

WELSH MINERS CHIEF OBSTACLE

General Opinion is that Settlement of Coal Mine Trouble Can be Secured Only in English Fields

ACTIVE EFFORTS BY GOVERNMENT

Proposals Made to Owners and Miners Supposed to Include Adoption of Minimum Wage and Output

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Chronicle, the government organ, confirms the report that Premier Asquith has submitted important proposals to the mine owners and the miners' committee, requesting them to discuss their replies by Tuesday. The nature of the proposals is a secret.

The Morning Leader believes the ministers are trying to secure an agreement on the lines of least resistance, namely, a minimum wage and minimum output, and says it hopes for much from the fact that Premier Asquith, Chancellor Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey are actively bending their efforts in favor of peace.

The general opinion of the morning papers is that the attitude of the miners in Wales is the most threatening factor against a solution of the difficulty, and the only hope is in effort to secure a settlement in the English coal fields on the basis of a minimum wage, leaving the Welsh miners to strike alone.

The Lord Mayor of London will convene a conference of all the mine owners tomorrow. They will consider the best methods of preventing the strike. According to the Daily Telegraph Premier Asquith at the conference at the foreign office yesterday proposed:

First—A postponement of the date of operation of the strike petition.

Second—That the mine owners should admit the principle of a minimum wage.

Third—That negotiations should ensue to settle the amount of the minimum wage.

The miners offered no substantial objections to the proposals. Some of the owners concerned, however, the South Wales owners refused to listen to the request for a postponement on the ground that it would only result in further disorganization of trade.

France is Concerned

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The gravest apprehensions are felt throughout France in regard to the threatened national coal strike in England, as France gets more than half its coal from that country. The stock here is low and a national strike in Great Britain would halt many French industries.

Finnish Pilots Strike

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 24.—In consequence of the confirmation by the Emperor of Russia of the bill subordinating the pilot service of Finland to the ministry of marine, all the Finnish pilots have resigned. Twenty-five provincial pilots are now detained at the police station here, where they are being subjected to an investigation. This fact has caused many pilots, who hitherto had hesitated, to join the strike which is causing greater embarrassment to local coasting shipping than to foreign vessels.

New Ontario's Wants

TORONTO, Feb. 24.—The Associated boards of trade passed a resolution urging the Ontario government to appoint at the present session a commission to discover the most advantageous policy for the settlement of New Ontario, and made these suggestions: "Construction of adequate roads; the clearing of land for the settlers; the preparation of ready-made farms; provision of land to settlers, opening of office to assist interested settlers; permitting of the settlers' duties to be performed by the locator, not a resident settler; the promotion of education by agricultural and model farms; lecture courses and like methods; aggressive advertising campaign for New Ontario; the securing of a ready market for their pulp wood."

Fight Over Freight Rates

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Argument was begun today before the supreme court by attorneys for Spokane, Wash., and other inter-mountain cities to obtain a final judicial ruling on the order of the inter-state commerce commission granting to those cities freight rates lower than are granted to Pacific coast points on shipments from the east. The arguments marked the closing phase of a fight that has now lasted more than twenty years. The court will hear further arguments on Monday.

Oriental Students

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Fuh Mao Sah, nephew of Admiral Sah Chen Ping, who commanded the Imperial fleet at the battle of Hankow, and Sarbeh Kumar Ghosh, an Indian prince and writer of international note, arrived today on the liner Siberia. Both have come to America to study social, political and industrial conditions. Fuh, who occupies a position in the republican government under Yuan Shi Kai, said that his uncle, the admiral, had gone over to the republicans.

SALARY INCREASE

Minister of Customs Gives Notice of Substantial Advance in Case of Several Classes of Officers

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, has given notice of a substantial increase in salary to customs officers.

A person who has served seven years as chief clerk in the outside service may be appointed senior chief clerk at a salary of from \$2200 to \$2800 per annum. After three years service a clerk in the outside service may become a senior at from \$1200 to \$1800. Other increases provided for are:

Schedule B collectors, \$1000 to \$3400; chief inspectors, \$2200 to \$4600; port inspectors, \$2000 to \$3000; assistant inspectors, \$1800 to \$2000; chief clerks, \$1200 to \$2200; senior chief clerks, \$2200 to \$2800; surveyors, \$1200 to \$2800; landing waiters, etc., \$1200 to \$1600; Dominion appraisers, \$2000 to \$2600; appraisers, \$1200 to \$2000; assistant appraisers, \$800 to \$1800; gaugers, \$500 to \$1000. Other classes: Senior clerks, \$1200 to \$1800; clerks, \$400 to \$1200; examining officers \$100 to \$1000. Packers and messengers, \$400 to \$800.

Lord Strathcona

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Reports from the bedside of Lord Strathcona say that he is fairly comfortable. King George and the Duke of Argyll are making enquiries regarding his condition.

Eschequer Court

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—The question of appointing an assistant judge to the eschequer court is under consideration. The new judge, it is understood, would be qualified to speak French as well as English.

BISHOP ROPER CONSECRATED

Began Episcopate in Columbia Diocese Yesterday Following Impressive Ceremonies in Christ Church Cathedral

The consecration of Rev. Dr. John Charles Roper to the bishopric of Columbia took place yesterday morning in Christ Church Cathedral, being the first consecration of a Bishop of Columbia in his own cathedral church. His grace the Primate of All Canada officiated, assisted by seven bishops—Bishop de Fenciler of New Westminster; Bishop Du Vernet, of Caledonia; Bishop Hard of Qu'Appelle; Bishop Keaton, of Olympia; Bishop Scadding, of Oregon; Bishop Paddock, of Eastern Oregon; and Bishop Rowe, of Alaska; and a large number of clergy from different parts of the diocese of Columbia, and from the mainline dioceses. The solemn and impressive ceremony which was invested with all the dignity and beauty that the Anglican Church brings to such occasions, was watched by probably the largest congregation that has ever assembled within the walls of the old cathedral.

Shortly after 10:30 o'clock the long procession of clergy and choir came from the vestry headed by a chorister bearing the processional cross. As they filed down the aisle the strains of Jenner's hymn, "Jesus, Thou Hast Will'd It," filled the sacred building. Following the clergy came the two cathedral churchwardens, Mr. Arthur Crane and Mr. Alexis Martin, carrying their wands, preceding the bishop-elect, who walked alone, in violet cassock and white surplice, followed by his chaplains, Rev. Canon Silva White of Nanaimo and Rev. C. A. Scager of Vernon. After them walked Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Mr. Lindley Crease, chancellor of the diocese, Ven. Archdeacon Pentecost, Ven. Archdeacon Pender and the other visiting bishops, the Very Rev. the Dean of Columbia and the Primate of All Canada, who was attended by Rev. C. R. Little.

As they advanced up the main aisle the clergy formed into two lines between the bishop-elect, the bishop-elect and the primate passed up the steps to take their seats in the chancel.

Order of Communion

The Order of Holy Communion was then proceeded with, the Archbishop acting as celebrant. Right Rev. the Bishop of Olympia, co-celebrant, and Bishop of New Westminster as gospel-ler. The sermon was preached by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, whose earnest words made a deep impression on the minds of his hearers.

He took as his text, Acts 6, verse 4, "We will give ourselves continually to prayer and the ministry of the Word."

They were met together on this the fifty-third anniversary of the consecration of George Hills, first Bishop of Columbia. In order to consummate their work of Nov. 23 last when under God's guidance they had elected a new bishop, and as surely as St. Matthias was chosen under God's guidance, so had He guided them in their choice of this their brother to be their father in God and chief shepherd of the diocese. He had then said that the methods they had employed at the election had been cumbersome and unsatisfactory, but he did not know what procedure could have been better than that taken by the two orders. They went about their duty with the distinct realization that they were acting as agents of the Holy Spirit, and they were all fully impressed with the conviction that they must see to it that no lack of scrupulous intent, no slipshodness, no expediency, no shirk-

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EXPORT GRAIN VIA PACIFIC

Operators in Prairie Country Now Moving for New Remedy for Congestion of Railway Traffic

RELIEF TO COME FROM COAST ROUTE

Leading Merchant of Winnipeg Leaves for Vancouver to Look Into Question of Facilities

WINNIPEG, Feb. 24.—Hugh Patterson, leading grain operator here, and member of the grain exchange, left for Vancouver yesterday to make a preliminary survey of the situation there, in view of the strong probabilities that the greater part of the western Canadian wheat crop must be in the future moved out of the country by way of the Pacific coast seaports.

Grain men here have come to the conclusion after this year's experience of the railway failure to adequately handle the transport for last year's grain crop by the usual route, and are now taking steps to secure connections and ascertain what facilities will be necessary in connection with the grain traffic from the Pacific through the Pacific coast ports. The C. N. R. and C. P. lines through the mountains on easy grades will, it is said, eliminate the difficulties that have heretofore barred the way, western grain being shipped to markets of consumption by way of the Pacific.

Will Go to England

TORONTO, Feb. 24.—A largely attended luncheon, tendered by the Tobacco and Trade in Ontario, decided to board of trade in Ontario, decided to take a trip to England early in May next in a body.

Camorrist Trial

VITERBO, Italy, Feb. 24.—Signor Santoro, the crown prosecutor, continued his address today at the Camorrist trial. He defined the Camorra as one of the most terrible criminal associations in the world, and reviewed the evidence submitted during the last 11 months to show that the prisoners were affiliated with the organization.

STOLEN GOLD
IS RECOVERED

Confession Obtained from One of Party Who Robbed Strong Room of Steamer Humboldt in 1910

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS OF BULLION FOUND

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 24.—Governor Oswald West made known tonight that he had obtained a full confession from one of the men implicated in the robbery of the steamer Humboldt, from which in September, 1910, was stolen \$75,000 worth of gold bullion. Twenty-five pounds of the bullion has been recovered and brought to Salem today, and is now in the hands of the governor.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24.—The steamer Humboldt's strong room was robbed today, the vessel was proceeding from Skagway, Alaska, to Seattle. The stolen bullion was a portion of a shipment of \$175,000 from the Washington and Alaskan Bank of Fairbanks to the Dexter Horton National bank at Seattle. When the steamer reached Seattle it was discovered that three of the wooden strong boxes had been stolen and substituted for the stolen gold. The bullion had been shipped to Seattle in care of the Alaska Pacific Express Co.

Victor's Masquerade

OAKLAND, Feb. 24.—"Mina Cosette de Truis," heralded as the "Wonderful French Aviatrix of Pan," dashed through the air in a fashionable gown above a rapturous crowd at Oakland aviation meet today, performing thrilling aerial feats. After descending, a rival aviatrix tore off "Mrs. de Truis" wig and veil, revealing the painted face of Lincoln Beachey. With silk skirts fluttering in a 40-mile gale, and plumed with straining at a long pink chiffon veil which anchored it to his head, Beachey sped around the field, now and then shaking a herringbone slipper at the astonished crowd. Finally, rising to a height of 5000 feet, he shut off his engine and swooped down at an unbroken angle, affecting a graceful landing, then it was that Miss Blanche Scott, the real woman flyer of the meet, exposed him.

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CAPT. HARVEY'S CASE

Allowed Out on Bail on Charge of Converting Trust Funds to His Own Use

VANCOUVER, Feb. 24.—Bail of \$5000 was arranged in the police court yesterday morning under the restrictive clause of the criminal code in the case of Captain Graham Harvey, who was arrested in Vancouver the other day on information cabled from Singapore, charging him with the conversion of trust funds. A. J. Kappel, appearing for Captain Harvey, asked for bail of moderate dimensions, contending that the latter was innocent of any crime at all.

"Capt. Harvey has \$4,000 in his possession," declared Mr. Kappel, "and unless his erstwhile partners come down from their high perch and withdraw the absurd charge laid against him, they'll have to whittle for their share of the money. My client has been arrested on a false charge, and we're going to take action against the informants for malicious arrest."

Agricultural Machinery in Russia

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.—The minister of agriculture today introduced a bill in the Duma providing for the grant of 120,000 roubles (\$60,000) for the purpose of examining into the merits of agricultural machinery in Canada, England, Germany, Austria and Sweden. The bill views the uncertainty of arranging a commercial treaty with the United States to take the place of the abrogated treaty of 1827. For the same reason the ministers ask for an appropriation of 120,000 roubles for the development of the cotton plantations in Turkestan and the Caucasus.

BEIRUT, Syria, Feb. 24.—A flotilla of Italian warships bombarded this city today killing thirty inhabitants and wounding many others. They also sank several small Turkish boats anchored in the port.

Appearing off the port, the commanders of the Italian gunboat Volturno and the armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi sent to the authorities a peremptory demand for the surrender of the Turkish gunboats.

Before the provincial governor could deliver his reply or ask for time to negotiate, the cruiser opened fire. In a short time the Turkish gunboats were disabled and in a sinking condition. The customs house was greatly damaged and other buildings also suffered.

Many persons who came within the zone of the firing were slaughtered. A panic set in and the people fled towards the Lebanon hills.

Rev. Dr. Chown, General Superintendent of Methodist Church, Says It Will Carry by a Large Majority

That church union between the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches will carry by a large majority is the opinion of Rev. Dr. Chown, general superintendent of the Methodist church in Canada, who is now on a visit to this city. Dr. Chown made this statement in the course of an interview with the Colonist yesterday.

He admitted that it was likely that the opposing minority might make it inadvisable to proceed at once. However, it would open the way for a larger measure of co-operation that would prevent the possibility of overlapping. He thought that Methodists all over the Dominion were pretty generally in favor of union, and was unable to say whether the feeling was strongest in the east or in the west.

Dr. Chown came out west to dedicate a new church at Prince Rupert, the event taking place today week, and he is also here in connection with the building of the Ryerson Methodist college attached to the new provincial university at Point Grey. It was decided at the annual B. C. conference held last May that the college should be built, and it will cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000, the amount being almost entirely raised in this province. Great things have been prophesied concerning the college, but Dr. Chown on being interrogated about it simply replied that it would be well adapted for its purpose, although the details are not as yet worked out. He will meet the Vancouver Methodist ministers this week on the matter. The Ryerson college is named after Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson, who founded the public school system of Ontario and was the first superintendent of education in that province besides being an eminent Methodist minister.

started about a year ago to raise a million and a half dollars for a mission plant and extension fund and a considerable amount of the money has already been collected, although the project has suffered from the lack of men to look after it. It is anticipated, however, that the whole sum will be forthcoming in no very distant date. The provincial group of the board of temperance and moral reform will meet in Vancouver, Tuesday, and among the subjects to come up for discussion will be that of the advisability of allowing the Hindu women to join their husbands in this country.

Will Dedicate Church

Walls in the Terminal city the general superintendent will dedicate a church at Wilson Heights, Victoria. Methodists will be pleased to hear that Rev. Dr. Carman, co-general superintendent with Dr. Chown will be in Victoria in May to attend the British Columbia Annual Methodist conference and it is very sure that the "grand old man of Methodism" will be given a warm welcome. Dr. Chown leaves for Vancouver tomorrow, and after stopping at Prince Rupert returns east stopping off at Calgary to meet a co-operative committee of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in Alberta.

English by descent the general superintendent was born in Kingston, Ont. He was ordained June, 1879, and his first charge was in the province of Quebec. Since then he has gradually risen step by step, rising by rung until he now stands on the top of the ladder as far as preferment in his church is concerned.

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MANY KILLED IN BOMBARDMENT

Italian War Vessels Fire on Beirut and Slaughter Some of Its Inhabitants—Thirty Reported Dead

SEVERAL SHELLS DROP IN CITY

Governor is Given No Time to Reply to Summons to Surrender—Attacks on Other Towns Expected

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ANGRY STRIKERS BECOME RIOTOUS

Prevention of Despatch of Children from Lawrence, Mass., to Philadelphia is Cause of Trouble

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE BY POLICE

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 24.—The wailing of fourteen children of striking textile workers as they were taken from the police station to the city home drove a crowd of five hundred foreigners frantic late today, and riotous scenes followed.

The children were arrested as they were about to take a train en route for Philadelphia, and were ordered to be held at the city home until Tuesday.

This decision angered the strikers. From all directions people gathered, and as the children were led out they put up such a stubborn fight that it was necessary to call the militia from the mill district.

After a 20-minute scuffle the crowd was dispersed, and all but two children were driven away to the city farm. One triumphant father captured his two children during the confusion and succeeded in slipping away from the scene unnoticed.

Twenty-seven persons, arrested during the day's disturbances, were before Associate Justice Rowell this evening, charged with obstructing the sidewalks and other minor infractions of city ordinances. They were assessed fines ranging from \$1 to \$10. Several of the number were women.

Walter Sheppard, a wealthy philanthropist of Pittsburgh, came to Lawrence today and began the distribution of several thousand cards for free meals for children. He is having dining room quarters fitted up, and says he will feed three thousand children three meals a day as long as the strike lasts.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Governor Ross says that if any of the constitutional rights of citizens have been invaded he will take steps at once to see that no citizen is prevented from a "lawful exercise of any of his constitutional rights."

NOT SLANDER

Jury's Decision in Regard to Statements Made at Closed Meeting of Orange Lodge

VANCOUVER, Feb. 24.—Finding that the statement complained of was made at a closed meeting of the Orange lodge, and that no slander or malice was meant, a special jury brought in a verdict in favor of Thomas McDonald, the defendant in an action for damages brought by A. A. Dickson on behalf of himself and two daughters.

Plaintiff and defendants are residents of Eburne. Mr. McDonald, it appears, proposed Mr. Dickson as a member of the Orange order. He was admitted, but when he went up for advancement, the master of the Eburne lodge asked for a report upon him. It was then the plaintiff alleged that Mr. McDonald made slanderous remarks about his daughters and himself.

A. D. Taylor, K. C., who with F. W. Timm, conducted the defence, contended that there could have been no "published" slander, as the alleged statements, if made, were made at a closed session of a lodge.

Mr. Justice Murphy said that if the remark attributed to the defendant had been made there was no doubt about it being slanderous. It was simply a question as to what constituted privilege.

W. M. McKay, who appeared with C. W. O'Brien for the plaintiff, is, it is understood, considering an appeal.

Storm Blockade Lifted

TORONTO, Feb. 24.—The railway blockade created by the big snow storm has been straightened out so far as central Ontario is concerned and traffic conditions are approaching normal.

PROVINCES MAY BE REPRESENTED

Invited by Dominion Government to Send Counsel to Take Part in Marriage Law Argument

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—The provinces will be given an opportunity to assert their jurisdiction in regard to marriage when a stated case founded upon the Lancaster bill goes before the supreme court. It is said that Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., as counsel for the Dominion government, will argue that it is within the power of the parliament to enact the Lancaster bill and make it law.

Provinces may send counsel to argue the other side of the question. If they do not, the Dominion government will probably make such provision as is necessary for having the proper presentation of that side of the case. It has been pointed out here that stated case as announced today, places before the supreme court, and afterwards before the judicial committee of the privy council in the Herbert case itself, or rather the question which it involves, questions being so drawn as to cover the points upon which Judge Charbonneau was called upon to decide.

It now appears that the argument on the marriage law reference to the supreme court and the privy council will include a considerable number of lawyers, the government having decided to provide counsel to represent both sides on the questions submitted, and, as provincial rights in respect of the scope of the legislative programme are involved, it is inviting various provincial governments to appoint additional counsel to represent their provinces.

Mr. Doherty today despatched telegrams to this effect to all provincial premiers.

DECREE RATIFIED

Italian Senate Takes Final Step in Consummation of Tripartite

ROME, Feb. 24.—The senate tonight without debate unanimously ratified the decree proclaiming the annexation of Tripolitana and Cyrenaica. Scenes of great enthusiasm followed and the sitting adjourned.

The annexation bill already had passed the chamber. The sitting of the senate was made more important by the presence of the Duke of Genoa, and the Duke of Aosta, who occupied their seats as senators and were greeted by frantic applause. The Duke of Aosta thanked those assembled for the hearty reception, saying that he and his cousin desired to record their votes in favor of an achievement which was due to the will of the people, the wisdom of the ruler and the heroism of the soldiers and sailors.

On both public and secret ballots the bill passed unanimously. The president of the senate rendered special homage to the Duchess of Aosta for the part she took in caring for the wounded, and to the Duke of the Abruzzi "for valor."

Tariff in U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The tariff programme in the senate will be framed at a conference which the Democrats, the progressive Republicans and the regular Republicans are planning to hold soon after the finance committee concludes its hearings on the house steel revision bill. That will be early in March.

A kindergarten is to be established in connection with the public schools at Cranbrook.

MUST NOT FIRE ACROSS BORDER

Ultimatum Issued Yesterday by United States Government to Mexican Rebels and Federal Authorities

WILL SEND TROOPS IF NECESSARY

Former Mexican Consul in Manifesto Makes Bitter Attack on President Taft—Various Charges Offered

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Determined that no American lives shall be sacrificed as a result of fighting on the Mexican border, the United States troops along the Rio Grande were re-inforced today, and orders were given that firing into American territory must be stopped even though it be necessary to cross the boundary line to enforce compliance.

The order, the most sweeping that has been sent out from the White House in the present situation, was issued after conference between President Taft, Secretary of War Stimson and acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson. In addition to sending another regiment of infantry and three batteries of artillery to the Mexican line, orders were issued to division commanders throughout the country to hold their commands in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

The acute situation in Mexico has had the effect of putting the army in a state of preparedness, and mobilization on the Rio Grande could be effected quickly if necessary. The Mexican government, it is understood, will be advised of the intention of the United States to prevent a repetition of the casualties due to stray bullets coming across the line, which marked the fighting during the Madero revolution at several towns along the border.

A neutral zone along the border will be insisted upon in which fighting must cease. This zone, the U. S. intends to have respected, as evidenced by today's orders, were issued to division commanders throughout the country to hold their commands in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

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EL PASO, Feb. 24.—U. S. and Mexico secret service operatives and Texas Rangers, today seized a manifesto issued by Gonzalo Enrique, former Mexican consul at Brussels. The manifesto makes an attack on the president of the United States, accusing him of "being responsible for the troubles in Mexico and Latin America."

The document charges the El Paso authorities with having handed a copy over to Madero, accuses American soldiers of crossing the Rio Grande carrying in arms and ammunition to Pasquero Orozco, and continued:

"There have been so many bad acts in Mexico caused by your great efforts at expansion and domination, that it would be a crime of less patriots to suffer them in silence longer. You have created, fomented and consummated the revolution which placed in power the traitor who is giving you our territory. Your troops have invaded our territory. In the name of the Monroe doctrine you put at half mast the flags of your sister republics. You appropriated Hawaii, you took the Panama canal zone. The Cubans did not blow up the Maine. Spain did not. Wall street did with its imperialism. This crime was called 'William McKinley' and he paid the penalty by a bullet of 'Coloquio'."

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"In El Paso and Douglas there were Americans killed, but you made no protest then or now, because they were killed by revolutionists who came to attack frontier towns."

"While you were writing to the government of Madero, saying that the United States had nothing but the best feelings for Mexico, you were sending to the front 20,000 armed men and providing their officers with maps of Mexico."

School of Instruction

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—Establishment of a provincial school of instruction for infantry is authorized to be held at New Westminster on a date to be fixed.

Deaths in Winthrop

WINNIPEG, Feb. 24.—Among today's deaths were Walter Garland, a young barrister, formerly of Portage la Prairie; Robert Foley, homestead inspector; Alex. Stuart, son of Jas. Stuart, of the Stuart Electric Co.

Mr. Roosevelt in Boston

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Back Bay station was packed with a jostling cheering crowd today when Theodore Roosevelt stepped from the train from New York for his four day's stay in Boston. Colonel Roosevelt doffed his hat and bowed as he worked his way through the jam to the auto in which he was conveyed to the home of Edward Brandegee in Brookline. In response to all inquiries he sent word that he would not talk place with anyone during his stay at the Brandegee home, and would see no one except personal friends.

SENIOR SENATOR PASSES AWAY

Hon. William Miller, Last Survivor of Those Appointed by Proclamation in 1867, Dies at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—Hon. Wm. Miller, last of the senators appointed by the royal proclamation in 1867, died here this afternoon.

At the wish of the deceased, he will be buried at Antigonish, N. S., his birthplace. His age was 78.

BISHOP ROPER CONSECRATED

ing of responsibility, no unworthiness of motive should thwart God's purpose. So, lead by His guidance, they had proceeded to the choice of him whom they were going to consecrate that day.

The office was one of high dignity and great responsibility, and their bishop-elect was fully conscious of the same.

Apoptos' Successors The bishops of the church were the successors in direct spiritual descent to the apostles of Jesus Christ, and they stood in the sacred relation of fathers in God to clergy and laity alike, and claimed from them as was their due, their loyalty and obedience.

Yet he was persuaded that the sense of the honor of the church and God him weighed less with their brother than the call to service, and the call from the Synod less than the fact that it was a call from God Himself.

A Bishop's Qualities Most people thought that a bishop should be a man of action, a natural leader of men, a good organizer and some thought a good business man.

Such a man they had with them today, and he took upon himself to say that the loyalty of the clergy of the diocese to him would not be lacking, and as the years went on the land in which they lived and the inhabitants thereof would be more and more illumined with the light of the Gospel of their Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Rev. W. Barton, priest vicar of the cathedral, then read the Litany with its special clause for the bishop-elect. The eight questions put to the latter by the primate followed and then while the choir sang Mendelssohn's beautiful anthem, "How lovely are the messengers."

As he returned and took up his post

tion once more before the primate the Veni Creator Spiritus was sung. Then followed the actual act of consecration, when, according to the ancient rite of the church, through the imposition of the hands of the primate of All Canada and the seven bishops present, at the ceremony of Charles Roper, who knelt down as a doctor of divinity, and a priest in holy orders, rose from his knees bishop of the see of British Columbia.

A feature of the consecration ceremony was the attendance of a number of members of the Ministerial association. They were Rev. T. W. Gladstone, president; Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Leslie Clay, Rev. T. E. Holling, Rev. P. T. Tapscott, Rev. Joseph McCoy, Rev. R. A. Macconnell, Rev. A. N. Miller, Rev. Hermon Carson, Rev. Dr. MacRae and Rev. J. A. Wood.

The induction Bishop Roper was formally enthroned in the cathedral yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large congregation. The bishop arrived at the north door of the cathedral shortly after 5 o'clock and knocked for admission. The dean, who, with the primate and the rest of the clergy, were gathered at the foot of the aisle, inquired who was there, to which the bishop responded: "The lord dean of this cathedral, who prays the dean of his cathedral to enthrone him."

The door was then opened by the dean, and the bishop entered fully robed and wearing his episcopal cope. The processional hymn, "Lift up your heads, ye gates of brass," was sung as the choir and clergy went slowly up the aisle. Upon arriving at the chancel the bishop took up his place before the altar in front of the dean, and handed to the chancellor of the diocese, Mr. Lindley Crease, the act of consecration and the mandate for an epiphonema, which the latter proceeded to read aloud. He then administered to the bishop the oath of allegiance to His Majesty the King, the oath of supremacy and that of submission to the canons of the synod, after which he received from him the solemn promise to defend the rights and privileges of the cathedral.

Taking the bishop by the hand he then conducted him to his throne, after which the Doxology was sung with great heartiness, and the usual form of evensong followed.

A short address was given by his grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, His Grace, Christian Friends—Before pronouncing the benediction, I desire to say a very few words bearing on the events of this morning and this afternoon. They have not been merely ecclesiastical functions of pomp and circumstance, but they are events which should mark a most important epoch in the history of the church on this island.

This morning, in solemn service, we set apart our beloved brother, the sacred, holy and responsible office of a Bishop in the Church of God. To all of us this service spoke with significant and solemn voice. To our brother it said, "You are consecrated, set apart, that is, to a high and holy office. The imposition of hands at your ordination to the Diaconate and Priesthood was solemn, and brought with it definite duties and grave responsibilities. The imposition of hands at consecration brings larger duties and much graver responsibilities." If the thought of those duties and responsibilities draws from you the question, "What can I do for these things," a loyal looking upward in faith to the great head of the church, will bring back the assuring answer, "My grace is sufficient for you."

To those whom He first sent forth with the great commission, the Master not only said, "As the Father hath sent me, so I send you," but He said also "Without me, apart from me ye can do nothing." In the same way the same great Master sends us out solemnly commissioned by the church, "Without Me."

While we accept the commission and wear the insignia of office, as we address ourselves to each enterprise for God and the church, let the words of God ring in our ears "Without me ye can do nothing." Yes, the conviction of this is borne in upon us with growing clearness as the years go on. As young men, as deacons and priests in the earlier years of our ministry we may imagine that it is only in big things that we need to trouble God for His guidance and support, but as we grow older and the care of all the churches comes upon us we feel it necessary to go to Him about everything, small as well as great. And surely it is a comfort to find that if He has accepted our consecration and ourselves to His service and our consecration by the church for his service, He will also share with us the responsibility of co-operating with us. What I mean is this. If when the word of the Ark of the Covenant was dedicated to his service and to be his vessels, while it was the same wood as other wood, God honored it and punished those who defiled it, and again when Solomon built the temple of wood and stone and gold and silver, while these materials were the same as in other buildings yet because the building was dedicated to God's service and consecrated to Him, he said, "I will honor this building which thou hast built to place my name there forever and mine eyes and mine heart shall be there perpetually." If God would do that for wood and gold because they were consecrated to Him, surely he will be in a very special way to the man who is consecrated to Him, and accept as I have said, the responsibility of helping him and pro-

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Despite the efforts of the crew, who had manned the pumps steadily since February 15, the water poured into the ship faster than it could be pumped out, so the vessel was beached on the flats of San Francisco, where the cargo will be lightered before she is taken to the drydock.

Although the schooner sailed from Grays Harbor for Santa Rosa nineteen days ago with 400,000 feet of lumber, one-half of this, which had been on the deck, was jettisoned six days ago.

From the time the Forester cleared the bar at Grays Harbor, the sea began to toss her. Captain Daweritz managed to bring his command as far as Cape Mendocino, when several of the vessel's seams opened.

With every man available at the pumps, the water gained headway, until one day later, on the 16th, the schooner gave a sudden list to the starboard, went on her beam ends and threatened to turn turtle.

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h Poison Feb. 22.—Milton rambro, whose on in an apart- ed been caused by red. Ruphin is suffering from uit of being out as 28 years old.

OVER Girl and Man Favorable—formed

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OCKER CUP 24.—Aided by the Canadian San Meeo to 8, and won the William H. he final match

eight period, by virtue of lians embarked game, making breaking up ers. Just as led, Breeze of between the ave been the arler, but the ne too late by

ll compete to- e W. Clarke's Today's sum- en, 1 goal; G. lone, 2 goals; handicap; 5 goal; total, 6 goals. M. Tobin, 2 3 goals; W. bart, 4 goals; total, 8 goals.

HOLDS MARRIAGE TO BE LEGAL

Mr. Justice Charbonneau of Montreal Gives Judgment in Hebert Case—Ne Temere Decree is of No Effect

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—Judge Charbonneau held legally valid today the marriage of Emma Cloutare, of Fall River, Mass., and Eugene Hebert, of this city. Both are Catholics, and their marriage by a Methodist minister in 1908, in Point St. Charles, Montreal, was annulled by Archbishop Bruchési, head of the Catholic hierarchy here.

The judge maintains that any officer authorized to solemnize marriage can marry any two persons who observe the ordinary formalities, including a marriage license, no matter what their religion may be. The judge holds that the Ne Temere decree has no effect as against the civil code, which he holds authorizes all persons who are allowed to keep a register of civil statutes to marry parties.

As to the marriage between Emma Cloutare and Eugene Hebert, solemnized by Rev. William Timberlake, a Methodist minister authorized to keep a register of civil marriages, on July 14th, 1908, he holds that it was performed legally. He upholds Madame Hebert's opposition to the judgment declaring the marriage illegal registered by Mr. Justice Laurendeau by default on March 23, 1911, and sets aside such judgment. Moreover, he finds that the withdrawal of the husband from the suit by filing a desistment of suit did not prevent the wife from seeking to establish her civil status by bringing evidence to prove that her marriage was legal and her children legitimate. He holds the children as legitimate and born in wedlock.

At Tomb of Washington WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Taft celebrated Washington's birthday by a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, with a stop at Alexandria, Va., where Washington used to stop on his way from his Virginia plantation to the capital.

Turkish Railroad Project CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.—The new Turkish minister of public works today said that the reconsideration of the railroad project, the bill granting assent to which was withdrawn by the grand vizier after it had been the subject of considerable debate, will be completed in a few days. The minister expects that negotiations with the promoters will be reopened shortly.

Home Rule Bill March 20th LONDON, Feb. 22.—Premier Asquith is expected to introduce the bill granting home rule to Ireland in the House of Commons on March 20. It was stated today that this programme had practically been arranged.

Noma Dog Race NOME, Feb. 22.—The Solomon river Derby race for dog teams, 65 miles from Nome to the Solomon river and return over the snow trail, purse \$1000, was won by Charlie Johnson's dogs in 37 hours and 47 minutes, breaking off records for the course. The team owned by Mrs. C. E. Darling of Oakland, Cal., and Scotty Allen and driven by Allen, was second. One of J. Johnson's teams was third. The weather was fine.

King's Physician NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Sir Bertrand Dawson, of London, physician to King George, will sail for America within a fortnight to spend several months in surgical studies on this side. Most of his time will be spent at Rochester, Minn., and in the Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore.

Dynamite Investigations LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22.—Both the federal and county grand juries resumed their investigations into the dynamite conspiracies today. R. Harrington, a Chicago attorney, formerly connected with the Macnamara defence, and still under charge of contempt of court, for having refused last summer to answer questions concerning his alleged attempts to influence state witnesses, was the principal witness before the federal and county juries. He was told to appear before the county judge on Monday while the federal authorities said they would let him know when to appear before them again.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO HAVE OLYMPIA TRIALS Will Be Held in Vancouver at a Date to Be Decided Later

It has been decided by the British Columbia Amateur Athletic association that the Olympic trials for the provincial athletes who believe themselves to be in the required class will be held for this section of the country at Vancouver at a date to be decided later, but no doubt in May. The time made by the contestants as well as their place, will be considered in qualifying to go to the final competition in Montreal on June 8.

There are several good athletes in this province who should make good for the final trials at Montreal. Hal Beasley is the only one probable from this city to make the required time in the one hundred and two hundred yard events.

All the Canadians, except possibly the trapshooters, will leave Montreal by the White Star Dominion Line Teutonic on Sunday, June 15, for Liverpool. The athletic team will stay at Upper Norwood, London, training at the Crystal Palace grounds. They will reach Stockholm about July 2, a couple of days before the competitions.

Provincial sections must have their nominations in the hands of Secretary Crowe by May 27 in each case accompanied by the records of the individuals. A final competition will be held in Mon-

trial on June 8 for the purpose of eliminating by the committee. This meet will be handled by the Quebec section, and the Amateur Athletic union will defray the travelling expenses to Montreal of those who take first or second places at these trials. President Merrick will represent the committee at Stockholm, and will also represent the Amateur Athletic union at the conference to complete the alliance with the English and Australian governing bodies. The appointment of a coach was discussed but not settled.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Mike Gibbons, of St. Paul, knocked out Willie Lewis, of New York, in the second round of a scheduled ten-round bout here tonight. It was the St. Paul welterweight's second defeat of Lewis within two months.

PRINCE GEORGE ABOUT READY FOR SERVICE

Will Make First Trip North Burning Oil on March 3rd—Took Oil Fuel on Board Yesterday at Esquimalt

The G. T. P. steamer Prince George, Capt. Saunders, has had big liquid fuel tanks and oil-burning apparatus installed, and yesterday morning took on board a large amount of fuel oil from the tank steamer Ascension at Esquimalt. The Prince George will be taken out for a trial run early in the week. She will replace the steamer Prince Rupert after that vessel has made one more trip, leaving for the north on March 3rd, and the Prince Rupert will then be taken to Esquimalt to have tanks and oil-burning apparatus installed. The Dahl system of oil-burners have been placed in the G. T. P. liner, and the work has been accomplished with thoroughness. Capt. G. H. Nicholson, superintendent of the G. T. P. steamers and Capt. W. H. Logan, representing the underwriters were loud in praise of the job done at Esquimalt. Five tanks have been placed in the Prince George, two aft, one forward, and two smaller ones in the wings.

The G. T. P. Company will move to its new dock at Vancouver next Saturday. The new Grand Trunk Pacific dock in Vancouver has been equipped with numerous big arc lights, baggage offices, storerooms for baggage, ticket offices and every convenience used on the coast. The new dock, the laying of the spur tracks and the erection of a store and general utility house close to the fuel tank.

SURVIVORS OF DOLPHIN HERE

Captain and Fishermen Whose Vessel Went Ashore at Mayne Island Arrived Here Yesterday Morning

The shipwrecked crew of the wrecked sailing schooner boat Dolphin, of Tacoma, which drove ashore on Mayne island, and became a total wreck with 6,000 pounds of halibut during the gale in which the Carrier Dove went down on Thursday night reached Victoria yesterday morning on the government launch Allenbee, Capt. Morrison. Capt. Hans Quamme, Engineer Jan Larsen and Ferdinand Pedersen formed the crew of the Dolphin, which was on the way from Ketchikan, Alaska, where she has been working for the Revilla Fishing Company with 6,000 pounds of halibut taken off Prince of Wales island bound to Tacoma.

WOUNDS TWO WITH REVOLVER

Jealous Japanese Fisherman of Nanaimo Shoots Successful Rival and Girl Whom He Had Courted

NANAIMO, Feb. 22.—Early this morning H. Hikida, a Japanese fisherman, shot and seriously wounded Kiko Mowedia, a Japanese girl, and Tsakaki, another fisherman, his successful rival for the girl's favor. He first visited Tsakaki's cabin and fired at him as he sprang from his bed, the bullet entering below the left eye. He fired three more shots, none of which took effect.

Hikida then proceeded to the home of the girl. Finding her asleep, he placed the muzzle of the revolver close to her forehead and fired. It was afterwards found that the bullet had taken a downward course, lodging on the right side of the nose. Hikida left the house with the intention of committing suicide, but he returned to have another look at the girl and fell into the hands of the police. Mowedia, the girl, who formerly lived with her parents near the provincial jail, lies in the hospital in the same institution, it is said to be delirious as the result of the shooting. Hikida, the prisoner, who is about 35 years of age, maintains a callous indifference to his crimes, and expresses non-concern as to whether his victims will live or die. For himself he is perfectly indifferent to his fate. He will appear tomorrow before Magistrate Simpson for hearing.

INVITES PLANS FOR UNIVERSITY

Successful Architect Will Get a Prize of \$10,000 from Government—Two Railway Bills are Reported Complete

Committee consideration was completed on the remaining railway bills last evening, and they will in all likelihood receive third reading today. The House sat till ten minutes after midnight, and then adjourned to meet again at ten o'clock this morning. Among other business disposed of was the second reading of bills to amend the British Columbia railway act, to amend the settled estates act, to amend the companies act, and respecting rural telephone systems, all of which were moved by the attorney general with brief explanations. Hon. Dr. Young moved the second reading of a bill to amend the university act.

He explained that competitive plans would be advertised for in all the leading papers of the Dominion during the forthcoming week. The specifications called for an initial expenditure on the buildings of \$1,500,000, and only Canadian architects would be permitted to compete. As an incentive to get the best class of work the government had decided to give a prize of \$10,000 to the architect whose plans were accepted. All plans would have to be received by the minister of education by July 31st of the present year. Advances to hand showed that the university would start with from three hundred to five hundred pupils. He intimated that the president of the institution must soon be appointed.

Mr. Hayward moved the second reading of a bill for regulating employment agencies by licenses and compelling them to keep records of transactions. There was some little criticism by Messrs. Brewster, Hawthorthwaite and Williams on the E. & N. bill, but otherwise there was no debate. They also recorded their votes against that bill.

At the afternoon session Mr. Parker Williams moved the adjournment of the budget debate. The rest of the afternoon was spent in committee of the whole on the railway bills, the first two of which, relating to the Port George line and the incorporation of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company, were reported complete.

Ontario Boards of Trade

TORONTO, Feb. 24.—Fifty municipalities were represented at a convention of the Ontario associated boards of trade today. A resolution was passed urging upon the Dominion government the imperative necessity for the immediate enlargement of the Welland canal and conservation of the great lakes, so that their levels may be maintained, and the deepening of the canal system of the lakes to a uniform depth of 30 feet. It was also suggested that the associated boards of trade take a trip to Great Britain next season.

Russian Object

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.—The mass meeting of the nationalist party in the Hall of Nobility tonight to protest against the attitude of the United States in denouncing the Russo-American treaty of 1892 was attended by 50 members of the Duma, many public officials and several thousand others interested in the retaliatory action which Russia proposes. After four set speeches resolutions were read in support of the Nationalist proposals for the total exclusion of Americans of Jewish faith from Russia and for tariff reprisals.

Advertisement for Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd. featuring 'Further Advance and Exclusive Showing of Lovely New Spring Dresses'. Includes an image of a woman in a dress and text describing the styles and quality of the garments.

Advertisement for Gossard 'American Lady' and 'Nemo' corsets. Features an image of a woman in a corset and text emphasizing the quality and fit of the garments.

FIRE ENTRAPS MANY WORKERS

Eight Miners Dead in Oklahoma Colliery and Score are Thought to be Beyond Reach of Rescuers

LEHIGH, Okla., Feb. 22.—Eight miners are known to be dead, and possibly a score of others are entombed and may have been killed as a result of a fire, the cause of which has not been determined. The blaze started shortly after noon in mine No. 5 of the Western Mine & Coal company, a Gould property. When the fire broke out 300 feet below the surface, nearly 200 miners, mostly foreigners, were in the workings. Most of them escaped through an abandoned shaft, the outlet to which was more than two miles from the entrance to the main shaft. The fire soon spread all through the main drifts. Thirty cars of coal in these helped to feed the flames. It is believed by officials that from 15 to 20 men are entombed with no chance of escape. Rescue parties from the government station at McAlester reached the scene late today and began exploration of the workings near the mouth of the mine. The disaster is the most serious in the history of mining in Oklahoma. Besides the loss of life, the damage to

the mine will aggregate thousands of dollars.

Woman Found Murdered

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 24.—The finding of the body of a woman well dressed, lying buried in seaweed on the beach today promises to add another unsolved mystery to police annals here. The woman was about 40 years old, of good features, and had blonde hair. The woman had been dead only a short time. A wound to one of the eyes would indicate that she had been murdered. The inquest has been continued till Monday in an effort to identify the body and give the police an opportunity to discover some motive for the crime.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARDS

Ferdinand Poggenburg, of New York, Wins 18.2 Balk-Line Championship

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of New York won the international amateur 18.2 balk line billiard championship in the tournament which closed here tonight by defeating Charles F. Conklin of Chicago, 400 to 191, in the final game. Conklin won second place in the tournament.

U. S. CHALLENGE FOR DAVIS CUP

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The following cable was sent today to Secretary Hicks, of the Australian Tennis Association at Sydney: "United States challenges for Davis cup. (Signed) Wrenn, President." It was voted at the annual meeting of the U. S. National Lawn Tennis Association, on Feb. 9, to challenge for the Davis cup for 1912, provided in the judgment of the executive a team could be mustered properly.

Travel Increasing

Travel to various points up the line of the E. & N. railway (which is shortly to be designated the "Island branch of the C. P. R.") is increasing with the advent of spring. This is particularly true in regard to the business with Alberni. Nearly every week that the line has been opened to the west coast port, there has been registered an increase in passenger traffic.

A National Labor Temple

The use of the word "Temple" in connection with the place of meeting for organized labor bodies is suggestive of the great change which has silently taken place in the past few years as regards the standing of these organizations. It is within the recollection of any member of some years' standing in labor unions that the time was when the regular meetings of the union were held in the back room of a tavern, or in some other out-of-the-way nook and corner of perhaps unsavory reputation. This was in part often from choice of the members, for the habits of workmen, then and now, must be taken into account, but it was also and primarily due to the difficulty of a labor organization in securing more respectable quarters, landlords as a rule being none too friendly towards the men who were universally regarded as mere agitators, demagogues and general disturbers of the peace.

The tavern as a suitable place of meeting for a labor union is now hap-

NOTICE

Pursuant to the bylaws of the said company, notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at their office, 918 Government street, in the City of Victoria, on Monday the 1st day of April, 1912, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing directors and transacting any other business that may be brought before the said meeting. GEO. R. ELLIOTT, Assistant Secretary, March 1st, 1912.

ply out of date. Halls, in some cases sumptuously fitted up, and dignified by the name of "temples" with all its hallowed associations suggestive that is sacred are now none too good in these days for once despised labor union.

From the local labor temples now springing up all over the land the idea has now grown to larger proportions, and a movement is already afoot among "our neighbors to the south" for the building of a great National Labor Temple.

The proposed temple is to be on a scale of magnificent proportions, to be located in the beautiful capital city of Washington, and to be in every way a centre worthy of its name and the great cause it represents. The teamsters of Fall river, Mass., have organized a local union with a good membership and immediately thereafter commenced an agitation for an increase in wages which has been successful. All drivers of single wagons procured an increase of \$1 a week, and all drivers of double hitched an increase of \$1.50 a week, together with an agreement which calls for time and a half for all labor performed on Sundays and holidays.

The Colonist.

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

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year \$3.00
To the United States \$2.00
Payable in advance.
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE BUDGET SPEECH

The budget speech delivered by the Minister of Finance yesterday is a comprehensive statement of the condition of the province. It breathes throughout a spirit of optimism, but, what is more to the purpose, it acts abundant grounds for the highest satisfaction at the present condition of British Columbia, and the liveliest anticipations for its future. Mr. Ellison's observations concerning the feeling of the people as it has come under his personal observation are very valuable. Himself a pioneer, he is able to command the confidence of other pioneers, and his travels throughout the country have brought him into touch with a great many of the newer settlers. When he told the House yesterday that there is everywhere a demand for great development he expressed what is the experience of all persons, who have had the opportunity of judging of the temper of the people. That development will be secured by the railway policy of the administration, and by the unprecedented programme of public works referred to in his speech.

Yesterday in commenting upon the estimates for the fiscal year 1912-13 we expressed the opinion that the receipts will exceed the estimates, an opinion warranted by the increase of \$3,492,865 in the actual receipts over the estimated receipts of the year 1910-11. With such indications of uncertainty as is shown by the excess over the estimates of \$263,092 in registry fees and \$386,000 in the Chinese head-tax, it will be seen that no finance minister would be justified in attempting to fix with any definiteness his receipts for a year that does not begin until a month from now. Mr. Ellison looks upon the great increase in registry fees as an indication of the influx of capital, a conclusion borne out by the experience of all persons who have their fingers on the pulse of business. He anticipates a substantial increase over the estimated receipts for the current year.

The public debt on March 31st last was \$9,418,637; but the assets in hand were so great that they made a balance on the right side of the ledger of \$1,497,694. On March 31, 1909, the balance on the other side of the ledger was \$3,294,577, which means that in two years the treasury accumulated a balance over current expenditure amounting to \$4,792,271, a showing that is highly gratifying, and an unanswerable demonstration of the prosperity of the province. The effect of this in the money market is shown by the fact that British Columbia 3 per cent. stock stands higher, interest being considered than any American Colonial debentures. Reducing them all to a 3 per cent. basis, he shows that on January 11 last British Columbia stock was at 86, Quebec at 83, Ontario 80 1-4, Nova Scotia 79, Manitoba 75 3-4 and Newfoundland 73 1-4. Discussing the claim sometimes made that it would be wise policy for the province to use its surplus to pay off its indebtedness, he takes the position, for which there is high authority, that a debt that can be paid off is a better advertisement for the province than a clean balance sheet.

In dealing with the land grants made by the provincial government to the Dominion to secure compliance with the terms of confederation as to railway construction, Mr. Ellison was upon ground that he has always occupied. British Columbia has 16,000,000 acres, and this land today would easily sell at \$5 per acre exclusive of minerals and with the timber thereon chargeable with a 50 cent royalty. In other words the province was compelled in an emergency to hand over to the Dominion land which is now worth more than \$100,000,000, and in view of this there can be no doubt that on this ground alone we are entitled to some greater consideration at the hands of the Dominion than a paltry \$100,000 a year for ten years.

The general review of the estimated receipts and expenditures does not call for any detailed reference. We refer readers to the speech itself for the details. We pass on, therefore, the reference to agriculture. The estimated value of the farm produce of the province in 1911 is \$29,837,000, an increase of upwards of \$6,000,000 over that of 1910, a gain that is a source of great gratification. The value of the imports of farm produce in the year is \$14,709,854, a slight decrease from those of 1910. Mr. Ellison contemplates a very rapid increase in farm produce in the immediate future and he offers his reasons for this opinion.

The part of his speech which deals with agriculture is replete with information of the most valuable character. He tells us that the output of timber for the year exceeded one billion superficial feet, which places British Columbia very close to the front among the provinces of Canada in this respect. He was not in a position to report an increase in the value of the output of the mines, but the great fact that in ten years the value of their produce reached nearly \$225,000,000 makes no other proof necessary the value of the province of the mining industry. The value of the yield of the fisheries is put at the great sum of \$11,000,000.

It is quite unnecessary to follow this admirable speech in all its details. Mention may be made of the proposed Royal Commission to investigate the condition of agriculture, a step that ought to be fruitful of good. The resume of the facts bearing upon railway construction and upon the effect of the completion of the Panama canal is very full and deeply interesting. He makes the surprising statement that the value of the productions of the province for 1911 reached the magnificent total of \$124,872,000, an increase of nearly 25 per cent. over the products of the previous year, an amount which, deducting the \$45,000,000 set down for manufactures, gives a yield from natural resources of \$210 per head of the population, an average not reached in any other country in the world.

With this very imperfect synopsis we must take leave of this comprehensive, instructive and altogether inspiring speech. It is one such as could not, we venture to say, be delivered in any other parliamentary body in the world. To read it, and every one should read it, is to feel new pride in the progress of the province, new satisfaction in its present condition and new faith in its future. No province in Canada, indeed, we may say no country anywhere, ever received so splendid an advertisement as that contained in the Budget Speech of 1912, which must be productive of incalculable good whenever it is read.

THE INDIAN CLAIM

Mr. O'Meara writes us concerning the "Indian Claim." There is nothing to be gained by a discussion of what certain people may have said in times past about claims, real or imaginary, made on behalf of the Indians in British Columbia, because it is not possible to say with accuracy just what the persons quoted had in mind when they spoke or wrote. For example, Mr. O'Meara quotes from the Colonist of last October for the purpose of supporting his contention that this paper then admitted that the Indians had certain rights in "unsurrendered" lands in this province, a position which the Colonist has always vigorously opposed and now opposes. In like manner we might find on investigation that the views expressed by others referred to by Mr. O'Meara were not susceptible of the broad interpretation which he puts upon them. The Colonist has a letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier in which the strongest approval is expressed of its presentation of the case against the so-called Indian claim, and yet Mr. O'Meara would have us believe the former Prime Minister regards the claim as one that deserves serious consideration.

Mr. O'Meara denies that in his conversation with the editor of this paper he contended for the paramount title of the Indians to all the land in this province, but a few lines further on he says their right is to "unsurrendered lands." If the Indians claim a right over unsurrendered lands it is only playing upon words to say that they do not claim a paramount title. If they do not claim such a title, what have they to surrender? The contention of the Colonist, and we believe it is the only contention that can be tolerated, is we use the words tolerated advisedly, is that the paramount title to all the land "surrendered" or unsurrendered in British Columbia is vested in the Crown, and that the so-called surrenders added nothing to that title, and were nothing more than the assent of the Indians making them to the occupation of the specific areas referred to by the white settlers. These surrenders were made simply in the interest of peace and were not a recognition of Indian title, for there is not and there never could have been in this province such a thing as an Indian title because the idea of title to land was one that never entered the minds of the Indians until it was suggested to them by officious white people.

Mr. O'Meara says that his only contention is that the Indians "have a right in respect of unsurrendered lands." Let us follow this to its legitimate conclusion. First: What constitutes a surrender? Without admitting that any surrender was necessary to perfect the title of the Crown, we hold that the acceptance by the Indians of the wardship of government, the choice made by them of reservations and their removal there to constitutes a full and absolute surrender of any right whatever that they might have in any other part of the province. Secondly: If an actual surrender is necessary to perfect the title to the Crown, when ought that surren-

der to have been made and by whom should it have been made to have that effect? We have at hand the correspondence on Indian affairs and do not find therein, or at least we do not recognize therein, anything that can be called a surrender of the land on which Vancouver stands. If no such surrender exists, then Vancouver is "unsurrendered land," and every title in it is clouded by the alleged Indian right. But who would have the right to make the surrender of the site of Vancouver? This is a vital question, for it may well happen that if the government should recognize the right of one tribe another tribe might dispute it. In old days such questions would be settled vi et armis, but there is no way in which they could be settled now, for who can tell in what particular tribe of Indians this alleged unsurrendered right is vested? The position taken by Mr. O'Meara is so prolific of absurdities that it is, absolutely untenable. And yet we are told that such a question ought to be submitted to the courts.

SPELLING OF NAMES

Some correspondents appear exercised over the correct spelling of a certain naval officer's name. The matter is of no great importance, although such discussions interest a good many people, because variations in spelling of names are familiar to most of us. They are due to various causes, among which are illiteracy, carelessness, bad writing, mispronunciation and the changing custom of localities. It is very interesting to trace the evolution of modern names. There is a book giving the history of common English names in which are some surprising things. For example we are told that the name Babbit comes from Barbara, the original Babbits being tenants of a convent of St. Barbara, and the changing spelling of the name is very curious. Comparatively few names are now spelled as they used to be five centuries ago. There are a half dozen ways of spelling Shakespeare, not including that favored by those who would write it Bacon. Take a name familiar to Victorians: Dunsinuir, Dinsmore and Dinsmore are variants of the same word, the first being the oldest form. The spelling of a name may be changed by its being written down in a document by some one who did not know how it had previously been spelled, and the new spelling has been adopted by people of the name to avoid confusion. Names of families of origin other than English receive various spellings when written in English, so that people of the same ancestry spell their names very differently. Instances are not infrequent where men have spelled their own names differently at different times, the change being made in the interest of simplicity. An Acadian named Theriault settled on the St. John river about a century and a half ago. He has many descendants, and the variants in the spelling of their names are many. The records show: Theriault, Theriault, Tereault, Therio, Terio and so on. In all there are about twenty of them. These people are gradually reverting to the ancestral spelling, except those who have left the community, and they have adopted such a spelling as has seemed most convenient to them. The French name Pelletier has been converted into Pelky, and Cyr, which shows a high French origin, has in many cases become Sears, which suggests Scotland. Take a name distinguished in English history, Cecil, Lord Burleigh. The Cecil has remained unchanged for more than three centuries, but there are several ways of spelling Burleigh. The original spelling of the famous name Gueff was Wolf. The name Stephen as a family name ought to be written Estienne, and probably Stevens in some cases is only a variant of it. The Estiennes can trace their name back through at least five centuries. But it is not necessary to go far back for the origin of many of these variations in the spelling of family names. Not infrequently brothers will spell their names differently. From this it will appear that while it is not very important how a particular individual has seen fit to spell his name, there is a lot of interesting history in the evolution of family names.

Italy has proclaimed Tripoli to be Italian territory. There is nothing in the world that can prevent Italy from annexing by proclamation any part of the moon that looks attractive.

There is "sadness" in a certain quarter because Mr. McBride has said that recent developments in respect to transportation show that the whole former Songhees Reserve will be needed for terminal facilities. The sadness will not be shared by those people who are striving to build up the city.

The decision of Mr. Justice Charbonneau in the famous Hebert marriage case seems likely to be the means of disposing of a question that might prove a very serious one. He holds that a marriage solemnized in Quebec by any person authorized by law to perform the ceremony is perfectly legal. This decision will be very satisfactory to Canadians almost universally.

The Cranbrook Agricultural Association has been reorganized with H. H. McClure as president, and P. de Vere Hunt, secretary.



If We Made Our Store To Your Order

Supposing you asked us to make our store to your order, to meet your every idea of just your ideal store—wouldn't you say: "This is just what you want."

A store where you might go and choose, taking all the time you wanted—a store where style is of the latest and quality the best. A store where courteous treatment is afforded you, where deliveries are prompt and drivers careful, where you pay just a fair price for all merchandise, where you can make arrangements to suit—in short, a store that you know is your ideal house furnishing store.

This store is exactly such a store. We need not make it to order, and it's ready to serve you NOW, just as your "made to order" store would serve you. Coming in today?

Large Shipment of New Lace Curtains Arrived

IRISH POINT, POINT VENISE, SWISS APPLIQUE CURTAINS

The finest productions of Swiss and French factories are here for you to select from. Exceptionally rich effects are to be found in the Irish Point, Point Venise and Swiss Applique.

Irish Point—from 48in. to 60in. in width and from 3 to 3 1/2 yards long, from, per pair \$7.50

Point Venise—from 48in. to 60in. in width and 3 to 3 1/2 yards long, from, per pair \$15.00

Swiss Applique—48in. to 60in. wide and from 3 to 3 1/2 yards long, from, per pair \$4.50

"ARISTON" CABLE NET CURTAINS FROM \$3.00 A PAIR

The Ariston Cable Net Curtains, in white, are a very strong, double woven net, famous for their stability and hard wearing qualities. These new arrivals are very beautiful and have entirely new designs. Ariston Cable Net Curtains from, per pair \$3.00

SCOTCH AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS FROM 75¢ PER PAIR

These eminently serviceable and useful curtains need no introduction, as their good qualities are so well known. We have just received our new stock and have opened up many new and novel designs. We are convinced these will please you. See them sometime tomorrow. Scotch and Nottingham Lace Curtains from, per pair 75¢

A
Reduction of \$40
ON THE PRICE OF
A
Handsome Dinner
Set

Seems too good to be true, and demands some explanation.

The set we offer tomorrow was originally priced \$95.00, but as we are determined to clear out all broken sets before the big spring shipment arrives, we offer this one tomorrow—

FOR \$55.00 ONLY

There are three small plates short, so that we are really making an allowance of over \$13.00 for each missing piece.

This is a very handsome set of good quality English Semi-porcelain, the decoration being in the well known and much admired "Crown Derby" colorings. Ninety-one pieces for fifty-five dollars.

CURTAIN MATERIAL BY THE YARD

Many of the new houses are built with short casement windows. Your new home, perhaps, has these windows. If so, this material by the yard is a necessity. We have everything new in this line. Let us give you our advice in the matter. We will be pleased to see you at any time.

SCOTCH CREAM MADRAS

Beautiful patterns in this famous curtain material. Good style, hangs in graceful folds, easily laundered and good wearing qualities—easily accounts for the popularity of Madras. We have a grand selection for you to choose from.

Scotch Cream Madras, from 45 to 72 inches in width, from, per yd. 30¢

SCOTCH COLORED MADRAS

This is the same material as the Scotch Cream Madras, in all variety of colors and combination of colors, suitable for side curtains, also for hall, den and library or smoking room, where the effect of a white curtain would be out of place.

Scotch Colored Madras, 45 to 62 inches wide, from, per yard, 50¢

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Good Values
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The know as been, at that its all pers the pro many v the stud answer past affo us what ally and along w it mark more the people tic Oce by the r story of see hum velopme of mank in the t that of

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An Hour with the Editor

THE STORY OF FRANCE

The influence of the country, which we now know as France, upon the world at large has been, and is today, of such vast importance that its story from early ages ought to interest all persons, who like to follow the record of the progress of mankind. It is also full of many valuable lessons. What is the use of the study of history? is sometimes asked. The answer is that familiarity with history of the past affords a guide for the present. It shows us what are the tendencies of men, individually and nationally; it points out directions along which progress can be safely attempted; it marks the places where dangers lie. It is more than two thousand years ago since the people living between the Alps and the Atlantic Ocean began to make their influence felt by the rest of the world, and as we follow the story of the land and its inhabitants, we shall see human nature in many phases of its development. If it is true that "the proper study of mankind is man," the history of no country in the world will better repay thought than that of France.

If we could see France as it was twenty-five centuries ago, it would appear far different from the smiling land of today. It was a region of forests and morasses, with a climate moist and warm in summer and cold in winter. How much of the change is due to the clearing away of the superabundant growth of vegetation and the draining of the land, and how much, if any, to a gradual amelioration of the climate of the Northern Hemisphere, must remain uncertain, but doubtless it is principally due to the former cause. Dwelling in this inhospitable land were three races of men, the Belgians on the north, the Aquitanians on the south, and the Gauls in the centre. The latter were much more numerous than the others. The origin of these tribes is unknown. There is some ground for believing that the Gauls were invaders from the East and found the others living in the country, pushing them aside to make room for themselves. The Belgic tribe has largely lost its identity owing to the fact that the region in which it dwelt has been subjected to almost innumerable invasions of other people. The Aquitanians found greater security in the valleys of the Pyrenees, and their descendants are represented today by the people known as the Basques, whose purity of blood is such and whose independence is of such ancient origin, that the Spaniards have a saying that "to be born a Basque is to have a patent of nobility." The practice is to refer to the Gauls as Celts, and for this we have the warrant of no less an authority than Julius Caesar, whose word on such a point ought to be final; but it is perhaps going too far to say, as many writers do, that the Gauls, because they were known as Celts in Caesar's time, were necessarily of the same origin as the other European tribes included under the general term Celtic, or, as it has become the fashion to write the word, Keltic. There is good reason, however, for the opinion that the Gaels of Scotland were of the same origin as the Gauls, and that the native tongue of the people, who three centuries before the Christian Era overran a large part of southern Europe, was not very dissimilar from the Gaelic of today.

Three thousand years ago France was a country to which enterprising men resorted in search of the precious metals, just as in our own time they have gone to Australia, California, the Cariboo and the Yukon. It was about eleven centuries before Christ that the Phoenicians began to exploit the wealth of the land. The sought for gold, silver and furs in a land where neither can now be found except in the savings of the people or in the garments of the rich. There is a river in southern France now called the Arriege. It was known to the Romans as Aurigera, that is the Gold-bearing. The Phoenicians carried with them on their voyages cloths of various kinds, glass ornaments, arms and wine, and trafficked with the natives after a fashion with which we are all familiar enough. The traders, in order that they might be able to carry on their trading with safety, founded several posts, or colonies, just as Europeans have done on the coast of Africa or as the Hudson's Bay Company did here at Victoria. They continued to occupy these trading posts, constructing highways connecting them, for about three centuries, when the power of the Home Country was broken by the growing power of Greece and the maritime supremacy of the Phoenicia became a thing of the past.

The Greeks profited by the example of the people whom they had supplanted on the Mediterranean, and they also traded with Gaul. The Rhodians were the first of the Greeks to engage in this profitable business, but it languished in their hands, and about the year 600 B.C. it had almost vanished. Then came Euxenes, a roving trader from Phocia, a Greek city in Asia Minor. He landed near the mouth of the Rhone and was welcomed by Nann, the chief of the country. Nann was about to give a great feast at which his daughter Gyptis would choose her husband, and Euxenes was invited to be present. The custom was, as it is today among the Basques, for the maiden to appear only at the close of the feast, and choose her husband from among the guests, by presenting to him a wine-cup. When Gyptis appeared she advanced at once to Euxenes and offered him the cup. Great was the indignation of the tribesmen, say the legends, but the custom of the land prevailed. Nann professed to see in his daughter's choice an inspiration from the gods, and he not only

assented to the marriage, but gave Euxenes the bay on the shore of which the feast was held and a considerable country surrounding it, as his bride's dowry. Euxenes was rejoiced at a success that greatly exceeded his fondest hopes. He sent his ship away for colonists, and the vessel returned within a year, laden with people and accompanied by others, carrying settlers to the new Land of Promise. They brought with them cattle, arms, seeds and cuttings of olives and grapevines. They also had with them a statue of Diana and one of the priests from the celebrated Temple at Ephesus. On their arrival Euxenes proceeded to found a city, which he called Massilia, the modern Marseilles, and the settlers began to clear away the forest and plant the olive and grapevine cuttings. Thus the beginning was made of the France of today. In the centuries which followed the land underwent many vicissitudes, but it never wholly lost the impetus of the courageous policy of Euxenes, inspired, as it was, by his own courage and the romantic love of Gyptis, the Aquitanian maiden.

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATION

A Story of Gyges, King of Lydia

It was about the year 667 B.C., when Assur-bani-pal was reigning in Assyria, and had carried on successfully the work of the monarchs who had gone before him, in further strengthening and enlarging his empire, that the caravans coming from the north brought wonderful tales of a country in the extreme west of Asia Minor, called Lydia, "the country of the crossing of the sea."

If we look at the old maps we will see that the kingdom of Lydia bordered along the Mediterranean and was separated from ancient Hellas by the Aegean Sea, with Crete and Cyprus to the south; therefore the tales that Gyges was as much a Greek as a Lydian were not without foundation. Grecian influence was strongly felt in the Lydian cities, and Gyges practically annexed many of the Greek colonies along the coast, for though the bold disposition of the Greeks would not allow them to tolerate a foreign rule, they were glad to accept Gyges' aid in their internecine quarrels, and having once gained a footing, his influence became the predominating factor. Furthermore, there were Greek princesses in the royal harem at Lydia, and Greek gods were worshipped in the Lydian temples, while annually Gyges made rich gifts of gold and silver vases to the temple at Delphi. There were wonderful gold and silver mines in Lydia in those days, and the country was famed for its magnificent horses, and its skilful charioteers.

Now this story has little to do with Assur-bani-pal or Assyria; the Assyrian king only heard the tale much as you are hearing it now.

Dasyclus, for some political reason, had been banished to the country of the White Syrians, and had married and raised a family in his adopted home. He had no desire to return to Lydia when one day a messenger arrived from his uncle, Ardyus, prince of Tyrra, bidding him come to Sardes and prepare himself to take his uncle's place, when Ardyus, who had no children, should die. Dasyclus, instead of obeying the summons, sent his eldest son Gyges, a tall and very beautiful youth, then about eighteen years of age. When this young man made his appearance at his uncle's court, every one admired him so openly that it must have been a wonder if his head were not turned. He was marvelously skilful in the use of all sorts of weapons, and his fame as a charioteer had preceded him. In education he was partly Greek, and his manner was graceful accordingly, but he had all of his own people's boldness and dash, and the mountains among which he had been reared, beside investing him with a thousand and one physical charms, had given him something of the poet's temperament, so that his eloquence of speech was always convincing.

Sadyattes, king of Lydia, having met Gyges, became one of his greatest admirers, gave him a high position at court, and showered innumerable favours upon him. Gyges used the king's influence for all it was worth, and enlarged his own domain and increased his riches, besides working secretly among the king's mercenaries at Sardes, winning their confidence, and their promise of support in a case of need. For Gyges had no small object in view; he meant to become king of Lydia himself. Perhaps he thought he was only avenging a wrong done his family in the past, when they had been banished from the country; we would like to think he had some justification for the course he pursued.

About what happened then there have been such a diversity of stories that one is at a loss which to select as the most credible. Sadyattes had sought the hand of a beautiful princess, Toudo, daughter of Arnosos of Myria, in marriage, and, as was the custom, he was to send an emissary to receive his bride from the hand of her father. What more natural that in order to make a good impression, he should despatch Gyges, who, for his beauty, his skill and his eloquence, should bespeak favor for his master the king. We can guess what followed, for such things have happened very often. On the long journey from Mysia, Gyges and the lovely young princess were thrown constantly in one another's society, and what was more natural than the girl should be fascinated by a prince who had won the admiration of friends and foes alike? Nor was it a matter of surprise that Gyges, tantalized by the very fact that the princess was the affianced bride of another, should become enamored of her, and

from paying graceful compliments at the beginning of the journey, should, before Sardes was reached, have openly expressed his passion, so that the princess, upon arriving at the capital, was torn between conflicting emotion, forced to give her hand where her heart could not go.

It was on the wedding night that the terrible tragedy took place which has been recounted since in various ways. The king and his queen had gone to the bridal chamber, and it was while there that the queen told the king of all that had passed between herself and Gyges. Sadyattes was enraged at the perfidy of his favorite, and swore that at daybreak he would kill him. There were those in service on the king who had heard him take this oath, and they stole away from the chamber door, where they had been listening, and sought out Gyges, who in the courtyard below was pacing moodily up and down.

Said Gyges to the soldier: "Tonight shall see the prophecy fulfilled. E'er Toudo left her father's house, while she was sleeping one night, two eagles of supernatural size alighted on the roof, and the soothsayers read the sign that the princess would be the wife of two kings in a single night."

With these words he called a following and told them to await his signal; then he went alone to the king's chamber. He slew Sadyattes without any warning whatsoever, and a little later when Toudos' fears for her own safety had been allayed, he called his friends, and declared himself king of Lydia. As he had made Toudo his queen, he had some show of claim to the title, though he was not secure upon the throne until after he had subdued the king's adherents in a great battle, and the oracle at Delphi had enjoined upon the Lydians to accept Gyges as their rightful sovereign.

It would be interesting to follow this king's career, but we have come to the end of this story. Gyges' reign was a long and a victorious one.

A MUCH-ABUSED WORD

Perhaps there is no word that is subject to so much misuse in connection with things religious as the word "believe." It is often on the lips of those who seek to enforce their peculiar conceptions of Christianity upon others. It is employed as a sort of shibboleth by many excellent people. It is used as a sort of religious touchstone, and in countless ways it is made to do service by those who honestly endeavor to guide their fellows into right paths. Very frequently the occasions upon which it was used by Jesus are quoted to sustain some idea which cannot be discovered in any of His teachings. The habit of many excellent people is to regard everything spoken by those in authority in the Christian Church from the days of its Founder until the present as a whole body of truth, belief in which was inculcated by Jesus Himself. True all these are not agreed as to who are to be understood as speaking with authority on these points, but this does not prevent each sect from being equally insistent with the others in contending for the correctness of what it believes. It may be of some interest, and perhaps of some profit, if we give a short synopsis of the circumstances under which Jesus of Nazareth is reported to have used the word "believe."

The Concordance gives twenty-seven instances in which the word is said to have been uttered by Jesus. Of these, as might be expected, the majority occur in the Gospel by St. John, which is the philosophic Gospel, and therefore likely to contain such quotations. Only twice is He reported by St. Matthew to have used the word. Once in the ninth chapter and the 26th verse. A blind man is about to have his sight restored, and Jesus, turning to those about him, asks: "Believe ye that I am able to do this?" This recalls a statement made elsewhere in the Gospel where it is said that He was not able to do many mighty works among them because of their unbelief. In the same Gospel, chapter eighteen, verse 16, He speaks of children "as little ones that believe on me." Five times Jesus is reported by St. Mark as having used the word. The first is in the 15th verse of the first chapter, where Jesus is said to have been preaching to men that they should "repent and believe the Gospel." In the sixth chapter, verse 16, the ruler of the synagogue is thus exhorted: "Be not afraid, only believe." In the ninth chapter and the 23rd verse, when the story is told of the casting out of the "dumb spirit," Jesus said to the father of the afflicted boy: "If thou canst believe. All things are possible to them that believe." To this the father replied: "I believe; help thou my unbelief." In the eleventh chapter of the same Gospel, and the 24th verse, we read: "Whatsoever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye shall receive and ye shall have it." In the sixteenth chapter, verse 17, we read of the works that shall follow them that believe. We find the word four times in St. Luke's Gospel. In the parable of the husbandman as explained in the eighth chapter, we read in the 8th verse that by the seed which fell upon stony ground those who "for a little while believe" are meant. It is used again in the same explanation. In the twenty-fourth chapter and the 25th verse, we read that Jesus, addressing His disciples after the resurrection, said: "O fools, slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken."

We come now to the Gospel according to St. John, and here, as we would expect, we find the word employed more in a philosophic

sense. On several occasions it is used in the ordinary sense of giving credence to a statement. In the sixth chapter and 29th verse we read: "This is the work of God that ye believe on him whom he hath sent." In the eighth chapter and the 24th verse we find these words: "If ye believe not that I am he." It is not very clear from the immediate context just what is meant, but the reasonable inference is that the word "he" means the Messiah. In the tenth chapter and 37th and 36th verses the same idea is advanced. The idea of the divine mission of Jesus is maintained throughout this Gospel, and we read in the report of the prayer uttered by Jesus before the raising of Lazarus "That they may believe that Thou hast sent Me." The word is used several times in this narrative in the same sense. In the twelfth chapter and the 36th verse we find the following: "While ye have the light, believe in the light, that ye may be children of the light." In chapter thirteen, verse 19, we read: "Now I tell you before it come that when it come to pass ye may believe that I am he," the reference being to his betrayal. Again, in chapter fourteen and in the 1st verse, we read those beautiful and hopeful words: "Let not your heart be troubled. Ye believe in God, believe also in me." The last time He used the word according to this Gospel was in the prayer uttered at the Last Supper, when He said: "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also that shall believe in me through thy word," and again, "That the world may believe that thou hast sent me."

Through these quotations there seem to run two ideas. One of them is that by the exercise of a power inherent in ourselves we can accomplish whatsoever we will. The other is that belief in the divine mission of Jesus is essential to the enjoyment of the benefits of the Gospel, which He came to impart to men. But the two ideas are wholly reconcilable, for, as set out by Matthew, Mark and Luke, the teaching is given in the language of a narrator, while John sees the philosophic side of the fundamental principle. If it were not for the Fourth Gospel we might be justified in thinking that Jesus intended to convey the thought that the potentialities resulting from belief were inherent in human nature itself, but John carries the teaching further and shows that it is divine in its source. Speaking in general terms and discarding the language of theology, we may say that the use of the word "believe," as Jesus is reported to have used it, warrants the statement that He taught that He was the long-expected Messiah; that He represented God, standing towards the Deity in the relation of a son to a father; that belief in His divinity as He Himself explained it is essential to the participation in the benefits of His mission, and that through this belief men may become able to accomplish things which otherwise would be impossible. At the same time it seems as if He desired men to understand that the things, which follow them that believe, are to be enjoyed in the present life, that they are not to be understood as postponed to an indefinite future which we are to have at some unknown time and in some unknown sphere, but here and now; that the results that follow belief are not to be spiritual only but also of enormous advantage to us in our material life. But there is nothing in the whole Gospel which obliges any one to accept as final and authoritative such additions and amplifications as ecclesiasticism from time to time and in all its various forms has engrained upon the Gospel.

THE MINERAL KINGDOM

The primary value of knowledge is to obtain a means of improving our condition, and hence what is of immediate practical advantage is to most people the more valuable; but there are many things which can be learned which are a source of pleasure, and of profit, in a certain sense. The Mineral Kingdom is rich in such things and we miss much, if we do not keep our eyes open to the many things which it presents for our observation. Residents on the Pacific Coast of Canada are very fortunate in this respect, for perhaps nowhere else are operations of the forces that have made the surface of the world what it is, to be more easily and interestingly studied than here. It may be that the amateur observer will not be able to reach any conclusions of value; but neither does the amateur observer of a flower garden. Nature has in the rocks surrounding Victoria, for example, laid out before us a record of her work that will repay even casual study. Just to what extent the habit of observation is developed by our ordinary school curriculum may be uncertain; but of the value of such a development there can be no doubt at all.

The great rocks that come to the surface in this part of the province present phenomena of extreme interest. At the rate improvement is proceeding in this particular locality it will shortly be necessary to go farther afield than it now is to see the stage to which Nature has brought the Mineral Kingdom, although of course we will always have the sea shore a convenient field for observation. There are some blasting operations in progress at the corner of Dunsuir Street and the Esquimalt Road. When one portion of the rock was removed, it was found to have been lying near another portion and between the two was a narrow space. In this there was nothing at all out of the common; but the face of the portion that had not been removed showed the shape of a reversed letter S. The

lower part was much larger than the upper, and the latter was in some places so curved as to make more than a half circle. The whole surface was worn smooth. What did this? It can hardly be explained by attributing it to the action of ice, for it was of such a shape that ice could not have carried stones through it. It suggested long continued action of water. How many centuries would have been necessary to enable water to wear away the rock, where the water came from and in what direction it was flowing are questions that cannot be solved.

We see in the rocks in this vicinity large grooves very smoothly polished. Were these grooves worn by rocks carried along on the under surface of a glacier, and did running water complete the smoothing process? We see in other places granite boulders. They are not as numerous now as they formerly were, because builders have broken up many of them. There stood a few years ago on McLaughlin Point a very remarkable granite mass. It was about seven feet high and nearly square in form. Near the top was a remarkable groove extending all round the mass, and filled with matter much darker than the remainder of the boulder. It was much too large to be moved and much too attractive to a builder to be allowed to remain unutilized. Where did it come from? Members of the Geological Survey, who inspected it, said that it was carried down from North Saanich by ice, no one can tell how many centuries ago. The same glacier is supposed to have carried the other boulders of granite so common hereabouts. But possibly it was not ice that did it. We know that icebergs carry masses of rock, and as they melt deposit their burdens on the bottom of the sea. Perhaps these boulders did not come from North Saanich. Perhaps in days long gone by all this land lay under the ocean, and some huge berg from the north may have stranded upon the rock projections, remaining there until it was melted when the boulders it carried fell to the bottom. Afterwards the land rose gradually from the sea. These things are all very speculative; but the presence of granite boulders lying upon diorite must be explained in some way. Another difficulty arises when we consider the presence of these rocks as due to glacial action. They do not all rest upon a rock base; in fact many of them lie upon the surface of the soil. How are we to explain this? When we find a water-worn granite boulder lying on top of the soil in a place where there is not the least probability that it could have been dropped by human agency, how are we to explain its presence? Certainly a good deal of faith is required to enable us to accept the explanation that a huge glacier, perhaps thousands of feet in thickness, carried the boulder along and deposited it upon the soil, for we know that the glacier would have carried the soil along with it.

A walk along the shore will disclose many places where porphyry dykes extrude through the diorite. These dykes run, as a rule, in an east and west direction. Geologists may theorize about these as they please, but no imagination can conceive of the event which caused these masses of dark rock to force themselves through the lighter rock, or describe the nature of the process. Indeed when we listen to what geologists have to tell us, or read what they write about such things, we have to take a good deal upon faith. The more one observes on the ground the results of the operations of what is generally accepted as the action of glaciers, the less one is surprised to be told that Louis Agassiz, the first of the geologists to concentrate public attention upon glacial effects, should have expressed in his latter days very grave doubts if he had not been hasty in reaching some of the conclusions, which have been popularly accepted as established beyond a question. We repeat that the study of the rock surfaces on Vancouver Island is full of interest, and although there is doubtless "no money in it," it's well worthy of the attention of those who wish to know something about the earth upon which we live.

Retaliation

Shortly after midnight a gentleman was pressed to sing. Very thoughtfully he put forth the excuse that at the late hour the next door neighbors might object.

"Oh, never mind the neighbors," cried the young lady of the house. "They poisoned our dog last week."—Lippincott's.

"I made a mistake," said Plodding Pete. "I told that man up the road I needed a little help 'cause I was lookin' for me family from whom I had been separated for years."

"Didn't that make him come across?" "He couldn't see it. He said dat he didn't know my family, but he wasn't goin' to help in bringing any such trouble on 'em."—Washington Star.

The Chinese prototype of the Sherman Anti-trust Law is beautifully brief and simple. It contains but four paragraphs, which are as follows:

"Those who deal with merchants unfairly are to be beheaded.

"Those who interrupt commerce are to be beheaded.

"Those who attempt to close the markets are to be beheaded.

"Those who maintain the prosperity of commerce are to be rewarded."—Brooklyn Ergle.

ESTIMATES ARE BROUGHT DOWN

B.C. Expenditure During 1912-1913 Upwards of 16 Millions—Greater than that of Any Provincial Government

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, were last evening tabled in the Provincial Legislature by the finance minister, Hon. Mr. Ellison, and show total estimated receipts for the year to come of \$10,387,830.66, as compared with an estimate of \$8,192,101.06 for 1911-12; the expenditures for the ensuing twelvemonth being forecasted as \$16,270,041.09, as compared with an aggregate estimate of \$11,038,338.75 last session. The various heads of estimated revenue are as hereunder:

Receipts	
Dominion of Canada	713,780.66
Land sales	2,000,000.00
Land revenue	400,000.00
Survey fees	15,000.00
Rents (exclusive of land)	200.00
Timber leases	125,000.00
Timber licences	1,800,000.00
Timber royalties	500,000.00
Free miners' certificates	75,000.00
Mining receipts, general	110,000.00
Licences, trade and liquor	75,000.00
Licences, game	9,000.00
Fines and fees of court	40,000.00
Probate fees	30,000.00
Succession duty	200,000.00
Law stamps	40,000.00
Sale of government property	1,000.00
Registry fees	500,000.00
Marriage licences	25,000.00
Revenue tax	300,000.00
Real property tax	370,000.00
Personal property tax	170,000.00
Land taxes—wild land, coal and timber lands	450,000.00
Income tax	230,000.00
Dykling assessment act, 1907 (interest on fixed capital)	17,250.00
Mineral tax	100,000.00
Tax on unworked crown-granted mineral claims	40,000.00
Registered taxes (all denominations)	100.00
Tax sale deeds	500.00
Revenue service refunds	1,500.00
Printing office	100,000.00
Bureau of mines	1,000.00
Mental hospital	30,000.00
Provincial home	1,500.00
Royalty and tax on coal	250,000.00
Traffic tolls, New Westminster bridge	22,000.00
Reimbursements for keep of prisoners	1,000.00
Interest on investment of sinking funds	70,000.00
Interest, miscellaneous	250,000.00
Success restriction act (act 1884, Dominion Statutes)	500,000.00
Fishery and cannery licences	30,000.00
Log scaling fees	25,000.00
Boiler inspection and examination fees	25,000.00
Fees under "Joint Stock Companies Act"	185,000.00
Water revenue, rentals	70,000.00
Water revenue, records	20,000.00
Licences, taxes and fees under "Fire Insurance Act"	37,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts	55,000.00
"Shuswap Railway Guaranty Act, 1910," repayment (approximate)	387,000.00
Total	\$10,387,830.66

Expenditures in prospective are grouped generally as follows:

Expenditures	
Public debt	532,669.11
Civil government (salaries)	899,852.00
Administration of justice (salaries)	37,548.00
Legislation	72,420.00
Public institutions (maintenance)	406,700.00
Hospitals and charities	426,200.00
Administration of justice (other than salaries)	318,300.00
Education	972,872.00
Transport	85,000.00
Revenue services	45,000.00
Public Works	3,009,500.00
Roads, streets, bridges and wharves	5,027,000.00
Subsidies to steamboats, ferries and bridges	49,860.00
Contingencies	150,000.00
Miscellaneous	4,287,079.98
Total	\$16,270,041.09

Of very special interest to Vancouver and residents of this Island of Vancouver are votes of:

- \$300,000 for carrying forward this year the works now in progress in connection with the completion of the Provincial Parliament Buildings.
- \$100,000 for development works at Strathcona Park.
- \$135,000 for a new Normal School in this city.
- \$100,000 for a new provincial jail at or near Victoria.
- \$15,000 for improvement of government grounds, Victoria.
- \$40,000 for repairs to parliament buildings.
- \$10,000 for Victoria Home for Aged Women.
- \$7,000 for Victoria Y. W. C. A.
- \$1,000 for Alpine Club of Canada.
- \$2,000 for Victoria Seamen's Institute.
- \$112,000 general for Alberni district.
- \$130,000 for Comox district.
- \$80,000 for Cowichan district.
- \$60,000 for Esquimalt district.
- \$45,000 for the Island district.
- \$20,000 for Nanaimo city district.
- \$50,000 for Newcastle district.
- \$15,000 for Saanich district.
- \$1,200 superannuation allowance E. B. McKay.

Among the new offices provided for are those incidental to the establishment of the statistical branch of the department of agriculture, that of plant pathologist, a vegetable expert, an official guardian attached to the at-

WATERED STOCK TO BE EXCLUDED

Specification of Matters to be Considered by Tariff Commission in Arriving at Cost of Production

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—The day has been spent on the tariff commission, the Liberals keeping up a steady fire of objections. They managed their business with acrimony rather than acuteness, however, and had the charge of seeing a first class issue picked up under their noses by their opponents. It would have been good business, surely, to make play with the question of capitalization and watered stock, but they left it alone, until the Conservatives raised it and the government put in an unequivocal declaration that the "cost of production" included the real capital invested.

The evening one of two rather unseemly rows occurred. The bill is practically done with now, only a few finishing touches remaining. The house once more went into committee on the tariff commission bill. Mr. Kyrle of Richmond moved the following amendment: "And they shall be considered as matters to be taken into account in arriving at the cost of production of goods and services."

ANNEXED BY ITALY

ROME, Feb. 22.—Tripolitana and Cyrenaica were proclaimed Italian territory today. The sessions of the Chamber of Deputies and the senate are likely to remain noteworthy in the annals of Italian parliamentary history, as they mark the conversion into law of the royal decree proclaiming the annexation of these two districts of Africa. The Chamber of Deputies today appointed a commission, consisting of 21 members, representing all parties except the Socialists, who will meet tomorrow to report on the bill for the annexation of Tripoli, which is expected to pass on the same day. A general popular demonstration is being prepared to greet the deputies when they leave the chamber after the passing of the bill.

KILBANE WINS FROM ATTELL

Cleveland Boy Gets Best of Nearly Every Round and Secures Featherweight Championship—Other Contests

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22.—A new champion was born to pugilism today, when Johnny Kilbane, of Cleveland, Ohio, decisively outfought, outgamed, and out-punched Abe Attell in their second round contest, and at the close was awarded the featherweight title by Referee Charles Eytton. Kilbane led from start to finish, and at no time was the result in doubt. Nearly ten thousand persons were jammed into the arena, which ordinarily seats 6,000. Fully 5,000 others were turned away at the gates. It was the greatest crowd that ever witnessed a prize fight in Los Angeles. The receipts amounted to about \$25,000. The man fought for a prize of \$10,000, or which Attell was to get \$5,000 win or lose and Kilbane \$2,500. Besides they agreed to divide evenly 5 per cent of the moving picture money. Kilbane made Attell look like a novice in nearly every round. In only the seventh did Attell have a look in. Attell brought the wrath of the crowd upon his head by foul tactics. Time and time again he would hold Kilbane's arms in a clinch, and once, in the eighth, he grabbed Kilbane's left arm with both hands and tried to bend it back. In the third he "healed" the Cleveland boy while in a clinch and in nearly every succeeding round he would call forth loud boos and hisses. In the 14th, after rushing into a clinch to avoid Kilbane's merciless tactics, he was hit by body, Attell butted the Cleveland boy with his head, opening a great gash over Kilbane's left eye, from which blood spurted profusely. At the beginning of the 16th round the referee stopped the fight and grabbing a towel, thoroughly wiped off Attell's body. It was seen to be covered with some greasy substance. Attell protested, but the referee paid no attention to him. Kilbane's work was a revelation to his odds. He was fighting with the odds 2 to 1 against him, he never flinched for an instant. He was lightning fast both with hands and feet. He straight left jab to Attell's nose or sore eye was his favorite blow. As early as the third or fourth round it was seen that Kilbane was winning, and, coolness personified, he continued his line of battle. It was rush in, peek Attell with left and right, then jump back out of harm's way. This programme he carried out so successfully that by the time the last few rounds were reached he was carrying so many points that Kilbane's speed was both bothering the hitherto Attell, and his weight, and his actions plainly showed it. Attell was left with a swollen eye, and with a wild whoop, Kilbane was carried up by his friends and carried on their shoulders to the building. "I want to telephone to my father," he said, meaning Miss Kilbane. Attell, tired, his face drawn and bleeding, left the ring at once.

FINANCIAL WORLD IN DREAD OF WAR

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Sir Edward Holden, whose name in the realms of finance is one of international reputation, made some pointed references to the political and financial relations between Germany and Great Britain. After referring directly to the shock given to financial centres by the Morocco crisis, Sir Edward Holden said that it was very unfortunate for Germany that her statesmen in the past did not look more favorably on colonialism, although we must, of course, remember that she only became a United Empire in 1871. Her people were increasing in numbers, in intelligence, and in enterprise. Her financiers and business men were the equal of any to be found in the world. They were assisting in the development of other countries in a most wonderful way. They were establishing financial institutions in almost every quarter of the globe, and those institutions were helping to bring increased trade to the home country, as well as assisting in developing the various countries in which they established.

Major Sharpe raised the question whether the commission should not be empowered to enquire into watered stock, over-capitalization, etc. Mr. White replied that such subjects would be embraced in the instructions of the commission to investigate. "The cost of production" Take the case of steel, he said. The commission must know the cost of raw material, cost of management, overhead charges, etc., and it must also know what capital was invested, what interest was paid, what the fixed capital with which the bond issue was made, what the bonds had been sold for, etc.

Mr. White argued for keeping confidence. Financial standing of the company, trade secrets, names of customers—all sorts of things like that—should be mentioned to the commissioners. The public would not tolerate the publication of such information. In reply to A. K. Maclean, the minister said that the clause was inserted to encourage business men to confide information to the commissioners.

In the evening Mr. White proposed an amendment covering the point raised by Mr. Pugsley's amendment. It was that persons so desiring may give evidence "relative to the cost of production" when they are called upon to do so. The house resumed discussion on confidential information and Mr. MacKenzie's amendment was voted down. Mr. Pugsley moved an amendment that the commissioners report their investigations, together with the evidence, to the finance minister, and that the minister lay it before parliament within ten days of its assembling. This was voted down, 50 to 24. Mr. Pugsley attempted to move the same amendment over again in slightly different terms. Mr. Bennett, who was chairman of the committee, ruled it out of order. Mr. Pugsley protested and appealed to the speaker. The committee's decision of the question was submitted to the speaker who submitted it to the house. Mr. Bennett's decision was upheld. Mr. Pugsley angrily said that he wished the question submitted to the speaker, not to the house. The Conservatives drowned Mr. Pugsley's voice with cries

WATERED STOCK TO BE EXCLUDED

of "Order," and tumult ensued. The Liberals shouted back and disorder reigned. Finally, however, the voice of Mr. Gauvreau of Temiscouata, was heard over the din. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself!" Mr. L. P. Gauthier demanded a withdrawal, and Mr. Bennett directed Mr. Gauvreau to retract. "You were not in your seat when I said it," replied Mr. Gauvreau. There was great disorder, and finally Mr. Gauvreau complied with the chairman's ruling. A. K. Maclean wished to go back to the clause which had been passed. Mr. Bennett would not allow it, and Mr. Maclean said: "Perhaps it is smart, but it is not indicative of much intelligence."

There was further trouble, which was laughed off when Dr. Michael Clark observed that the matter had not been put under the table when the house had reverted to committee. Progress was reported after the privilege of free postage had been eliminated at the instance of Mr. White, who was moved thereto by Mr. Pelletier. The house adjourned at 10.50.

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Field Sports at Home and Abroad

"THE FIELD" ON PACIFIC SALMON

There was a time and not so very long ago either when the various species of oncorhynchus that are grouped together in common parlance as Pacific salmon were a source of constant surprise to the friends of Salmo salar, the salmon of the Atlantic. Particularly used we have to marvel at their inability to survive more than a single breeding season and at the apparent fact that when once in fresh water they would not look at any form of angling lure. Recent discoveries have done a good deal to lessen our wonder, for they all tend to establish a closer similarity of habit between salar and oncorhynchus than at one time seemed at all possible. The different Pacific salmon seem to spawn but once in their lives, and most of them die of it. Well it is now pretty certain that the great majority of our own salmon also spawn but once, though they do not by any means all die after the spawning. It may well be that this last fact is due to a dispensation of geography, and that if our salmon undertook such long journeys to the spawning grounds as many quinnat salmon do very few would survive to tell the tale. Possibly too the indifference of Pacific salmon to anglers' lures after they have once got beyond the estuaries may be similarly accounted for. Our own salmon take badly enough when they are set on running. What can you expect with fish which have to run or at any rate do run six or even ten times as far, and have a lesser period in which to do it than many of their Atlantic cousins? Moreover it seems not quite an invariable rule that Pacific salmon refuse all lures in fresh water. Colonel Haggard has recorded the capture of quinnat on the fly in the waters of Vancouver Island, and Mr. F. C. Inskip has described the capture of salmon on a silver Devon in the Thompson River. The instances of these fish taking in fresh water are scanty it is true, but there are some. And it is worth pondering on the question. What proportion of the salmon in our own waters ever take an angler's lure? It would of course be difficult in the extreme to test calculations, as to this, but it is obvious that the percentage of "takers" in a year's run of fish in any given river can be but small. Altogether it is now possible to make out a much closer likeness between the two types of salmon than could be assumed before, though the physical resemblance was remarkable enough to invite comparisons.

An interesting report on the Pacific salmon fisheries has recently been issued by the United States Bureau of Fisheries (Washington-Bureau of Fisheries Document 751). It is the work of Mr. J. N. Cobb, assistant agent at the salmon fisheries of Alaska, and it contains what has not been obtainable before, an account of the fisheries of the whole coast, United States, British Columbia and Alaska in the same year, 1903. The assembling of all the data and material together should be of considerable economic value. Mr. Cobb begins with some account of the different species of Pacific salmon, whose popular names best known in England are quinnat, sockeye, coho humpback and dog. The quinnat is the biggest and most valuable fish, averaging somewhat over 20 lb., and at times reaching much greater weights. This is the fish which gives such sport to anglers on the Campbell River, sport which has several times been described by writers in the Field (most recently by J. H. W. Field, Sept. 5, 1903). To this species belonged the 70-pounder which was caught by Sir R. Musgrave in 1896. That they grow much bigger than this occasionally is evident. Mr. Cobb says: "One was caught near Klawak, Alaska, in 1900, which weighed 107 lb. without the head." In some rivers there are more than one annual run of quinnat. The Sacramento for instance has a spring run (April-June) and an autumn run (August-October). This is not unlike the habits of Salmo salar. The other four species, of which the coho and sockeye are the most important, appear more to resemble our sea trout in the time of their running, June-November being the months that cover it. Mr. Cobb also adds a note on the steelhead trout, as it has some commercial importance. It is rather surprising to find how big the steelhead grows—in different localities the average weight is placed at from 8 lb. to 15 lb., while extreme sizes reach 45 lb.

The importance of the canning industry is well known, and Mr. Cobb devotes a good deal of space to a description of the fishing grounds and the history of the fisheries. He goes on to deal with the apparatus employed, which includes various kinds of net, traps, and even bows and arrows. A good deal of the commercial fishing is also done with lines trolled from a boat, and it looks as though anglers were responsible for this.

Each year the catching of salmon by trolling becomes of increasing importance commercially. For some years sportsmen had this exciting and delightful occupation to themselves, but eventually the mild curers created such a persistent and profitable demand for king, or chinook, salmon that the fishermen who had previously restricted their operations to the use of nets during the annual spawning runs, which last but a small portion of the year began to follow up the fish both before and after the spawning run, and soon discovered that they were to be found in certain re-

gions throughout nearly every month in the year.

Salmon Hatching on a Large Scale

The value of salmon hatcheries is a disputed matter in the United Kingdom, and a good many experts are doubtful whether the turning down of artificially reared fry is of more benefit to a river than would be the natural spawning of the parent fish which were stripped to supply the hatchery. Other people are of opinion that the system has not been tried on a large enough scale in this country for results to be conclusive one way or the other. There can be no doubt on the point in the minds of those who are responsible for the welfare of Pacific salmon rivers. In the eleventh chapter of his report, Mr. Cobb gives an account of the output of different hatcheries, and shows that their work is on an infinitely larger scale than anything dreamed of over here. The fry of the Pacific salmon are said to make for the sea as soon as they are old enough to descend the rivers, whereas our salmon parr commonly spend two years in fresh water. Whether this makes much difference in the probable number of those that survive to the adult age is obscure; a priori one would say that there are less enemies for small fish in the rivers. Much depends probably on the pace at which oncorhynchus parr grow in the sea. It is perhaps of some significance that Herr Dahl's Norwegian researches have shown that the older parr are when they leave the rivers of Norway the quicker is their growth in the sea?

However these things may be it is obvious that salmon hatchery work pays in these American waters. The scale on which it is conducted would suffice to prove it, even if there were not instances on record in which Pacific salmon have been successfully introduced to rivers by planting of fry. Let us take a few of the figures given by Mr. Cobb in his tables. The number of chinook or quinnat fry distributed annually in the Sacramento and its tributaries from 1904 to 1909 has varied from over twenty millions to over a hundred millions. The figure for 1909 (26,090,000) is a good deal the smallest for the period, that for 1908, the next smallest being over fifty-nine millions. In the same series of years the River has had quantities of fry varying from over five to over eight millions. In the Columbia River basin since 1877, 484,518,600 fry (including older fish) have been planted, and the smallest year's number since 1898 has been over seventeen millions, the largest over forty-four millions. In the Fraser River, British Columbia, have been placed the following quantities of fry: Sockeye (since 1885) 474,610,400 humpback 22,550,000 (nearly all in one year, 1903); quinnat, (since 1903) 22,897,200; coho (since 1902), 29,334,700. The total, including a few dog salmon and steelhead, is over five hundred and forty-nine millions. This is indeed stocking!

SINGULAR SHOTS

Every sportsman, whether he hunts big game or small—or both—must have occasionally during his pursuit of the same have made—or seen made—a certain number of what I have termed above "Singular Shots."

By these I mean shots that do better than you expect them to do; shots that stop big or dangerous game at a critical moment; shots where you get more than you meant to or than you aimed at, or indeed wished for. Of the latter kind was one fired by a tenderfoot friend of mine, who aimed at a wily woodcock, missed him by several feet, and slightly touched up with No. 10 shot a previously unconscious farmer who had been smoking a restful pipe "beneath the maple bough." This can hardly be called a lucky shot, though the No. 10 was too small to do any harm to speak of, and my friend succeeded in adroitly eluding the farmer, though he heard him routing like a demon through the woods for a long time. Some typical "Singular Shots" of this kind occur every fall in the deer hunting season, the result of trusting fools with firearms. But there are other more harmless and even lucky kinds of singular shots, which have come under my observation, and upon a few of which I am about to dilate. I have to tell of but few shots of this kind at big game, as in deer shooting I have always practised the still hunting method, where the hunter who knows his business—if he gets a shot at all—gets it at reasonable range, and at a stationary mark. Even if the deer bolts, he either misses clean (I have made some "singular misses" in that way) or disables it so as to eventually be able to hang it up.

I once made a singular shot at a bear. The whole circumstance is vividly imprinted on my memory since it was the only bear I ever shot in my life. Most of my friends have heard all about it too. Like Thackeray's unhappy love affair "there are times, especially when I've had a couple of glasses of anything it will come out." So I'm going to "come out" with it now though for the last reason given.

A well known guide and myself were shooting or trying to shoot deer in Northern Muskoka a good while ago, before that beautiful district was exploited and vulgarized as it is now. We were beating a queer piece of dense cover locally the "Frying Pan" which utensil it almost exactly resembled in shape. It was about ten or twelve acres in

extent, surrounded on all sides by steep rocky wall, except in one narrow pass corresponding with the handle, and having a tiny streamlet running along it. Here the guide posted me while he went around to put in the hounds, three in number, by a steep rocky path on the opposite side of the Pan, telling me to look out, for any deer would almost certainly bolt down this "handle," and as he put it "run slap over me."

I hadn't waited very long when one of the hounds opened in the very centre of the "Frying Pan," the sweet voices of the other two chiming in almost immediately. Then for some minutes such a racket as I've never heard before or since took place in that small piece of cover. I waited tense and rigid, a minute or so for the deer to bolt, but the powder in the cover still continued. Now at that period of my existence I was a first class green horn about deer shooting. Still I knew enough to be aware that with all that din, anything in the shape of a deer would have been out long before. I noticed also that the racket was fierce and stationary, showing that the hounds were not running a trail, but were baying at something. I resolved to go in and investigate. I did so thinking the dogs had got hold of a porcupine, and I was not desirous of having the pleasure of spending an hour or so getting the quills out of their throats and lips.

I crawled through a belt of the thickest and "meanest" scrub cedar and black or prickly ash cover imaginable, and finally came out on the edge of a small beaver meadow, formed on the edge of a small beaver meadow, stream. Then I saw what the row was about. Standing on his hind legs in the centre of the meadow, and evidently in a sinful passion, was a black bear. Not a bear of the largest size perhaps, but a good average bear for all that. The hounds were baying him at a respectful distance, and he was employing all his energies to get hold of one of them, when I appeared on the scene. I was armed with a twelve bore gun loaded with cartridges containing one heavy rotund bullet and three and a half drachms of powder, the best weapon in my opinion to use on a run way in dense cover, where nearly all the shots you will get will be at close range. The instant I grasped the situation I fired the left barrel at bruin without delay or ceremony, but whether my hand was unsteady from my arduous crawl through the cover, or whether I was puzzled by the quick movements of the brute—or whether I was experiencing a slight touch of that ignoble feeling which school boys denominate as "flunk," I know not. In any event my shot struck far back near the loins, not even crippling him. The moment he felt the shot he dropped on his four legs, and came straight at me. He knew well who had hurt him. It is true that the black bear is a woolly coward, and would rather run than fight any day—but all wild beasts are dangerous when crippled or cornered as he was.

Luckily the hounds were animated by the shot, and ran in on him, one of them, the oldest and best, jumping on his back, and trying to seize his neck behind the ear. The bear rose on his hind legs, and literally wiped the poor dog off like a fly, killing him instantly.

As he did so, I fired, and the big bear fell dead like a shot snipe. The large round bullet made a hole you could have put three fingers into. I had sighted at his chest, but he was so near me that the bullet had gone high, and entered the base of his neck, breaking it, in fact eliminating one of the vertebrae altogether, which accounts for his sudden extinction.

This was both a singular and a fortunate shot, for I might have hit him in many other places which would have been mortal wounds in time, and yet he would have had plenty of strength left to reach me. Then it would have been his turn.

It is the wing shooting of various game birds, however, that the greater number of "singular shots" occur.

All sportsmen who know the habits of the bird will agree that it is more than a singular event to kill two woodcocks on the wing with a single shot. Yet I managed to accomplish this feat some years ago by pure accident. If a Mr. White, now classical professor at Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont., had not been shooting with me and seen this happen, I would have some diffidence about relating this incident. We were beating in a thin strip of cover with a small open space between it and the dense wilderness of tangled bush beyond. White was a little behind me, and on the other side of the open strip. Half way up my dog flushed a woodcock, which flashed across the opening and was almost instantly followed by another. I was too late for the first, but managed to "get on" to the last one, and drop him just as he was disappearing. He of course fell quite close to me.

Just then White called out, "A good shot—and a long one, too!" "Not a very long one," I answered, "I'm afraid he's cut all to pieces!" "No, he isn't," shouted White; "he's flopping about here five yards from me."

It was just as he said. A chance scattered shot had winged the first woodcock after he had passed quite out of my sight, and I had got two woodcocks with one barrel—"killed two birds with one stone," as it were. Truly a singular shot!

I once saw an American gentleman, a Mr. Miller, visiting Prince Edward county, Ont. (

in which county this paper is written) do better than that. We had flushed a large pack of that splendid game bird, the ruffed grouse. They were young birds and rose close with a noise like a great wind rattling through the trees. In the midst of the melee Miller noticed two birds rise and fly so that their lines of flight would soon intersect.

He held on one till they crossed, then pulled and got them both. This was really a wonderful shot, for it was intentional; mine was a pure accident.

A somewhat singular shot was made by a school boy of my acquaintance only last fall. One half holiday I had lent him my gun and a small beagle of the "slow but sure" variety, and he had sallied forth with a beating heart in search of rabbits, but also with a wild uncertain hope that he might get a grouse.

The hound soon started a rabbit, or, to speak more accurately, a hare (Lepus Americanus).

He saw the hare come down the runway he was watching in quite a leisurely way, as is often the way of the hare when hunted by a slow hound. It even stopped now and then and sat up on its hind legs. The wildly excited youth brought his gun to his shoulder, when probably the good genius of the hare informed him that there was danger in the neighborhood, and he was off like a brown streak of fur.

My young friend took a short wavering aim, and of course fired a yard or two behind it. Bitterly disappointed, he was putting a fresh cartridge in his gun, when he was aware of a tremendous commotion in a clump of bushes just in line with his shot.

He hurried to the spot, just in time to be present at the last struggles of a fine ruffed grouse, whose evil star had caused him to come in for the better part of the charge meant for the rabbit.

This "singular shot" was purely accidental again, for the boy had no idea whatever that there was a grouse in his vicinity, his whole attention being occupied with the hare. Altogether, this in its way, is one of the most extraordinary shooting incidents I can remember.

But the most singular shot of all, with which this short paper must terminate, was made by a young married lady from New York City, in the wilds of Northern Muskoka.

She had accompanied her husband and brother on a deer-hunting trip. The party consisted of her husband, her brother and herself, a young lady friend, and a servant girl. There was also a guide from the neighborhood.

They occupied a comfortable shooting lodge, not a cabin or shanty, but it was at least twenty-eight miles from the nearest village or hotel, and was situated on the edge of a great forest, in which was a fair quantity of deer and other big game.

The only way to get to the village was by canoe down a river that ran past the lodge and up a lake.

It chanced one evening that they found they were out of some requisites, which necessitated an immediate trip to the village. The lady's husband and her brother therefore set out in the canoe to get them. They were to be gone all night. The guide was off in the woods locating some deer, so the ladies and the servant were left alone in the lodge for the night. A deer had been shot the day before and its carcass was hanging up in the little outhouse. This circumstance probably accounts for what followed.

The ladies retired to rest in perfect tranquility, to be awakened about one in the morning by a strange and ominous sound. It was the peculiar snarling of the great timber wolf.

Looking in consternation from the windows, the ladies could see gaunt shadowy forms slinking about a little clearing, now and then, and gradually drawing nearer and nearer to the little outhouse where the deer was hanging up. There were fifteen or twenty of them.

The lady I am speaking of was frightened, very frightened, but she nevertheless possessed a fair share of that valuable quality which is commonly called "grit."

She took down a Winchester rifle of her brother's and opening the window, with both eyes tight shut and head thrown back as far as possible, after the "eternally feminine" manner of firing a rifle, she distributed seven or eight bullets to various points of the horizon. At every shot a chorus of screams from her friend and the "hired girl" pierced the shuddering ear of night.

Now both the courage and persistence of the timber wolf are very much overrated.

In this case at any rate, before the echoes had ceased to reverberate with the shots and screams, not a wolf was in sight. They went to return no more.

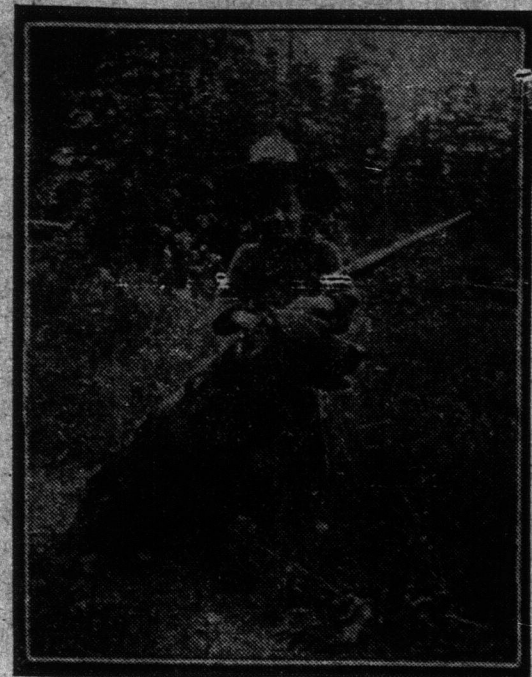
The ladies barricaded themselves in, and waited the morning and the arrival of their male relatives in fear and trembling.

When the gentlemen did come, the first thing they saw on the edge of the little clearing was a big grey wolf, stiff and dead.

A Winchester ball had hit him between the shoulders and broken his back. One of the lady's random bullets had found a billet—Rod and Gun.

AN ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNINE

So many valuable dogs are lost every year by strychnine poisoning that I am prompted to



give my experiences in the hope that their publication may be the means of saving some one's pet from the evil designs of that despicable person, the dog poisoner.

As soon as it is noticed that the dog is suffering from poison prompt action should be taken, as time is very valuable at this stage.

Instead of using the old-fashioned remedies such as mustard, sulphate of zinc, melted lard, flour and water, etc., to produce vomiting, use a hypodermic injection of apomorphia-tablets of one-tenth grain each—dissolving two tablets in about twenty drops of water. This I inject under the shoulder, or in any other convenient spot. For small dogs one tablet is enough. This injection will cause almost immediate vomiting. As a precaution I usually repeat the dose in about ten minutes, in the meantime drenching with warm milk and water, which tends to wash out the stomach. It is necessary to keep the dog in a warm place and to keep him as quiet as possible both during and after the injections.

I have had six cases of my own, including the Airedale, Ch. Caerphilly Marvel, and have yet to lose my first case.

To the uninitiated I would say that apomorphia cannot be procured in the ordinary way, but may be procured through your medical man or a veterinary. At the same time you should get his instructions as to the use of the hypodermic syringe.

This is a very simple method and may be performed in a very short space of time. Although this method may not appeal to the ordinary man, to the kennel man or one who owns a valuable dog it should appeal. My advice is to always carry a hypodermic and a few tablets in your hip pocket so as to be ready for an emergency.—P. Bowden in Rod and Gun.

The yarn about the indifferent country boy being able to catch more trout with his tree limb pole, bent pin and angle worm than the practical angler with his correct tackle is the subject matter of the cartoonist and joke writer. No person experienced in angling or schooled in ichthyology will tolerate any such nonsense. Of course, accidents happen in all places and pursuits, and fishes go crazy like other animals. Therefore, some fool boy dabbling a worm on bent pin for perch or sunfish may just happen to move his lure at the very moment a big trout is excited by fright, anger or play and thus attract the fish and actually hook it. And there is no doubt but that big trout have been captured thus, but practical men know this is the exception, not the rule. Inexperienced card players and race track visitors have been known to win more than the regular players in odd instances, but let these merely lucky persons try their hand against the experienced players in a series of wagers and see where they'll land in the long run. In pugilism every now and again we hear of the champion being laid low by the beginner and his chance blow. But, it was only a chance blow. Think of the other beginners who hadn't a chance blow and were whipped in the first round by the champion.

Anglers are not fond of the slaughter part of angling and never brag of the number of fishes taken. They will enthuse over the size of a single specimen, delight at the exceptional play of a certain species or poetize on this or that beautiful water they have fished, but mere quantity is left for the marketman to gloat over. However, I want to say no bent-pin boy on earth can excel any correct-tackle angler in the act of taking the greatest number of trout or any other fish if the angler could be forced to make the test, which, of course, he could not be forced to do, because no angler fishes for figures. And I'm quite certain no country boy could excel the angler in the art of angling, though I admit a clumsy man or boy with a hoe may make more points in billiards than the expert with the cue. Fishing may mean the capture of fishes by any means, fair or foul, but angling is based on more gentle conditions and may even be pursued without a single killing.

Some of the greatest anglers are the poorest fishermen, and to this class belong such angling geniuses as Izaak Walton, Frank Forester, George Washington, Daniel Webster, David Thoreau, Thaddeus Norris, Ruben Wood, Seth Green, Alexander Wilson, John James Audubon, and Robert B. Roosevelt.—Chas. Bradford in Outdoor Life.

Awful Warning

Young Man—May I have your daughter, sir?

Old Gentleman—Yes, if you can support her. Remember that my auto goes with her.—Puck.

Last Few Days of Spencer's February House-Furnishing Sale— Remarkable Bargains on Monday

100 Bedsteads, Damaged

VALUES FROM \$3.50 TO \$11.75 ARE TO BE SOLD At **\$1.75**

There are many designs in this lot, and not one of them is worth less than \$3.50, while many of them are much more expensive bedsteads. These are very little damaged. The enamel has been badly rubbed off some of them, but that can be remedied with very little trouble. Some are plain white and others are finished with brass trimmings. All one price on Monday **\$1.75**

A Few Children's Cots are included

MATTRESSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT FEBRUARY SALE PRICES

Spring Mattresses at \$2, \$3.50, \$4.50, **\$4.75**

Mattresses with cotton tops, well filled and tufted. These are a specially good value.

3 feet size for **\$3.00**

3ft. 6in. size for **\$3.25**

And 4ft. 6in. size for **\$3.50**

Mattresses, with cotton top and bottom, art tick, well tufted and filled. 3 ft. size, **\$3.75**

3ft. 6in. size for **\$4.00**

4ft. 6in. size for **\$4.50**

The "Rupert" Mattress, a specially good quality, with felt all round, well tufted on top, bottom and the sides. All sizes at **\$4.75**

All Felt Mattresses, any size, in good ticks. Price **\$5.90**

Pillows suitable for camp at, per pair, **\$1.00**

Feather Pillows at, per pair, \$3.50, \$3, \$2.75, \$2 and **\$1.50**

Sheets, Blankets and Pillow Cases

MONEY SAVING ITEMS FOR MONDAY'S SELLING

Sheets—200 pairs of full sized sheets, regularly sold at \$1.75 a pair, will be sold on Monday at **\$1.25**

Double Bed Sheets—There are 100 pairs of these sheets all from dressing. Regular \$2.50 value and a quality that will please the most expectant purchaser at per pair **\$1.75**

Rematched Sheets—Size 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 will be sold at per pair, \$3 and **\$2.50**

Rematched Sheets—Size 2 1/2 x 2 1/2, are to be cleaned out, at per pair **\$3.25**

Flannel Sheets With Pink or Blue Borders—10 1/4 size at \$1.95; 11 1/4 size at \$1.60 and 12 1/4 size at **\$1.75**

Washed Sheetings—Two yards wide and sold regularly at per yard, 30c, to be sold on Monday at, per yard, **25c**

Bleached Sheetings—A heavy quality and two yards wide. Per yard 40c, 45c and **40c**

Twilled Sheetings—A good heavy quality, two yards wide, at per yard 45c, and **35c**

Pillow Cases—These are made of good strong cotton and are our regular \$2 values. Monday's special value, per dozen **\$1.50**

Rematched Pillow Cases—Made in all the regular sizes and sold regularly at per dozen \$4. Monday's special per dozen **\$3.00**

Wool Blankets—Regularly sold at \$6.75 a pair and weighing 7 lbs., are to be sold at per pair **\$5.75**

Superior Wool Blankets—These are 8 lb. blankets and may be had with pink or blue borders. They are a very fine quality and will please the most expectant purchaser. Regular \$7.50 value for **\$6.75**

Morris and Arm Chairs

FEBRUARY SALE VALUES

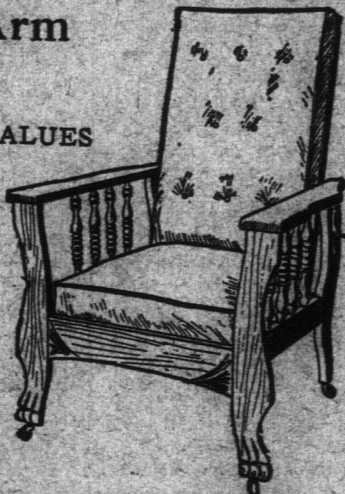
Morris Chairs. These have solid oak frames, are well finished and are provided with soft cushions covered with green velvet. There is no better value in Morris chairs than this line represents. **\$9.75**

Easy Chairs. These have hardwood frames and are upholstered in good velour. They have well upholstered arms, spring seats and are well finished. Special February sale **\$7.90**

Easy Chairs with spring seats, hardwood frames and roll arms. Special Sale Price **\$4.90**

Mission Arm Chairs, made of well seasoned oak in the plain Mission style. The seats are upholstered in leather and the backs are made up of six banisters. Price **\$5.90**

Mission Rocking Chairs—These are made to match the arm chairs, are well made and reliable in every respect. They are a good investment at **\$6.90**



Matting and Leatherette Suit Cases

REMARKABLE VALUES

Japanese Matting Suit Cases—Bound at the edges and finished at the corners with solid leather. They are 34in. long, well lined, have strong lock and side clasps, and are fitted with two strong outside straps. A good value at **\$2.75**

Japanese Suit Cases—These are extra deep and a similar style to the above. There is no better value to be had at a similar price than this lot represents. They are fitted with strong outside straps, are exceptionally strong and well finished. Price **\$3.25**

Women's Suit Cases—These are made of good Japanese matting, are 24 inches long, well lined with a grey watered material, has pockets and straps inside, solid leather corners, brass lock and side clasps. A better value will be hard to find. Special **\$3.50**

Extra Deep Suit Cases—Made of Japanese matting. These have shirt flaps and straps inside, are well lined and fitted with strong locks and side clasps. They are 24in. long and are fitted with two leather straps outside. Price, each **\$4.75**

Tan Leatherette Suit Case—These are made on a steel frame and are protected with solid leather corners. It is fitted with a strong lock, side clasps and is lined inside. A specially good value at **\$1.50**

Black and Tan Suit Cases—These are made of leatherette with a walrus grain, have solid leather corners, brass side clasps, strong lock and a good strong frame. They are neatly lined, fitted with shirt straps and are well finished. Size 24. A specially good value at, each **\$1.95**

Walrus Grain Leatherette Suit Case—In black or tan. This is the same suit case as the one described above, but it is provided with extra outside straps. Special value **\$2.50**

Tan Leatherette Suit Case—This is a neatly lined and extra deep suit case, fitted with shirt folder and leather straps inside. It has a very strong frame. Two side clasps, lock and key. Size 24 and an extra good value at, each **\$2.65**

Strong Leatherette Suit Case—These are a very well made suit case in a tan leatherette. They are fitted with solid leather corners and handles, brass side clasps, lock and key. The inside is well lined and fitted with shirt folder and straps. The suit case is extra deep and roomy, but not too heavy. Size 24 and finished with two stout outside straps. Price **\$4.50**

Tan Suit Case—Made of a plain leatherette, has extra heavily protected corners and two outside leather straps. This line is splendidly finished, has brass lock and is equal in appearance and wearing qualities to most suit cases sold at \$7.00. Special value **\$4.75**

Big Reductions on Mulls, Gingham, Zephyrs, Wrapperette and Prints—Monday

See the View street windows for a display of these goods and you will realize that the values are well above the average at the prices we are asking for them. Our buyer made a very fortunate purchase from an English mill, and on Monday we will give you the advantage of our three store buying power.

Ginghams—In large and small checks and a variety of colors, will be sold on Monday, at per yard **12 1/2c**

Zephyrs and Gingham—30 and 31 inches wide and a variety of handsome patterns to choose from, at per yard **15c**

Silk Finished Mulls—These come in both plain and striped effects. Your choice from a wide selection at, per yard 30c and **25c**

Wrapperettes—These are just a few pieces of this material left and on Monday we intend to give you an exceptional bargain. There are various patterns to choose from and are our regular 30c values. Special for Monday's selling, per yard **10c**

English Prints—These are all fast colors on light grounds. Many dainty designs to choose from. Regular value 15c a yard, are to be sold on Monday at, per yard **10c**

Stylish Footwear for Men

The first shipments of men's footwear for spring has just arrived, and although we were expecting some very smart models we were surprised to find that the makers had so far underestimated the quality of their goods. They are beauties, and you will say so when you see them—in fact we consider them to be away ahead of anything that we have yet handled. They are lace styles in all leathers, both black and tan, and button models for those who prefer them. All are made with the Goodyear welt that add so much to the comfort of the wearer, and as all styles are here and the variety of models is so large you are sure of finding a boot that will fit you exactly. The soles are light or moderately light and are made of carefully selected stock. We guarantee every pair to give you satisfaction. Try a pair or ask us to show you the new models you will buy on sight. Prices, according to quality, \$2.50, \$4, \$5 and **\$6.00**

Carpet and Drapery Values That Are Exceptionally Good



Velvet Carpet Rugs at \$25, Tapestry Carpets at \$6.90, and Portiere Curtains. Regular value to \$5.75 for \$1.90.

These are further proofs of the wonderful values that the February house-furnishing sale has to offer you. See the goods in the window and if you don't see just what you want, ask for it in the department. Every purchase at this sale means a distinct saving and as there are only a few more days left you will have to make up your mind at once.

Velvet Carpet Squares—These are a British manufacture, have a deep velvet pile, are closely woven and come in handsome floral, conventional and medallion designs. Many attractive colorings are here, to choose from. Size 9x10.6. Price, each **\$25.00**

Tapestry Carpet Squares—This lot is the very best values that we have offered at this sale. There are floral and medallion designs to choose from with grounds of red, blue, tan and green. Some are seamless. There are only a limited number to be sold at this price, so hurry if you want one. Size 9x12. Price, each **\$6.90**

Portiere Curtains—Various makes and qualities are in this lot. Some of them are finished with beautiful tapestry borders and others are in solid brown or red and red with gold. See them in the View Street window. Regular values, \$2.50, \$1.50, and \$1.75. All to clear at each **\$1.00**

White Curtain Muslin—In stripes, coin spots and fancy designs. These will make up good but inexpensive curtains. They are remnants and come in lengths from 5 1/2 to 6 yards long, and 36 and 40 inches wide. Per piece on Monday **65c**



House & Kitchen Furnishings

Select From This List and Save Money

Salt Boxes—Made of a combination of colored woods. They are turned in a neat style and have a closely fitting lid. Made to hang on the wall or stand on a shelf **25c**

Graters, in a variety of styles and sizes, at each, 25c, 15c, 10c and 5c

Nutmeg Graters, price, each **5c**

Dust Pans, two sizes to choose from. Prices, 25c and **10c**

Retinned Tea Pots at 25c and **20c**

Colanders, in two sizes, at each, 25c and **15c**

The Victor Flour Sifter, each, **15c**

Round Pudding Tins, in three sizes, at each, 15c, 10c and **5c**

Perfection Cake Tins at, each, 15c and **10c**

Loaf Tins, each **10c**

Dish Pans, in three sizes, 20 quart size, 35c; 14 quart size, 25c; and 10 quart size **20c**

The Daisy Tea Kettle, a good and useful article **25c**

Steamers, to fit pots from 10 to 7 inches in diameter, at 50c and **35c**

Heavy Tin Wash Boilers, in three sizes, ranging in price from \$1.50 to **\$2.00**

Infant Baths, with good oak graining on the outside and white japan on the inside, at the following prices: \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.10, **\$1.90**

Examine These Silk Values

NEW LINES OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Tussore Silk—In colors sky blue, saxe blue, navy blue, seal brown, maize and cream. These are 27 inches wide and sell at, per yard **25c**

Tussore Silk—With self colored spots. These are in colors sky blue, saxe blue, navy blue, tan brown, seal brown, pink, maize and cream. 27 inches wide at, per yard **25c**

Pongee—In colors sky blue, saxe blue, Copenhagen blue, navy blue, pink, vieux rose, brown, maize, cream and black. These are 28 inches wide at, per yard **50c**

Normal Pongee—A very good value. It is 34 inches wide and will be sold at, per yard **50c**

Striped Louisine Silk—In dark and light colors, stripes, and a variety of attractive patterns to choose from. Per yard **50c**

Colored Fallites—All the newest and most popular colors of the season are here at, per yard **75c**

Satin—In colors grey, wine, cardinal, myrtle, emerald, rosada, pink, coral and helio. Per yard **75c**

Ukulaner Satin—In colors steel, light grey, brown, navy blue, fawn, champagne, cream and black. This material is 36 inches wide and sells at, per yard **\$2.00**

Oriental Satin—In colors sky blue, pink, maize, mauve, helio, old rose, cream and black. Per yard **\$2.50**

Cream Satins—These are 22 inches wide and sell at, per yard **75c** and **50c**

Cream Satin—22 inches wide and sells at, per yard **\$1.00, 75c and 50c**

Sideboards and Buffets

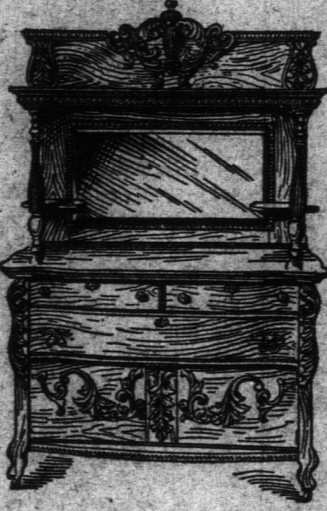
Oak Sideboard—Golden finish, and constructed from choice, well seasoned lumber. The top measures 22 x 48 inches, has shaped front and a bevelled mirror, 18 x 30 inches. See illustration **\$24.75**

Many other styles at popular prices

Golden Oak Buffet—This is a very handsome piece of furniture. It is mounted on neat claw feet, has fancy leaded doors, three cupboard, one long drawer and three small drawers, one of which is lined for cutlery. The back is very attractive in design, neatly finished with carving, turned pillars supporting shaped brackets and a shaped mirror. Regular \$45.00 value. On sale Monday at **\$33.75**

Solid Oak Buffet—In Early English finish. Has bow front, three cupboards, one with a bow-shaped door, with a neat leaded glass panel, one large drawer and two small drawers, with shaped fronts. The top measures 48 x 19in., and is our regular \$49.00 value. Marked for the February Sale at **\$33.75**

Fumed Oak Buffet—With one long drawer, two linen drawers and one cutlery drawer. This buffet has two cupboards with fancy glass doors and is neatly finished with quaint handles. The back is low, has one large shelf and a bevelled mirror. The top measures 50 x 22in. Regular \$59.00 value. On sale Monday at **\$39.00**



New Dress Materials

VALUES THAT WILL INTEREST YOU

Stetson Cloth—In colors, aloe blue, saxe blue, navy blue, royal blue, cardinal, tan brown, seal brown, steel, light grey and black. It is 42 inches wide and a good value at, per yard **75c**

Scottish Tartans—In Argyle, Gordon, Macaulay, Hay, Macdonald, Hunting, Stewart, Royal Stewart, Mackinnon, 42nd, and Grant. These are all 44 inches wide and sell at per yard **75c**

Poplins—In navy blue, royal blue, cardinal, steel, light grey, brown, tan and black. These are 42 inches wide. Per yard **75c**

Navy Serges—This is a fine twill material, 42 inches wide. Per yard **50c**

Admiralty Serge—A heavy quality, 30 inches wide. Per yard **85c**

Navy Serge—A fine twill, 50 inches wide. Per yard **\$1.00**

Navy Serge—A heavy twill, suitable for making plain tailored costumes. It is 54 inches wide and sells at, per yard \$2.50, \$2.25 and **\$1.50**

Grey Suiting—A very fine quality in light and dark grounds. Suitable for tailored suits. It is 56 inches wide. Per yard \$3.50 and **\$3.00**

65c For Peter Pan Waists in Good Lawn—Monday

See the View street windows for a display of these garments. They are made of good lawn have three-quarter sleeves turn-back cuffs and a wide collar. The collars cuffs and box pleats are in colors tan navy, blue or sky blue. All sizes, and all one price **65c**

Stetson's Hats for Men—All the Newest Blocks Are Here

A large shipment—the first big one this season—has just arrived and is full of interest to all men who desire the best possible value for their money and the latest and best shapes. Stetson hats are well known for excellence of material and workmanship, but this season we consider that all previous records have been broken by this enterprising manufacturer. See samples in the window or better still ask to see them in the department on Monday. Hard or soft styles and all sizes, at each \$5 and **\$4**

Kitchen Furniture

Rocking Chairs—Made of well seasoned hardwood, has neatly carved head, three plain banisters in the back and shaped arm. Sale Price **\$2.65**

Neat Rocking Chair—Has handsomely carved head, turned spindles in the back, and 4 spindles under each arm. Sale Price **\$1.90**

Rocking Chair—Without arms, has 5 spindles in the back, neatly carved head, finished golden color. Sale Price **\$1.35**

Small Rocking Chair—Without arms **\$1.35**

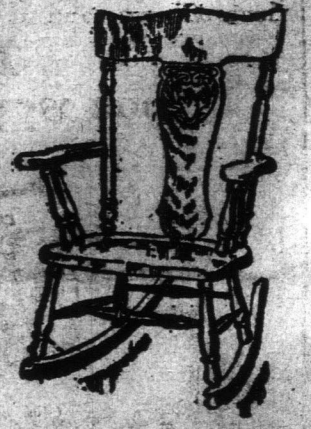
Kitchen Chairs—With neatly shaped and carved head, 5 spindles in the back, well braced and made of choice hardwood. Sale Price **\$1.35**

Kitchen Chairs—With neatly shaped head, three banisters in the back, well braced and made of choice hardwood, golden finish **\$1.35**

Serviceable Chairs—In plain styles at, each, 90c, 55c and **45c**

The Victor Cupboard—This is a large and convenient piece of furniture. Height, 6ft. 8in., width, 3ft., and 16in. deep, with cupboard and one shelf and panelled doors at bottom, a large drawer and a glass-fronted cupboard with two shelves over the drawer. It is made of well-seasoned fir and finished golden oak. Regular \$12 value. Sale Price **\$9.75**

Kitchen Comforters—With 2 bins, 2 drawers and 2 baking boards, made throughout of good fir. Sale Price **\$4.50**



Can You Better These Dress Values?

ALL SIZES FOR GIRLS

Girls' Dresses—In a navy blue material with white polka dots. They have peasant sleeves and gathered skirts and may be had in sizes to suit girls from 8 to 14 years. Per garment **\$1.50**

Gingham Dresses for Girls—These are in attractive checks in colors brown and blue, are peasant style and are trimmed at the neck with a band of self material that gives a V effect. They are finished with piping of plain material of a darker shade. Sizes 8 to 14, at per garment **\$2.00**

Striped Chambray Dresses—Suitable for girls from 8 to 14 years old. These come in a variety of styles and are trimmed with bands of contrasting materials and pipings. Per garment \$2.50 and **\$3.00**

Little Girls' Dresses—These are very smart styles in white material trimmed with blue, and blue material trimmed with white. They are in sizes to suit girls from 8 to 14 years old. Price, each **\$2.00**

Middy Suits—These are made of white drill and are finished with a blue sailor collar. They are trimmed with blue bands and have a full fitted skirt. Sizes for girls from 12 to 14 years old. Good values at, per garment **\$4.50**

Girls' Dresses—In sizes to fit girls 10, 12, 14 and 16 years old. There are so many different styles in this lot that detailed descriptions are impossible. Price, per garment **\$7.50**

Sample Dresses—We have been fortunate in securing a big range of sample dresses and are offering them at prices that are quite an inducement to thrifty mothers. There are so many styles here—in fact no two dresses are alike—so detailed descriptions cannot be given here. We invite you to inspect them in the department. Prices range from \$2.50 to **\$7.50**

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