD.
500 YATES STREET.



Cupid I met by the path today,
His eyes were sad, but his words were gay,
A cap and bells he wore on his head
For a man in love was a fool he said:

Cap and bells, Cap and bells,
The bee to the wind-flower nonsense tells,
The milk-maid's cheek with a blush is red
And a man in love is a fool, he said.

His bow was broken, his arrows lost,
But his smile was bright as the sun on frost,
And the bells at his cap's edge tinkling rang
As low to himself he softly sang:

"Cap and bells, Cap and bells,
The sea's lip kisses the ocean shells,
The grass on the lope lies brown and dead
And a man in love is a fool," he said.

His lips were curved with a beauty rare,
I marvelled at a boy so fair,
But he cried as he met my eager gaze,
"Prithee, my Master, mend thy ways."

"Cap and bells, Cap and bells,
Hast lent thyself to a woman's spells?
The leaf on the rose is quickly shed
And a man in love is a fool," he said.

A shadow stretched from a shrunken tree
And a wild wind whirled him far from me,
But his parting message out of the blast
Like a Partian arrow flashing passed:

Cap and bells, Cap and bells,
The spring's life dries in the deepest wells,
A fool to his folly is doubly wed
And a man in love is a fool," he said.

—Ernest McGaffey.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES.

It is generally recognized that among the more difficult problems with which the Union Government will sooner or later have to deal, is the condition and status of the native population. An interesting contribution to the discussion on this all-important question has lately been made by Mr. J. W. Shepstone, late Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal, who naturally speaks from practical knowledge of the needs and wishes of the blacks. Mr. Shepstone's solution is segregation. Recalling that three of the colonies entering the Union are opposed to the native franchise, he expresses the opinion that this is the only way in which both parties, and especially the natives, can be satisfied. He urges this policy in order to avoid political entanglement, and in the interests, morally and socially, of both peoples. Segregation he maintains, would be to the advantage and benefit of both races, while their existing relations as co-partners and co-occupants of the country could be maintained as regards labor and markets. The native would manage his own affairs under certain restrictions in his own permanent locations or reserves, where the franchise would not enter, and where he could live for generations in every way untrammelled by the white man's laws. No European would be allowed under any circumstances to occupy or obtain any land in a native reserve. Mr. Shepstone is convinced that the natives cannot be kept in permanent subjection under present conditions. "There is a limit in all things. But the natives will not wait indefinitely for what we cannot in justice refuse them. But they are quite willing to be treated as a subject people, and to be indirectly ruled by the government in its capacity as the paramount power, under such reasonable conditions as may be fixed." He adds that from the outset the policy pursued towards the natives has been on the wrong tack, and that the sooner it is changed the better for all parties. Let justice be done to the black population, and it need never be regretted. The native is intelligent, and can take care of himself.

FACTS AND FANCIES

The Lapps never wash.
The secret of popularity is, when asked for criticism to give praise.
An elephant works from the age of twelve till the age of eighty. He can haul fifteen tons, lift a ton in his trunk and carry four tons on his back.
When a poor young man suddenly stops calling on a millionaire's daughter, the reason is, as a rule, a parent.
The ship passing through the Suez canal pays a toll of \$4,000. What will the Panama toll be?
When a woman stops breaking hearts and takes to breaking windows, she calls herself a militant suffragette.

About Irish Ghosts and Fairy Lore

There is no country in the world which takes the supernatural so seriously as Ireland, and there is no one who will be so disposed to resent disbelief in the existence of apparitions, banshees, and fairy folk, good and bad, as an Irishman. There are Irishmen and Irishwomen who do not believe, but they are not worth counting; they are only what a Corkman would call "nayers that come over wud Crummlle (Cromwell)—none o' the ould stock—an' a banshee would be ashamed of herself lookin' at them." The local traditions, associated with nearly every part of Ireland are different, some refer to saints and holy women, and some to kings and heroes of the Tuatha De Danann period, but there are at least three or four current beliefs which are found in every part of Ireland, and they are the existence of the banshee, the phooka, the leprechaun, and the "good people."

The family which does not possess a banshee is obviously not of very great antiquity. Banshees must be described as a mixed blessing, for their appearance, while it proclaims the antiquity of the family it visits, cannot be described as conducive to equanimity. Literally translated the word means "woman of the fairs," the "sidhe," or "shee," being a generic term for fairies of all kinds. The banshee is sometimes represented as old and shrivelled, and sometimes as young and beautiful, with long golden hair, which she combs while pouring forth strains of weird melodies. She is generally regarded as the ghost of some person who suffered violence at the hands of a family progenitor, and her wail, which is supposed to have a vengeful note, announces the death of one of his descendants. She appears by preference in the neighborhood of a lake or spring, but if these are not available she floats in the night air near the castle or house where the family she is attached to lives. She does not appear to the person whose death she foretells, but to his nearest relative, or, in the old days, to his clansmen. Three times she repeats her warning, which is sometimes regarded as a hint to prepare for death, but the warning will never prevent the victim from meeting his doom.

A Lough-side Incident

One of the best-known stories of the banshee's warning is that of O'Carroll of Terryglass Castle, a great chief, who dwelt with many retainers on the upper waters of Lough Dearg. O'Carroll announced his intention one morning of crossing to the lower shore of Thomond to see a friendly chieftain of the O'Brien clan. He set out with the sun shining brightly, and everything portending a pleasant day. Towards nightfall, when he should have returned with his small retinue, a feeling of uneasiness spread through his clansmen, and they came out on the battlements to watch for his return. A strange, low wail, piercing and unearthly, came from the far side of Lough Dearg, and O'Carroll's men, hearing it, shivered and drew near to one another. The sound came nearer, and with the third shrill cry a long, white phantom, resembling a beautiful woman, passed slowly over the waters, wringing her hands, and melted into the shadows on the other side of the lough. "It is O'Carroll's banshee," cried the warden on the tower, "and some evil has befallen him." When morning came O'Carroll's men crossed over to the friendly O'Brien's country, and there found that O'Carroll had taken offence the night before at something an O'Brien had said at table, and had called him to single combat. The chieftains had met in the early morning on O'Brien's lawn, and the O'Brien proved the better swordsman in a fair fight, and O'Carroll's clansmen carried the body of their chief back to Terryglass. The story does not say if the O'Carroll clan waged war subsequently on the O'Briens. They very probably did, and gave further occasion for the banshee's dismal song. And sometimes on far-off encounters such as this were founded many of the faction fights which have only recently died out, and in which the banshee was only distantly interested, inasmuch as a bad bruising and a damaged cranium was the worst result. "Whenever you see a head, hit it," was the factionist motto for dealing with their foes, but the hardest whacks were seldom homicidal.

When the banshee appears in these latter times, she often has to take long journeys to give her warnings, for many of the "good old stock" have left the country owing to the land war, and have gone abroad. Some time ago an Irishman of a very old family was studying in a scholastic college at Louvaine. He was lighting his lamp one evening, when he heard a strange wailing outside. His window was on the second floor, and yet it sounded directly opposite him. He was petrified with horror when it was repeated twice again, and a hand beat three times against his window with long, bony fingers. He buried his face in his hands and prayed, for he knew that the soul of his mother was passing, though he had had no word that she was ill, and when he had last heard from her she was in perfect health. The family banshee had from time immemorial given warning of the death of elder members of the house, and three days later he learned that his mother had died at the moment that he heard the banshee's last wail.

Solitary Fairies

Of the solitary fairies there is no need to be specially afraid. They have a power of doing good and evil, but the evil is generally only mischief of the "gamit" type. The best known of these is the leprechaun, or, as he is called in Ulster, the Loggeryman, who will be remembered to have made his appearance in Mullingar recently. He knows where hidden treasures lie, and if a lucky peasant, going through a field, hears a faint sound of hammer-

ing he may come on the fairy shoemaker with his leathern apron tied over his green coat and shorts, sitting in the shade of a hedgerow, busy making fairy shoes. Then is the time to hold him to ransom. If his captor takes his eyes off him for a moment the leprechaun becomes invisible. He does not think much of women, because he finds it very easy to divert their attention by pretending to see their sweetheart coming in the distance. "There's your Micky," or "your Paddy," as the case may be, and the foolish woman will look away for a moment, and then the little man is off in a twinkling. But the Cluricaune is a sprite of a more mischievous nature; he has little to give, and for what he does give he takes his reward in making a fool of the recipient.

There is a story that once his impish fancy took him to a peasant's cabin in Tullamore, where a poor man, called Jimmy O'Rourke, lived with his wife, Moll, and her old mother, Biddy. Jimmy was a "sleeveen," and did a little work as he could, and he was sitting grumbling over the fire one Sunday evening. "An' it's meself," said he, "as wishes I could have what I want, an' there'd be lashins and lavins for all of us without puttin' a hand's turn to anything." "And Jimmy, me son," said a voice at his elbow, "ye've spoke in good time, for I've just dropped in to see ye all, and I'll give a wish each to the three of ye, so make up your minds what ye'll have." Jimmy and Moll and Biddy looked up, and there was the Cluricaune, dressed in scarlet, sitting on the dresser-shelf, grinning away, and a pair of fairy bag-pipes under his little arm. Moll looked at him wistfully, and said, without thinking, "Och, I wish 't goodness me I had the fine hog's puddin' I saw yestherday at the market in Micky Reardan's shop." Hardly had she said the word when the hog's puddin' was frizzling in the pan on the fire before her. A wild and terrible rage seized Jimmy when he saw one of the golden opportunities wasted. "Ye fool, ye omadhaun, ye scraoillog, that's a nice thing to wish for," he screamed at her, "when we might have had a gould crown and a bag o' money. Ye're nothing but an eejit, an' I wish one end of the hog's puddin' was stuck on to your nose." Immediately the hog's puddin' took a flying leap out of the pan, and attached itself to the end of Moll's nose. She yelled and roared, to the great delight of the Cluricaune, who was just beginning to enjoy himself. Blisters were rising on Moll's nose, and old Biddy, enraged at her daughter's plight, turned on Jimmy: "Ye vagabond, we misfortunate sleeveen, I wish 't goodness ye had the other end of that hog's puddin' stickin' on your own ugly nose." Instantly the hog's puddin' became attached to Jimmy's nasal organ, and the Cluricaune rocked with laughter at Jimmy's screams and yells and Moll's attempts to dance round the hovel to get rid of her pain. Out came the little man's bagpipes, and he started "The Wind that Shakes the Barley." Whether they liked it or no, the unfortunate couple had to dance to his piping, howling with agony and ready to murder each other. He kept on playing until a moonbeam crept through the little window and touched him, and then he skirled away into the night air. Hardly had he gone than old Biddy thought of getting out a knife and severing the hog's puddin' at each end, setting the unfortunate wretches free. And there was one little family at least who did not care if there was never another fairy, good or bad, seen in Ireland.

The Fate of Changelings

That the fairies are jealous of the beauty of new-born children and steal them, leaving an ugly imp in their stead, is a very popular belief among the peasant women, and has had some unpleasant results. If a child which has been born healthy pines and grows thin and pale, the mother will take an aversion to it, believing it to be a changeling, and if she does not subject it to the traditional methods of bringing back the original child, the poor little creature will have much to be thankful for. The changeling is removed on a shovel to a dung-heap, a peasant, known as a "fairy man" or "fairy woman," presiding over the observances, and the parents retiring to an adjacent cottage. Verses are sung by the fairyman to this effect:

Fairy men and women all,
List! it is your baby's call;
For on the dung-hill's top he lies,
A pallid imp, a child of scorn,
A monstrous brat, of fairies born.
Restore the child you took instead,
When, like a thief, the other day,
You robbed my cradle-bed.

The door is then opened, and the parents are told to come out, that their child has been restored. The amaciated infant, which had been neglected while it was supposed to be a fairy, is then given extra attention, which it occasionally survives. Some years ago this custom was brought prominently into notice by a prosecution of some peasants, who firmly believed that their child had been spirited away and an unpleasant imp left in its stead, and consequently subjected the unfortunate child to great hardship.

The phooka is the devil in the form of a ghostly dark horse, which goes prowling about at night, spitting fire from his mouth and striking sparks from his hoofs. If he can get a rider seated on his back he will bear him off, and he will never be seen any more. He resembles a spectre known in Brittany as the "Loup Garon," and he is equally feared. Sometimes a mere mortal, like the famous O'Kennedy, of Tipperary, will get the better of him. O'Kennedy, who was attacked by him near a graveyard one night, managed to get his sword

belt round and swung him away, kicking and spitting fire, on to the back of his own charger to the Castle of Lackeen, where the Kennedys held high revels before the Normans appeared. At the castle gate he let the beast go as he threatened to burn the castle from turret to cellar, and send "every mother's son to blazes" if he was not set free. But before he loosened his sword-belt, O'Kennedy made him swear that he would never touch or meddle with an O'Kennedy of that or any generation. The devil promised, but as the promise was wrung from him under "peinte forte et dure," he may have collected an O'Kennedy since then without feeling any great scruples. Phooka stories are not pleasant hearing at night, particularly in a country where his satanic majesty has his name to so much property, though as a countryman once said, "he's an absentee landlord."

The Ghostly Hurlers

Anyone who fears ghosts should never pass an Irish graveyard at night, lest he see the dead hurlers at play, and be kept as goal-keeper. For at midnight the dead of one graveyard arise and play against the dead of the next parish, and they have a living man from each parish as goal-keeper. If the man so chosen should refuse to act he may be the next to go feet first into the graveyard; if he agrees he will have to come night after night for seven years, at the end of which time he will be released from his duties, and have the power of healing certain diseases granted to him. It is not a pleasant post, as during that long seven years he is forbidden to tell how he spends his night, and consequently he is debarré from the joys of matrimony. The person who is buried last in the cemetery has to perform all the menial duties required by the others, and this fact accounts for the frequency with which one can see two funerals racing each other along Irish country roads to the graveyard, the relatives of both corpses being equally anxious that a member of their family shall have to fetch and carry for every deceased Mickey and Paddy in the parish.

Just at this season of the year a dying man has the chance of escaping purgatory, and going straight to heaven. This happens if he dies as the clock strikes midnight on Christmas Eve. A devoted daughter and mother have been known to hurl themselves on their dying loved one as the clock throbbed for twelve on December 24, and with heartrending cries smother him with pillows that he might escape the penetrating tortures of purgatory and enter a clean soul into heaven on Christmas morning. The man had but a short time to live, and though the methods used of providing him with eternal salvation may be open to question, they were inspired by the best intentions.

PARISIAN BEGGARS.

If one keeps one's eyes open, writes a Paris correspondent, one sees strange things at times in various corners of this city. Twice recently my curiosity was aroused by the sight of a camel trotting smartly through the streets, with a cul-de-jatte on his back. I asked one or two people the meaning of the strange combination. But no one could tell me. A day or two ago I saw in the newspapers that the cul-de-jatte had been arrested for absorbing an overdose of wine, but that on the way to the station he whipped up his camel and the pair showed the police a clean pair of heels. They are still running. The incident reminds me of another cripple who may be met with any day in the district surrounding the Faubourg Montmartre. He makes a living by begging, and the sight of the legless mendicant piloting his way along the busy thoroughfares, at the risk of meeting with an accident which will still further deform him, is one which charms the souls from the pockets of many a passerby. Though he is a beggar, and a cripple, the cul-de-jatte has evidently come to the conclusion that there is no reason why he should banish the ordinary comforts of life, and every evening, between eleven o'clock and midnight, he makes his way to his favorite cafe and has a drink like "tout le monde." But it is not served at the same table as other people's "ceves and bocks. As soon as the mendicant pushes his little chariot through the door, a waiter runs to a corner of the establishment and fetches a little table, which stands about two feet from the ground, and when the man minus the legs has given his order, the glass is placed where he has no difficulty in reaching it. Whatever he may look like during the day, there is no reason to bestow pity on the cul-de-jatte when he is in the cafe. He looks the picture of health and contentment. At midnight, a cabman who "uses" the same house as the beggar, comes in for his nightly grog, and when he has finished, he and his friend, the cul-de-jatte, go off together, the latter clinging to the rear axle of the cab and the mendicant's chariot rattling along over the stones behind it.

THEY WERE REALLY—KISSES

"Amelia," said a stern father, holding up a letter his daughter had accidentally dropped. "I found this on the stairs. Who wrote and sent it?"
"It's—it's from Mr. Johnson," answered the girl in embarrassment.
"Indeed! And what are all these things at the foot?"
"Oh, those—er—are stars, father! Mr. Johnson is teaching me astronomy!"
No man can be wholly free as long as he remains bound.

Two Ships Sailed Into a Harbor

At eve, on the shores of a harbor,
I stood and gazed to the west,
As the sun doffed his golden glories
And left the world to its rest;
When into the slanting sunbeams,
That streamed up the quiet bay,
Two vessels came sailing, sailing,
Till close to the beach they lay,
One gay with snowy pinions,
Her white wings widely spread,
And the flutter and wave of a banner
That flew from her tall masthead.
The lines of her hull were noble,
Graceful her curves, and free,
Yet strong with the strength of a master
O'er the gnashing wolves of the sea.
The other, all bruised and battered,
Tattered her sails, and torn;
And she slowly crept to her landing,
Like a hunted thing, forlorn,
Like a creature torn and wounded,
Which still has in its ears
The woodland cry of the hunter,
As onward his hounds he cheers.
Yet one had but sailed round the harbor,
Knew nothing of storm and stress,
Nor the angry leap of the billows,
As they batter a ship in distress.
The other, far out on the ocean,
On the gray, cold waste of the sea,
Had sailed to the Poles, to the Tropics,
Like a rover, bold and free;
Knew well of each port and harbor,
Knew well of this world of men,
The earth, and its girdling sea waste,
Had come within her ken;
Had weathered the dangerous coast line,
Had grazed on the hidden rock,
Had sweltered in torrid calm zones,
Been tossed by the tempest's shock.

Two souls sailed into a harbor,
The last great port of rest,
Ended for them Life's voyage,
Finished for them Life's quest;
Done, with the joy and the sorrow,
Done, with the stress of the fight;
Waiting the final judgment
From the lips of the Giver of Light.
One, calm and quiet and peaceful,
Showed little of Life's hard run,
Few shadows across his pathway,
Few days without a sun;
And he felt with a calm assurance
That his work had been well done.
The other, downcast and weary,
On his face the shadows of night,
Marked with the scars of Life's battle,
Scared with sin's deadly blight,
He had fought the foes within him,
Baffled the foes without;
Struck down in the conflict often,
And still in his mind a doubt,
A fear of the final judgment,
Of the words from the Master of Life,
That would greet him, poor craven soldier—
A weakling in the strife.

What think you was the judgment given?
What the measure meted above?
For one was there condemnation?
For one was there words of love,
From He who ruleth with justice
On the great White Throne above?

J. NIXON.

A POLITE PARTNER

Life tells of an old fellow, a member of a whist club in Brooklyn, who enjoyed the reputation of being a great crank. His animadversions against his partners were so severe and his manners generally so bad that it was rare indeed that he could get any one to play with him.

One night, however, a man happened in from the West and the avoided one promptly assailed him with a request to "sit in." The Western man was about to comply when he was taken aside by one of the members of the club who told him the reputation of the crank. "I don't care," he said. "I can stand it, I guess."

At the end of the evening he was approached once more by the curious member.

"Well," said the member, "how did you manage?"
"First rate."
"Didn't he insult you?"
"Why, no."
"Didn't he browbeat you?"
"Not at all."
"Didn't he say anything?"
"Nothing special. He only spoke once during the whole course of the game."
"What did he say then?"
"Why, I didn't get the cards out right, and he looked over very pleasantly and said: 'Why you can't even deal, can you?'"

HARD NUTS

Money may talk, but time tells.
Temptation defeated is strength won.
The race never goes to the discouraged.
A good man cannot have too much money.
This is a sour world for the man with a sour disposition.

Working for others is the best way of working for yourself.
One kind of charity always has a card attached to it.

It is wise and commendable to be patient when it's the only way out.
By all means consider yourself important, but keep that opinion to yourself.

Conscience is a correct compass, but it is not always easy to navigate by it.

When you have made your fortune it is time enough to think about spending it.

Field

HITS AND MISSES

Richard L. Pocock
It is a sure thing that the sportsmen, here at any rate, were none printed in opposition to the very simple proposal for the grant of licenses for the use of shotguns. In addition received and published many notices were received from sportsmen, who, though keen and deep in protecting not only the game but hunters, were too modest to go in for a gun license for themselves. It is a sure thing that the sportsmen, here at any rate, were none printed in opposition to the very simple proposal for the grant of licenses for the use of shotguns. In addition received and published many notices were received from sportsmen, who, though keen and deep in protecting not only the game but hunters, were too modest to go in for a gun license for themselves. It is a sure thing that the sportsmen, here at any rate, were none printed in opposition to the very simple proposal for the grant of licenses for the use of shotguns. 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Field Sports at Home and Abroad

HITS AND MISSES

Richard L. Pocock

It is a sure thing that the majority of the sportsmen, here at any rate, want a gun license for residents. The letters received last week, made a strong case in favor of it, and there were none printed in opposition to the proposal for the very simple reason that there were none received. In addition to the letters received and published many verbal assurances were received from sportsmen strongly in favor of a gun license for residents, sportsmen, who, though keen and deeply interested in protecting not only the game but the game-hunters, were too modest to go into print. It seems perfectly clear that if there are any who are against it they are of the class of Irishman, who, when asked what his politics were, replied, whatever party might be in power, "I'm ag'in the government."

While on the subject of better game protection, it might once more be urged that the enthusiastic anglers would also welcome some attempt to carry out the provisions of the acts relating to fish protection. It is time a stop was put to the destruction of undersized fish from such rivers as the Cowichan, where, if allowed to, the trout grow to proportions which make them worthy of the skill of the best of anglers. Those who want fish for food can get all they want in the sea without any difficulty, and without any fear of depleting the stock. The Cowichan is a river with a reputation to sustain on two continents; anyone who doubts this has only to keep a watchful eye on the principal sporting papers, and he will soon doubt it no longer. This is a reputation which it is to the interests of the Island to sustain, and with reasonable fish protection it will easily take care of itself.

The goose is a wily bird. Many a time has he filled us with exasperation, and also with a grudging admiration for his williness and skill in eluding and eluding us. There is a young sportsman in town who has been kicking himself at intervals ever since last Sunday. He ran up against the wisest of the old-time honkers resident in British Columbia. It was up Deadman's river where he was out with dog and gun in the hopes of bagging a stray widgeon or mallard, and, as he came rather suddenly round a bend, he found himself within easy range of a wily old goose who was enjoying a siesta on a nice grassy spot on the opposite bank of the stream.

The hunter was taken aback by the suddenness of the encounter, which was so utterly at variance with his experience of the goose tribe that he could hardly credit his senses; still there was the goose, big and unmistakable. Mr. Honker, on the other hand, felt ashamed to be caught napping, but, when he was awake, was very wide awake indeed, and by no means rattled. Mr. Hunter's wits were comparatively slow. He reasoned with himself that that honker should have taken to his wings the instant he made his appearance round the corner; that was undoubtedly the right thing for it to have done, if it were a wild goose, and wouldn't he just have soaked it if it had. Mr. Honker knew this well enough, he knew that he had to deal with a good sportsman, as, if it were otherwise, he would have been plugged sitting before even he had had time to think. Having so far escaped, he reasoned to himself that, if he continued to sit, he would be safe for the time being, and must trust to luck to guide him out of the scrape as developments took place. Mr. Hunter was firmly convinced by this time that he must be a tame grey goose, and was congratulating himself on not having committed a "faux pas" and soaked some farmer's pride. Still it riled him to see that goose sitting there so quietly and apparently unconcerned, and he decided to move it. For this purpose he leant the trusty weapon against a tree and searched for a stone or stick with which to rouse it. Mr. Honker duly noted that Mr. Hunter's search took him some paces from the gun; he waited for the missile and, as the aim was good, he decided that the time had arrived for a discreet retirement, which he effected not with the ungainly barnyard waddle expected by Mr. Hunter, but with the strong, swift aerial flight which the aeroplanists have yet to imitate. He knew to an inch the range of the shotgun and he was well outside it before Mr. Hunter could reach his gun and bring it into play.

P. S.—Any farmer owning domestic geese in that vicinity is warned to put tags on them, as that hunter thinks that honker may come back some day to the same place, and anything he sees there from now on that looks like a goose will be shot first and examined for signs of domesticity afterwards.

By the way, if that hunter had been a little more experienced he would have known that, though unusual, it does sometimes happen that one comes across a single wild goose in this way, whether it is that it is wounded or tired from a long flight, and thus separated from the main body, or possibly suffering from an attack of acute appendicitis from over-eating. Old-time members of the old gun club have probably recollection of a somewhat similar incident in connection with one of the shooting matches which they used to hold. It was long years ago, before the building boom, and the practice was for two teams to be made up and for the members to hunt for the day two and two, one from each team, so as to keep tabs on each other. Each species of game counted so many points. Two of the contestants had been on a long hunt without either having scored any substantial number of

points, and were on their way home through what was then the farm land near Clover Point and the Fairfield estate, when the simultaneous espied a goose sitting on the grass in the same old way by the side of a little rivulet. The member of team A had his gun half-way to his shoulder when he was stopped by the member of team B, who yelled to him not to shoot Mother Goose's tame goose. As a matter of fact, he recognized that it was really well out of range, and, as they came closer, he kept one eye very close indeed on the bird while he chaffed his opponent about the mistake he had nearly made. Closer they came and closer, until the honker took to flight. "Tame goose be d—d!" shouted team A's man. But it was too late; before the words were out of his mouth the other's gun had barked and team B claimed the unmistakable wild goose, which counted top marks and gave them the victory.

The danger of speedy extermination which threatens the Vancouver Island wapiti or "elk" is a subject which has been touched on more than once in this column. Reports frequently reach this office of the scarcity of not only the bulls, but also the calves. The one is a natural corollary of the other. Sportsmen and others, particularly the others, have killed off so many of the bulls that there are not enough left to afford the natural and necessary protection needed by the calves from their natural enemies, the wolves. The wolves know better than to attack the bulls, but, when the cows drop their calves, then it is that they need the protection of the lords of the herd, and, if there are none of these lords to give it, the calves fall an easy prey to the vermin.

A few days ago a Victoria gentleman interested in these matters came into the office with corroborative evidence after a trip up the West Coast. In conversation with two local hunters and guides he had been told by them of the sad state of things, they giving him instances of having seen as many as twenty and more cows in different places and at different times without a single calf amongst them.

Let the hunters leave the elk alone altogether for a term of years over all the Island, and let them tax their skill in hunting the wolves, which are far harder to get, and which make very handsome trophies; every wolf killed helps the good work. Once our elk have vanished, Vancouver Island loses its last claim to be a big game hunter's ground. These are not just hearsay scares, the names of the informants are here, they are men who know what they are talking about and are genuinely interested in the prevention of such a calamity as the extinction of the Vancouver Island "elk."

WITH ROD AND GUN IN NEWFOUNDLAND

H. and I had decided to get off on August 11 for a hunting trip up the river, but it rained hard on that date, also the following day. However, the 13th dawned bright and clear. We got our stores packed aboard our two canoes, then strung them out behind one of the motor launches; H. rocked the flywheel and away we went, steaming down Grand Lake to the mouth of Sandy River, which is about four miles distant from the Bungalow.

There was a big fish lope on the lake, but entering the river all was still. We puffed along up stream for about nine miles, seeing several ducks, such as golden eye and black duck, or dusky mallard (Anas obscura). Arriving at the first rapid we drew the motor up on to the shallow and there left her. At this rapid we found a party of Americans busy with the trout; we soon left them behind, and climbed four more rapids. At the fifth we decided to catch some trout for tea, and were not long before we landed eleven nice fish; several grise were rising, but we did not succeed in hooking one.

After crossing Little Deer Lake, a nice sheet of water of about 90 acres, we again entered the river, and ascended Sandy Rapid, and on coming to Sandy Lake found a big sea running, so decided to postpone crossing this large and exposed sheet of water until the wind and waves abated; in the meantime we paddled up a tributary stream, and there did some fishing, but without much success, as we only landed one trout of about 1 lb. weight.

Towards evening the wind dropped a little, and we paddled the five long miles across Sandy Lake, landing at the mouth of Birch Brook. We pitched our tent in a charming and well-sheltered place; here we found poles and pegs all ready chopped, also a considerable quantity of firewood. A camping ground like that, with all the comforts of home, suited H. and I down to the ground, and whilst he cut spruce twigs for the beds I cooked tea, trout being the principal dish of the repast.

Next morning we were awakened at dawn by the whistle of ducks' pinions as they flew over the tent. A yellow shank was uttering its loud note from a sand bar at the mouth of the river, whilst a brood of young mergansers were industriously diving a little farther out in the lake. Except for these sounds everything else was hushed, with the hush which is only found in the depth of the wilds.

We soon had breakfast under way, then to strike camp and stow the gear into the canoes was the work of but a few minutes. Then we began the ascent of Birch Brook, a pretty stream winding its way through marsh, forest, and ponds. After going up stream for about a mile, we decided that it would be as well to get a salmon for the pot, so I stopped at a likely looking bit of water, whilst H. went on

round a bend to another good place. The telescopic steel rod was soon adjusted, and about the fifth cast a nice little salmon fastened on to the silver doctor, and after several good runs and leaps I succeeded in gaffing it. Knowing what my partner and I are capable of consuming in the way of fresh salmon, I thought it advisable to get yet another fish, and very soon hooked a lively grise, which gave considerable fun before he came to the gaff.

After this I paddled along to my friend, and found that he had landed three nice salmon and lost another. One end of the pool on which he was fishing was shallow, and there we could see dozens of salmon lying on the gravelly bottom; every now and again one of them would fling itself out of the water to drop back with a loud splash.

We again paddled on, winding our way through a thick forest of birch, spruce, and pine, standing up dead and grey, having been stricken some years ago by the fire fiend. After passing through this the river widens out into the first seal pond; this is dotted with islands, and a goodly array of rocks how above the water. A narrow channel divides the first seal pond from the second. We chased a young great northern diver in this pond, for some time, but these expert divers are not often caught, and this one was no exception to the rule.

On entering the river again we had swift water to paddle against for some distance. Salmon were rising ahead of us all the time, but we did not halt until we arrived at Tea Pond Steady; here the river quietsens down for several hundred yards, and is a grand place for salmon and big trout. After getting our rods out H. soon hooked a largish fish, which after a few rushes and jumps broke away. Just before he lost it I hooked one, and after a short fight landed it; then H. got another, which also came to hand, I lost two more fish, and H. landed a 3 lb. trout, a beautifully shaped cock fish.

We again embarked, and after paddling through Tea Pond entered the first Birch Lake. Birch Lakes run approximately east and west, and consist of three lakes about eighteen miles long by one mile wide; they are situated in a magnificent valley, the hills on either side rising from the water's edge, the slopes being clad with pine, spruce, fir, larch, and birch. No lumbermen have ever disturbed this solitude.

The wind being fresh, enjoying the scenery and sunshine; in fact, I was sorry when we eventually came to the end of the lakes. Here we pitched camp at the mouth of Sheffield Brook. We had a glorious feed of salmon; after which, whilst H. fished at the mouth of the brook, I salted the ones we had caught on the way up. H. landed one grise and five trout, the latter averaging 2 lb. each.

Next day was hot and sunny, but a stiff west wind was blowing; we spread our blankets on the shingle out of the wind and basked in the sun, keeping a sharp look-out along the shores of the lake all the time in hopes of seeing bear or caribou, and during the afternoon H. spotted a young stag walking along the water's edge over on the other side of the lake. We put off in a canoe, but before we got near he took to the woods, and we saw him no more. The wind dropped about 6 p.m., so we packed up and started back along the lake, and had not gone far when some geese honked off in the distance; we ceased paddling and waited. In a few seconds three geese come over the trees and were close over H. before they noticed him. Making the best of this error on their part he pulled down a right and left; the third bird, giving me a long chance, was winged by a B.B. shot and flopped into the lake, where after a good chase we managed to catch him. It was dark by the time we reached the foot of Mount Seemore, and we had some difficulty in locating the camping place, but found it eventually, and after getting things fixed we had a grand banquet by the light of a roaring camp fire; we turned into our sleeping bags feeling at peace with all the world, and knew nothing more until dawn unclosed our eyes. Owls may have glared at us sleeping there; but we reck'd not of them; we were, as H. says, "using the sleep which is only to be found in the silent places."

We woke to view a gorgeous sunrise, which painted the hilltops a beautiful pink; an early rising osprey was wheeling on powerful pinions over the mirror-like lake, whilst a great northern diver woke the echoes with his weird chuckling laugh.

After breakfast we decided to climb up Mount Seemore, and from that elevated position get a general idea of the surrounding country. Seemore is steep, but forest fires have cleared off the timber and made the ascent quite easy, and we were soon on the highest point enjoying a magnificent view over miles and miles of wild country. Away to the southwest lay Grand Lake, looking huge and silvery, backed by its fringe of hills; to the west was Sandy Lake, less huge but very beautiful; to the east was the sea in Notre Dame Bay, whilst the country in our immediate vicinity was dotted with smaller lakes, marshes, hills, and forest. On a rocky peak not more than half a mile away from us was a doe caribou standing out bold and distinct against the clear sky. Near to us was a beautiful little lake full of limpid water, through which the rocks at the bottom could be clearly seen, although they were fully 15 ft. below the surface, numbers of small trout were swimming about. We put up two good strong broods of grouse from a patch of stunted spruce growing close to the edge of the lake.

It was about 1 p.m. when we got back to camp. After eating lunch we packed up and started down stream again, and had just entered the second Birch Lake when H. spotted a caribou coming along the shore towards us. We drew close in and waited; the caribou was walking just in the shallow water, and was making considerable noise splashing along with its large hoofs. I noticed that it held its nose right on the surface of the water, and the motion of its feet splashed it every time it took a step. I fancy caribou are in the habit of doing this in order to prevent in a measure the green-eyed caribou fly from getting into their nostrils. The animal came up to within 30 yards of us, when H. made the surrounding woods and hills roar and echo to the boom of the 45.90 Winchester; the caribou simply curled up dead on the spot. It did not take long to skin and joint the beast, and we were soon under way again, and paddled on to Tea Pond Steady, where we landed and pitched camp for the night. Whilst H. cooked tea I gathered about a gallon of fruit; blueberries, dewberries, and Indian pears were growing in profusion, and we had a grand dessert to follow a sumptuous meal of salmon and wild goose. Several ducks and mergansers went humming past as we were sitting there, and tracks howed where a bear had been berry picking since we were here last. After tea we fished just in front of the tent, getting two salmon and a large trout.

The following morning we packed up and started home. On our way down the river we halted, and whilst H. fished I opened some freshwater muscles in hopes of finding a valuable pearl, but only got one poor specimen. During this short halt H. landed three salmon. We got as far as Little Deer Lake that evening, where we camped, and from there to the motor boat next morning did not take long, as we had the rapids to help us on our way. Once on board the motor, with the engine puffing away, the banks of the river seemed to fairly slide past, and we arrived at the Bungalow safe and sound, with a bountiful supply of fish, flesh, and fowl.—J. R. Whitaker, in Field.

CAPERCAILLIE IN A RUSSIAN FOREST

Although the idea of shooting birds during the breeding season was repugnant to me, I accepted an invitation to spend the month of April in a Russian forest for the purpose of shooting capercaillie. Having arrived at the town which was nearest to the shooting, we found ourselves obliged to travel the last thirty miles upon rough ponies, for the roads were impassable for vehicles of any kind, even sledges being unable to get through the compound of mud, slush, and snow which formed what was called the road. Mile after mile we crawled along, the track seeming to get worse as we penetrated into the heart of the forest, the jolting of the ponies becoming at last almost unbearable, as they floundered painfully along. At length, just as I had begun to think I could stand it no longer, we sighted the shooting box, hidden away in a dense clump of pine trees. Having reached our destination, I insisted upon at least one night of unbroken sleep to make up for the horrors of the route, but it was decided that upon the second night we should make our first excursion after capercaillie, which were said to abound there, for the nights were, as our host said, perfect for the sport, being neither moonlight nor yet pitch-black, nor were they too cold.

Accordingly upon the following evening we started, with two wild-looking keepers, for the part of the forest where a nightly "tok", or tournament, of the birds was held, and where we had to take up our positions before eleven o'clock, since the birds would begin their challenging at the first streak of dawn. After several hours' struggling we reached a small open space, where a huge fire had been pre-erected, round which we settled ourselves to get in an hour or two of sleep before the start was made.

After what seemed to me only a few minutes' rest we were roused, and had to set forth. How the keepers found their way in the blackness of the night I cannot imagine; but they went slowly forward, through puddles of half-melted snow and deep mud, along the tracks towards a part of the forest where the tournaments took place. All the way they were evidently listening intently, and at last, before I could detect the faintest streak of dawn, one of the keepers touched my arm. I listened intently, at first I could hear nothing, but eventually I heard the faint "tok" of the male capercaillie in the distance, which sounded like two pieces of wood being struck together, and almost immediately afterwards this was repeated. The bird which uttered the sound was perched upon the upper branch of a tall pine tree, and was challenging, and presently an answering challenge was heard. The Finn who accompanied us signed to me to follow, and I proceeded accordingly. When a capercaillie has challenged several times, his tail spreads out fanwise, he lowers his wings and head, moving the latter from side to side, during which moment he utters a trill like that of a linnet, and it is during this utterance that one is able to surprise the bird, for during those few moments a rush of blood to his head renders him temporarily deaf and blind. It is at such time that the advance is made, but must not be continued for an instant after the trill is ended, or the bird will take alarm. We advanced, therefore, cautiously step by step, never more than nine or ten paces being made at a time, and sometimes it was necessary to remain for some minutes half frozen in a deep, snowy pool waiting for the next trill to begin; but at last patience was rewarded, and right above me, as I stood under the tall pine, I



The Sportsman's Calendar

FEBRUARY

Sports for the Month—For the angler: Grilse and Spring Salmon. For the shooter: Ducks and Geese.

In Season—Ducks, geese, brant, snipe; grilse, salmon, steelheads in tidal water.

February 28 the last day of the season for shooting ducks or snipe; also the last day on which it is lawful to sell wild geese.

could see a black patch, which I knew was the capercaillie. I fired at once, and down he came tumbling to the ground.

At first I thought that the sound of the loud report would startle the rest of the birds, but it was not so. From tree after tree came the sounds of capercaillie challenging each other, for this "tok" was a specially good one, and the birds abounded here. I went from tree to tree in the faint dawn, always advancing in the same way, guided by the Finn, who could find his way between the trees and amongst the dense undergrowth, where we knew the hens were hiding and listening to the males above.

Before daylight came we had secured several fine birds, and then I would shoot no more. It was pleasure enough to watch these fine birds as the light began to fall upon their glossy plumage, which shone gold and green under its rays; indeed, in their native haunts and in all the glory of their spring plumage they look very different from the birds which present so draggled an appearance when hanging outside a poulterer's stall.

As the light in the forest became stronger the birds became more wary. The trill was not so often uttered, and their senses became more acute; indeed, when they take alarm it is difficult to find them again, for they retire to the densest covert, and are seen no more. In Russia, where they abound, they thrive and multiply in the trackless pine forests, and their numbers are only to be kept down by shooting the old cocks in the springtime.

Only once did I surprise a number of these birds in the daytime, and this was during autumn. I was wandering over one of their favorite feeding grounds when I came across what must have been two covets of them, and as they rose with an immense whirring and flapping of wings the air seemed filled with them. The "tok" we witnessed must have been an unusually large one, for after it had well begun the drumming was incessant, and the sound proceeded from several trees at once; indeed, in the forests of Northern Russia shooting might take place night after night without causing any sensible diminution of their numbers. Nor would it be difficult to secure a heavy bag upon a favorable night, if one were willing to endure intense cold and some discomfort.—W. L. Fuxley in Field.

REFUSED TO ANSWER

A colored woman in an American city presented herself the other day in an Equal Suffrage state at the place of registration to qualify for the casting of her vote at the next municipal election.

"With what political party do you affiliate?" inquired the clerk of the unaccustomed applicant, using the prescribed formula.

The dusky "lady" blushed, all coyness and confusion. "Is I 'bleeged to answer that there question?"

"Certainly; the law requires it." "Then," retreating in dismay, "I don't believe I'll vote, case I'd hate to have to mention the party's name. He's one of the nicest gent'muns in town."

THE OPEN ROAD

The road is open, the year is new;
The sun is in its place on high;
There's work for hopeful men to do,
There still are honors for the few,
And standards to be measured by;
The highest peaks remain
Untrodden still;
For heart and brain
And strength and skill
The best rewards are waiting yet;
The sweetest songs are still unsung;
The open road is wide ahead,
The past, with its mildewed regret,
Is dead—
The year is young.

Nothing More Refreshing Than a Good Cup of Tea When Tired. Tea Daintily Served in Our Tea Room, Third Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Our Stock of Stoves, Ranges and Heaters Is the Most Comprehensive in the City. Prices the Lowest

Lowest Prices Consistent With High Quality Is the Paramount Feature of the Spencer Furniture Sale

White Enamelled Beds

AT \$2.90—Size 4 ft. 0 in. only left. These are very strongly made and well finished. Regular price is \$3.90.
AT \$3.90—A very fine bed, indeed, well finished with brass caps and knobs.
AT \$4.90—Only a few left at this price. These are \$5.50 in the usual way, and at this price will be quickly sold.

Also a very large range of other beds in various designs, single and full size, at prices \$5.25 up to **\$15.00**

Two only, Brass Beds, full size. These are in bright finish, well made and very strong, 2 inch continuous posts. Regular \$29.75. February Sale Price **\$25.75**

Pillows, in great variety, range in price from, per pair, \$7.50, \$5.50 to **\$1.00**

Mattresses at Saving Prices

This is a leading line in Mattresses, 4 ft. 6 in. only, in good strong ticking, excelsior with cotton top. Regular \$2.75. Saturday only **\$2.00**

AT \$3.90—We are offering the soundest Mattress that it is possible to purchase at this price. Covered in very strong, hard wearing tick, filled cotton top, bottom, sides and ends, tufted all round. These mattresses are a great bargain, as in the regular way we retail them at \$4.75.

AT \$4.50—We have another make better quality filling, and stronger ticks, and one which gives every comfort.

AT \$5.50—We are selling during February only, a Mattress that is equal to any to be bought at double the price. These are made of good cotton felt and are built in layers, not stuffed, so that they never go lumpy. Are covered in a very pleasing style, of ticking which is hard wearing, now this is a mattress greatly sought after and at this figure should appeal to all classes.

Dining Chairs in Suites

Suites of Dining Chairs at unheard-of prices, comprising 1 arm and 6 side chairs. Made of strong hard wood frames, finished in Early English style. February Sale Price **\$10.75**

Two Suites Only, in the golden oak and Early English finish. These are indeed a big bargain. February Sale Price **\$12.75**

Four Suites, in solid oak frames, finished in Early English, with leather seats, 5 side and 1 arm chair, and at the price we are offering these suites at they should be cleared at once. Regular \$22.40. February Sale Price **\$16.75**

Dining Tables at \$15.75 and \$19.75

Extension Tables, in solid golden oak. Strongly made and in the very best finish, equal to any tables at \$40.00. Regular \$19.75. Sale **\$15.75**

Another line, but better quality, square tops, heavy legs, solid oak, golden finish. These are the finest dining tables we have ever offered, and are a great bargain. February Sale Price **\$19.75**

Also a large and varied stock of Extension Tables, ranging in price from \$46.00 to **\$23.50**

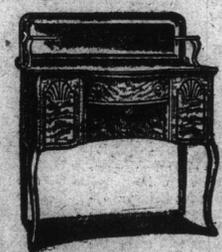
Couches at \$14.75 and \$15.75

Two only, Couches, 1 upholstered in a pretty floral cream ground tapestry of very fine quality, 1 in blue tapestry of most durable quality. These couches are a real bargain. Regular \$23.00. February Sale Price **\$14.75**

Two only, Wardrobe Couches, 1 in heavy tapestry, 1 in cream ground, 1 in blue of very effective designs and colorings. These are useful in morning or bedroom. Regular \$24.00. February Sale Price **\$15.75**

Buffets at \$17.75

Five only, Buffets, in solid golden oak, with British bevelled plate mirror, 12 x 30 in. Size of case 14 in. x 40 in. 2 plate drawers, body of case fitted with full length cupboard, door with leaded glass. February Sale Price **\$17.75**



Nearly everybody wants good furniture attractively and substantially put together, but they also wish to get this class of furniture at as low a price as possible. These are the predominating features of this sale. The Spencer way of merchandising enables you to buy the Best at the Lowest Price. The Big Store's constant aim is that of betterment. If you are contemplating purchasing furniture, come in, and we will demonstrate that this store Serves You Best.

Dresser and Stands at \$7.25 to \$8.75

Dressers, surfaced oak, golden, 3 long drawers, brass handles, bevelled plate mirror. February Sale Price **\$7.25**

Washstands to match, fitted 1 drawer and cupboard **\$3.25**

Dressers, golden surfaced oak, 3 long drawers, brass handles, oval mirror, bevelled plate. Price **\$8.75**

Washstands to match, fitted 2 drawers and cupboard **\$3.25**



3-Piece Parlor Suite, \$19.75

Comprising Settee and 2 Arm Chairs, in mahogany, hardwood frames, strongly made, upholstered seats, in very handsome, strong-wearing tapestry. Regular \$27.00. February Sale Price **\$19.75**

\$14 Rocking Chair for \$9.75

One only left, Rocking Chair, in strong mahogany hardwood frame, very comfortable spring seat, upholstered in green plush. Regular \$14.00. February Sale Price **\$9.75**

Three Specials in Dress Dept. for Friday

500 yards Panama Suitings, in all the leading shades, wisteria, rose, taupe, moss, myrtle, navy, brown, grey, tan, electric greens and black. 40 inches wide. Per yard **40c**

Fancy Serge, invisible stripe, in all the newest colors. A nice weight for skirts and misses', children's dresses. 42 inches wide. Yard **85c**

Navy Blue Serges, warranted fast colors. Very special value. 42 inches wide. Per yard **50c**

Friday Morning Sale Ladies' Golf Jackets

Ladies' Golf Jackets, of fine imported worsted yarn, in fancy raised stitch. Has plain double edge around neck and down front, finished with belt. Plain colors, grey, cardinal, green, navy, black, and white. Regular \$3.75. Price now **\$2.75**

Velvet Pile Rugs

These Rugs are the latest productions, and comprise the very best designs and colorings, which are in endless variety, and will suit any scheme of decoration.

Size 2 1/4 x 3. Price **\$19.50**

Size 3 x 3. Price **\$26.75**

Size 3 x 3 1/2. Price **\$28.75**

Size 3 x 4. Price **\$32.75**

Size 3 1/2 x 4. Price **\$43.75**

Table Covers, \$2.75

Table Covers, in green and gold, and red and gold, 2 yards square, fringed all round. Good heavy tapestry. Regular \$3.50. Sale Price **\$2.75**

Five only, Table Covers, 2 tone blues and green. Size 2 x 2 1/2. Regular \$2.50. Sale Price **\$2.25**

3,000 Yards. Fine Embroideries and Insertions Go on Sale, Friday, at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c

Dainty designs, extra fine quality coupled with these remarkably low prices, will most assuredly clear these goods out Friday. This assortment was bought by us in Switzerland at practically our own price, the widths vary from 2 1/2 to 18 inches in lengths of 2 1/2 to 6 yards, there is enough different designs to please everybody, and what is more appropriate for a good corset cover or skirt? Friday you may have your choice at—

5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, and 25c per Yard

Golden Oak Bureau at \$18.75

Three only, Golden Oak Bureau, fine bevelled plate mirror, 2 small drawers with swell front, 2 long drawers. These are well made and in the very best finish. **\$18.75**



Bureau, Feb. Sale, \$16.75

Two only, Mahogany Bureau, cheval plate mirror, 2 drawers, swell front. February Sale Price **\$16.75**

Mahogany Bureaux, \$26.75

Two only, Mahogany Bureaux, 2 small drawers, 1 long drawer, fitted with very fine oval mirror, bevelled plate. Regular \$35.00. February Sale Price **\$26.75**

Dreams of Luxury Come True. Rugs and Carpets at Feb. Sale Prices. Another New Carpet Shipment Just in

Just received, another carload of Carpets in all makes, Tapestry, Brussels, Velvet Pile and Axminsters. This forms one of the largest and finest collections ever shown in Victoria, and for the benefit of our patrons a large portion of these splendid carpets will go on sale next Friday.

\$2.50 Hearth Rugs, for \$1.90

10 only, Hearth Rugs, good thick make for very hard wear. Various designs and colorings. Regular \$2.50. Sale Price **\$1.90**

Hearth Rugs at \$3.15

22 only, in larger size, floral and Persian designs, choice colorings. Regular \$3.75. Sale Price **\$3.15**

Brussels Rugs

In a large variety of designs and colorings, suitable for dining-room, bedroom, smoke room. Size 3 x 3. \$17.50, \$16.75, \$15.50, \$14.75, \$13.75, \$12.75, \$11.75, \$10.75, \$9.75, \$8.75, \$7.75, \$6.75, \$5.75, \$4.75, \$3.75, \$2.75, \$1.75, \$0.75

Velvet Carpet Rug, \$37.50

One only Thick Heavy Velvet Pile Rug, size 3 yds. x 3 1/2 yds., in very rich Oriental design and colorings, beautiful to walk upon. Price **\$37.50**

Axminster Rugs, \$27.50

Only a Few More Left, size 2 1/2 yds. x 3 yds., in Persian and floral designs. Colorings are very suitable for drawing and dining room. Regular \$30.00. Sale Price **\$22.50**

Size 3 x 3. Regular \$36.00. Sale Price **\$27.50**

Brussels Stair Carpets, 90c

27 inches wide, in every style of coloring and design, floral and Oriental effects, in crimson, greens and fawn grounds. Per yard, \$1.50, \$1.40, \$1.25 and **90c**

Brussels Carpets, Made and Laid, 95c

Brussels Carpets—Only a few lengths remain in fine make of Brussels carpets. Some have borders to match, in very good designs, choicely colored, in pretty greens, fawns and crimsons. Regular \$1.25, \$1.50. Made and laid, February Sale **95c**

Stair Carpets in a Large and Varied Assortment

Tapestry Stair Carpet— 22 1/2 inches wide, in very pleasing designs and colorings, suitable for hard wear. Per yard **50c**

27 inches wide, in rich crimson and greens, centre with chintz colorings in the borders. Per yard **60c**

27 inches wide, higher grade make. Per yard **65c**

Most Charming Are the New Modes in Ready-to-Wear Hats

All the glory of spring is being reflected in our Millinery Department these days. Although the showing is not an extensively large one, yet it conveys to you what the new styles will be for the coming season. Decidedly smart shapes in straw effects, very prettily trimmed with feathers and wings, are now being shown. There is a hat to suit every face and every purse, no matter how modest your means may be. This season we are showing a splendid assortment at \$5.00, but we have many others at still less prices. Come in and see them.

ORE SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATIONS

Prussian Cities Likely to Be Scenes of Further Conflicts Between Crowds and Police Forces Today

MINISTER ORDERS RIOT PHOTOGRAPHS

German Chancellor Questioned by Socialists in Regard to His Anti-Suffrage Speech in Prussian Diet

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Further demonstrations against the Prussian suffrage bill will be held tomorrow in a number of cities throughout Prussia. The minister has ordered police officers to take photographs of street riots in the future, for evidence in criminal proceedings.

Today's session of the Reichstag opened with a stirring scene, growing out of an interpellation by the Socialists, asking Chancellor Von Bethman Hollweg what had induced him, in his Prussian suffrage speech in the Diet, to attack universal suffrage as guaranteed by the imperial constitution.

Dr. Franke, Socialist member, referring to the chancellor's remark that a democratic franchise exercised an evil and degenerating influence upon political morals, inquired whether the Reichstag was willing to sustain a criticism of universal suffrage from the chancellor. He asked whether he declared that an evil and degenerating influence.

Dr. Franke's comment caused an uproar on the right of the Chamber, whence came many calls demanding that the speaker be brought to order.

Vice-President Schan finally called Chancellor Von Bethman Hollweg to order, and the speaker resumed his address on the part of the Socialists.

Chancellor Von Bethman Hollweg accepted the interpellation and declared the house that the universal suffrage of the Empire was secured from any attacks by the imperial government or the Bundesrath.

Herr Geier, a Clerical member, pointed out the contact between Von Bethman Hollweg as a member of the Empire and Von Bethman Hollweg as Prussian minister-president.

Deputy Leberg, a Socialist member, referred to the recent street demonstrations and said that the Socialists meant to continue the protest. He declared that they were not to blame for the riots at Halle, Neumunster and Frankfurt, but that the police were responsible, because they had interfered with peaceable crowds.

ALBERTA OATS

Shipment of Prairie Grain to Ontario for Milling Purposes—Product Much in Demand.

CALGARY, Feb. 19.—The first shipment of Alberta oats to Ontario for milling purposes was made yesterday. The shipment consists of 10,000 bushels of best oats, which averaged 40 pounds to the bushel. The variety is American Banner, and the major portion of the shipment was secured in the vicinity of Langdon in Bow Valley.

The oats secured there weighed 48 pounds to the bushel and averaged 80 bushels to the acre. The weight of the oats was so exceptional the eastern buyers insisted that the same variety be clipped, because they were from this district are as they were from the ground. St. John, N. B., Montreal and Quebec are heavy buyers of the grade of oats grown here.

Practically all oats shipped east for feed purposes were secured at Langdon. Inquiry among grain men develops the fact that Boston grain men, who have hitherto secured their oats from Ontario, have finally abandoned Ontario in favor of Alberta, and this as a result of samples sent east only a short time ago. Large shipments of oats now are being sent direct from Calgary to Boston.

Cambridge Beat Oxford

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Cambridge defeated Oxford by 2 goals to 1 in the annual association football match played at Queen's Club this afternoon. The annual rugby match between the two universities was played last December, and was won by Oxford.

Renfrew Wins

MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—Renfrew defeated Les Canadiens tonight at the Jubilee rink before a small audience. The game was a good exhibition of hockey, and the Canadians had the best of first half. Score at half time, four to three in the former's favor. In second half Renfrew had a little the better of play, and won out by a score of 8 to 6.

Propose Statue to Champlain

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The life of the Champlain tercentenary commission, which last year conducted the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain, is extended in a bill introduced by Senator Emerson. The bill directs the commission to expend any funds remaining of its appropriation, as well as private contributions received for the erection, in co-operation with the United States government, Vermont, Canada and the province of Quebec, of a permanent memorial statue to Champlain in the Lake Champlain Valley.