

ART EMPIRE

Use Receipt as Argument of Liberty

RELATIONSHIP

Home, Mr. Others Give to Further

In a discussion of the London political situation...

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NEW MEMBERS ARE SELECTED

Five New Members of Diaz's Cabinet are Named Unofficially—Senor Limantour Remains in Office

MEXICO CITY, March 25.—Although no official announcement has been made...

Officials expected to be able to give out the names of the men appointed...

With the exception of General Diaz himself, there is no man in Mexico...

With the changes in the cabinet, reforms will be enacted, which will include changes in the electoral system...

It is said a full programme of these reforms will be given in the president's message next Saturday at the opening of Congress.

The administration's policy of reform now has an excellent chance of being carried out successfully...

"I hope earnestly that the present differences will soon be solved in the best interests of the country...

"I feel that I may say that the administration of President Diaz is prepared to take such measures...

"The Mexican people and the government friendly to us, must believe and I say this in all solemnity...

"Of the men leaving the cabinet, none is better known to Americans than Enrique C. Creel...

LONDON, March 25.—At the Liberal Colonial Club dinner today Sir J. Simon said that such is the depth of ignorance of the Canadian farmer...

PORTLAND, March 25.—Capitalized at \$100,000, and organized by over a score of Portland's prominent business men, the Country Club Racing and Exhibition association was incorporated today.

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There spotted on the sidewalk a bundle of pine coffins, into which were placed the bodies. As fast as this was done, the coffins were carried away in any kind of a vehicle that could be pressed into service...

At midnight, policemen and firemen were still lowering bodies from the ninth and tenth floors under the glare of searchlights.

"Jimmy" Lehan, a traffic squad policeman, ran up eight flights of stairs when the fire was at its height, braced his shoulders against a barred door and burst it in. He found a score of girls mad with fear.

He ordered them down the smoke-filled stairway, but they balked. He used his club and beat them down to safety. Not one of the number perished.

Bertha Weintraub, 29 years old, jumped from the tenth floor and was picked up uncondemned with both legs fractured and internal injuries. She has a chance for life.

On the tenth floor of the building, adjoining the burning structure, is the law department of New York University. Here twenty odd students were listening to a lecture by Frank H. Sommer, former sheriff of Essex county, New Jersey.

Forty girls were brought down to safety. Hyman Mezher, a cutter, slid down the elevator cable ten stories and was found alive at the bottom, standing in water up to his armpits.

Just how many trips were made by the elevator will never be ascertained. There are varying reports of heroism at the elevator, but it was impossible to get up to the last moment.

City officials announced that the usual investigation which follows such disasters would be started at once. One to Neglect.

Said Fire Chief Croker: "This calamity is just what I have been predicting. There are no fire escapes on this building. I have been agitating the fire escapes be put on the buildings just such as this. The large loss of life is due to this neglect."

The police say that today's fire is the sixth or seventh in the building within twelve months, all of which, they say, occurred in the shirtwaist factory. The others were trifling. The factory, incidentally, is said to be the first in which spread shirtwaist strike settled several months ago.

By today's disaster the total of shirtwaist operators who have perished in New York and vicinity recently is raised to nearly 200. Many weeks ago, twenty-five girls met death under somewhat similar conditions in Newark, N. J.

LONDON, March 25.—At the Liberal Colonial Club dinner today Sir J. Simon said that such is the depth of ignorance of the Canadian farmer that he thought if the tariff on imported steam ploughs were removed they would get cheaper. If the foreigner paid the import duty why should the farmer desire to throw down the import wall to get anything but the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company. The premises will be completed in time for the season of 1912.

Consider Proposition to Purchase. At a meeting of the directors of the Nootka Marble Quarries, Limited, last night a proposition from the Earth Trusts, Limited, was considered for the lease of the marble properties for three years at a rental of \$500 per month, with option to purchase for \$150,000, payable \$50,000 within three months of election to purchase, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest at 5 per cent until paid.

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COLONEL FAVORS BRITISH GAME

Roosevelt Endorses Form of Rugby Adopted by California University—Advises Keeping Down Hazard

BERKELEY, March 25.—Col. Roosevelt interrupted a baseball rally of California university students on Friday night to talk football—to praise the Rugby game of the Pacific coast and to condemn the game as it is played in the East.

His doesn't believe in mollycoddlery, but if strong men who have the courage to do the right thing, if you like him, you're all right."

Keep Hazard Down to Par With War. Col. Roosevelt, after a good-natured chaffing of the boys' orchestra, said: "I do wish I could see the Rugby football played here. I admit that I'm not especially qualified to speak for football just now, as none of my off-spring has distinguished himself at the game, though one of my sons had his nose broken once and his collar bone several times."

"Now," said Mr. Wheeler, "I don't believe in mollycoddlery, but neither do I believe in the rough game of football as it is played in the East. I wish the game there were a little less homicidal. I wish the Eastern teams would get in touch with the game as it is played here and substitute it for their own. I am not in sympathy with the old ladies of both sexes who want football abolished. I am glad to see that the game out here is how I say it—'not safe, but no more fraught with hazard than the average war.'"

The colonel was having such a good time with the boys that he lingered to hear their yells and a song by the glee club.

AN INTERESTING CONTRIBUTION to the literature of light harness racing is printed in an issue of the Chicago Horse Review. It is entitled "The Trotting Hall of Fame," and consists of a series of seven critical articles from the pens of seven of the leading trotting authorities, naming what in their opinion have been and are the greatest trotters that have ever lived, from the earliest days to the present.

The seven experts who contributed to this symposium were Harry K. Devereux, of Cleveland, Ohio; Murray Howe, of Chicago; Andrew G. Leonard ("Hawley"), of Lexington, Ky.; John E. Madden, of Lexington, Ky.; Joseph I. Mackay, (Chicago) and Dr. J. C. McCoy, of Kirkwood, Del., and Henry Ten Eyck White, of Chicago. From the seven lists which they presented a final one was collected which was the composite opinion of the entire "jury." The list is as follows:

1. Uhlan 1.58% 2. The Harvester 1.53% 3. Lou Dillon 1.53% 4. Hamburg Belle 2.01% 5. Cresceus 2.02% 6. Nancy Hanks 2.04% 7. Alix 2.08% 8. Sweet Marie 2.02% 9. Maud S 2.08% 10. Joan (4 years) 2.04%

The seven experts were asked to not only name which trotters were in their opinion the ten greatest in history but also to rank them in the order in which they deserved to stand. On this test Uhlan received an overwhelming victory as six of the seven placed him first. Mr. White was the only one who failed to do so, he placing him third, and according first honors to the Harvester. The seven different lists showed in some respects a striking conformity of expert opinion. For instance, no less than five of the "jurors" named eight of the ten horses that gained places in the final list, while the farthest off named six of them, this being John E. Madden, who includes four among his selections which did not get into the "hall of fame."

Only two of the experts placed the first and second horses "as they finished," i. e. Uhlan first, The Harvester second. These were Messrs. Devereux and McCoy, and as Mr. Devereux named eight of the ten in the final list, while Dr. McCoy named but seven, the former gentleman came off best as a judge of "public form." It should be added that each expert was

"AMERICAN LADY" CORSETS D. & A. CORSETS

For ladies who desire genuinely exclusive garments our Tailored Suits are of particular interest. They are the production of the world's best known designers, and with US each suit received is an individual model—shown by us alone.

Our Suits are thus really exclusive in design—and this individual idea extends to fabric and coloring. Freshness and originality are qualities difficult to attain. Our Suits have them—and our unusually perfect fitting methods retain every perfect line of the garment, and preserve its desired effect.

Besides Carrying All Regular Sizes, We Have the Outside Sizes

Correct Ideas In Coats

Coats of full length are undoubtedly the most popular and in the Children's Coats the three-quarter length takes the preference.

Our spring and early summer showing of Coats is now quite complete—more complete and varied than any previous season. There are many new and smart ideas introduced into the Coats both in material and embellishments. A few of the many materials are: Shepherd checks, pongees, mannish weaves, panamas, plain serges and raw silks. Colors are: Cream, green, grey, blue, fawn, champagne, etc. Quite a number have the sailor collars and notch collars, with revers of silk, satin or self material. We also have a beautiful line of black satin Coats of net over taffeta, or satin as well as a number of linen Coats.

Gloves to Match Your Suit

Dent's Raglin Gloves, per pair \$1.00 Dent's Tan Gloves, special, per pair \$1.50 Dent's Suede Gloves in grey with wide stitching on back, 3 dome fasteners, per pair \$1.50

Perrin's "Mona" Gloves, extra fine quality, in all shades, per pair \$1.50 Fowne's Washable Kid Gloves, white only, per pair, \$1.50 Dent's and Fowne's Washable Chamois Gloves, in natural, grey and white, per pair 90¢



Campbell's FASHION INTEREST CENTRES AT CAMPBELL'S

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ART AND LIFE Relationship Dwelt Upon by Dr. Jinarajadasa Before University Women's Club

At the beautiful home of Mrs. R. F. Green a number of ladies and gentlemen met yesterday afternoon at the invitation of the University Women's Club to listen to a lecture from Dr. Jinarajadasa on the "Relation of Art to Life." For an hour and a half the speaker was listened to with the utmost attention as he spoke of great artists and their work and showed how the study of art led to the higher life.

The president of the club, Mrs. Henry Esson Young, presided, and introduced the speaker as one who had already become known to the people of Victoria as an eloquent and learned speaker.

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever," this line from Keats was the text of the first part of a most interesting and instructive address. All great art is immortal. It is of no age and of no country. There is something in it that appeals to the universal heart of mankind were the tenets of the speaker.

Dramatic art has in it the element of permanence. The first illustration of this phase of art taken was the story of "Pilgrim's Progress." This had been translated into many languages and all generations of children responded to its truth and beauty. The characters were representatives of types. Mr. Worlady Wiseman and Mr. Facing Both Ways were in the world today. The characters in the plays of Shakespeare were not unique but representative. As instances of types the characters of Hamlet, Macbeth and Othello were touched upon. Romeo and Juliet was beautifully described as works of art that appealed to young men and women of every time and of all nations. The Greek tragedians were still intensely alive, as had been proved when Electra was played before a modern audience. It was this character of permanence that made the drama a priceless possession of mankind.

It was only the poetry which appealed to the common emotions and passions of mankind that lived, Shelley and Tennyson were given as examples of poets who had spoken to the hearts of all who had mourned. The difference between accurate description and poetry was pointed out. The poet looked upon things as seen from above. What made a statue or a painting a work of art and not a mere reproduction was the power of idealizing and this could not be attained without an utter forgetfulness of self as well as a sense of the divine in nature. Music, which he called the highest expression of art was described very eloquently by the speaker and he went on to show how a study and appreciation of art raised life to a higher plane. The lecture throughout was illustrated by quotations from the poets finely rendered. At the close Mrs. (Dr.) Ryan moved and Miss McLeod seconded a vote of thanks which was passed unanimously. The hostess, assisted by her daughter and a number of young ladies served tea and refreshments and many availed themselves of the privilege of meeting the speaker. Among those present were Messrs. King, Ryan, MacKenzie, Cleland, Hardie, Mitchell, N. Hibben, Gordon, Hart, Graves, Smith, Gardiner and the Misses Spencer, McLeod, Joan McLeod, Dr. Boris Mason, Tuck, Henry, and Captain Clark and Mr. Hampton. Business Sites Sold. A lot on Douglas street measuring 60 x 60 feet, next the Commercial Hotel and nearly opposite the City Hall has been sold for \$40,000. A lot on Yates street next the stable owned by Mr. Stephen Jones, measuring 60 x 120 feet, has been put through the market for \$36,000. Both these deals were negotiated by Mr. K. W. Clarke. Premier Walter Scott of Saskatchewan, accompanied Capt. C. H. Nicholson of the G. T. F. service, to Seattle last night per the steamer Prince George.

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The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months \$0.60 Three Months \$0.35 Sent postage to Canada and the United Kingdom.

NEEDED TRANSPORTATION

One of the immediate requirements of British Columbia is the best and speediest means of gaining access from what is called New British Columbia. Unless this is provided, Victoria and Vancouver will be badly handicapped in competition with Edmonton and Winnipeg.

HEALTH OF OTTAWA

There has been some discussion in Ottawa as to the advisability of making public all the facts concerning the typhoid epidemic that is afflicting that city. This illustrates one of the most responsible duties resting upon newspapers.

KINGLY WORDS.

Replying to addresses presented by the House of Convocation of Canterbury and York His Majesty said: "I am profoundly sensible of the moral significance and character of the ceremony which, under God's providence, is to mark the coming summer and which will confirm and consecrate my accession to the Throne."

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Mr. James J. Harpell, in a book of 182 pages, issued by the Macmillan Company of Toronto, and called "Canadian National Economy—The Cause of High Prices and their Effect upon the Country," presents a valuable array of facts bearing upon the economic conditions of the Dominion.

The Newcastle Daily Chronicle fears that if the British forces are withdrawn from Canada the United States will possess the whole country from Alaska to Winnipeg.

We mentioned some time ago the rumor that Mr. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, might be compelled to retire from office because of ill health.

The Lower House of the legislature of the Bahamas has passed unanimously a resolution favoring the annexation of that group of islands to Canada.

The forty-first annual report of the Royal Bank of Canada, as printed in pamphlet, fills about 80 pages, for it includes not only the statistics and other information bearing upon the business of that bank, but a considerable volume of useful information compiled in convenient form.

Two Members of Gang who Raided Postoffice in Ohio Town Wounded by Officers

COLUMBUS, O., March 23.—The safe in the postoffice at Gahanna, ten miles northwest of Columbus, was blown up soon after midnight, and in the flight that followed between deputies and citizens, led by Mayor W. P. Dawson, the five robbers, two of the latter were wounded.

BATTLE WITH BANDITS

The robbery was expected by Postmaster B. H. Starr, at whose request Mayor Dawson called on Sheriff Serrain and Chief of Police Porter. The Chief of police sent five deputies.

The postmaster removed most of his stamps and valuables from the safe, so that there was little to be obtained when the raid was made.

New York Senatorship ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—Without opposition or debate, the Democratic members of the legislature, at a conference this afternoon voted to hold another caucus Monday to select a candidate for United States senator.

Toronto to Edmonton TORONTO, March 23.—The first Grand Trunk Pacific train to leave Toronto for Edmonton via Chicago will leave on April 4.

USE YOUR EYES!

YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND ECLIPSING VALUES HERE.

Yes, use your eyes, that is what they are for—to be used; but use them right, if you don't you may get fooled. When shopping use your eyes well, look into every article carefully.

Special Values in Dinner Sets

See a Few of These at These Prices. We Know You Will Appreciate the Values

We are today offering a few dinner sets of excellent quality, at rather surprisingly special prices. They are unbeatable for the dinner table, and a set at these prices will be a great saving to you later on.

- 98-PIECE DINNER SET \$12.50
97-PIECE DINNER SET \$16.00
95-PIECE DINNER SET \$20.00
113-PIECE DINNER SET—\$18.00
109-PIECE DINNER SET \$27.50
95-PIECE DINNER SET \$20.00

These Tea Sets in Our Government St. Windows

Are Exceptionally Good Value



Among the Housekeeping Things

So many of you young people are about to join the army of housekeepers, that we cannot refrain from giving you a bit of advice and that is:

BUY THE BEST

The initial cost may be a trifle more but the best will be found the cheapest in the end. You don't expect to keep house only a few months—you expect it's a matter of a lifetime.

We make 'quality' the standard by which everything is measured and squeeze the price down to the point where it is a real economy to buy trash.

This Morning at 9 a.m.

We are showing some beautiful Tea Sets in our Government Street windows. This is a chance for you to get something really classic at a reduced price.

- 40-Piece Tea Set, Balmoral china—One teacup short. Beautiful school of art design. Special price, per set \$8.00
40-Piece Tea Set, Aynsleys China—2 teacups short. Floral design. Special price \$30.00



You Don't Have To Give Up Coffee

If coffee disagrees with you perhaps it's because your cook makes it in an ordinary coffee pot, and serves you with a caffeine and tannic acid concoction.

A SHIPMENT OF NEW ENGLISH FIRE SUITES HAS JUST ARRIVED. THESE ARE FROM THE LEADING FACTORIES. THEIR EQUAL HAS NEVER BEEN SEEN IN THIS CITY.

New Arrival of Lamps

We have some beautiful designs in Banquet Lamps for the table. These are unequalled. This is the time of the year to buy these lamps. You will be pleased with the fine variety we have ready for you—\$8.00, \$7.50, \$4.00 and \$2.50.



Order Your Goods By Mail

Ladies! Use the Rest Room 2nd Floor

THE BEA

Much of the force of the New Testament is seeking to discover something that bears out the exact which the context shows. The Oriental mind is a people of North America and delights in thousands of people to be attributed to Jesus as the by a Twentieth Century party of his contemporaries.

Take the Beatitudes is the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th verses of chapter V. of St. Matthew. The words are the first record of Jesus as a teacher.

of the famous Sermon on the Mount has arisen of that they are not born of everyday life. To be a subject of contempt, not always comforted always obtain mercy. that these Beatitudes ally. All through of figurative read: "If thy enemy thrist, give him drink shall heap coals of fire upon cause intense suffering not given as a means way to those who oppose "Give to him that asks that would borrow away"; but no one sup

means that we should gain by our own effort who says he wants it do not agree with it while thou are in the be cast into prison we have paid "the utter we are told to take me but experience shows bane of human existence show that if we inter literally and live accord certainly not be worth attempted to do what take the statements re them, as the words of Orientals, and seek to we shall find them to The circumstances tudes were uttered we "Jesus went about all synagogues and preaching kingdom and healing and all manner of discourse Very naturally "his is Syria," and we learn to great multitudes of papolis, Jerusalem, J Jordan." These people for the sake of receiving They regarded Him, er, but as one who y ancient glory of the chooses to give his up a mental picture gathered from distant other, some who had performed, others who hearsay, some who Roman rule, others who regard to places that in the new kingdom, that they might be probably inspired by curiosity. People nina a good deal like they allowance for their sur bringing, we will have neither better nor work When we look upon a church and see picent the characters of are apt to get the id they were very differ most people have for them not from pictur manner in which the referred to from the just like we are, and Jesus were just the se follow a popular lead this point must not be appreciate the circum Sermon on the Mount largely animated by t revolution was about t These considerations some idea of the circ the Beatitudes were t that Jesus wished to

An Hour with the Editor

THE BEATITUDES

Much of the force and value of the teachings of the New Testament is lost by placing too liberal a meaning upon the words, and by seeking to discover something in actual life that bears out the exact meaning of expressions, which the context shows were used figuratively. The Oriental mind, like that of the aboriginal people of North America, is fond of imagery and delights in superlatives; and yet thousands of people today take the words attributed to Jesus as though they were uttered by a Twentieth Century Englishman to a company of his contemporaries. In like manner there are many who lose sight of the fact that the language and form of instruction employed by Jesus were in keeping with the age in which he lived and the manner of life of the people to whom they were spoken. Yet if we would think the matter over a little, it will be plain that these teachings must have had a local, racial and personal color, in order to be of any value at all. Nor are persons, who seek to explain the teachings of the Gospels always mindful of the circumstances under which they were spoken, and yet these form an important factor in the case, when we seek to arrive at the meaning of what is taught.

Take the Beatitudes, as they are called, that is the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th verses of chapter V. of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. These eight striking statements are the first recorded public utterances of Jesus as a teacher. They form the beginning of the famous Sermon on the Mount. Much discussion has arisen out of them, for it is said that they are not borne out by the experience of everyday life. To be meek is certainly not a title nowadays and never was to the inheritance of the earth, and to be "poor in spirit," as we understand the expression today, is to be a subject of contempt. Those who mourn are not always comforted; the merciful do not always obtain mercy. Therefore it is obvious that these Beatitudes are not to be taken literally. All through the teachings of Jesus we find this use of figurative language. Thus we read: "If thy enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for by so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head." To heap coals of fire upon any one's head is to cause intense suffering, but the injunction is not given as a means whereby we can give pain to those who oppose us. Again we are told, "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away"; but no one supposes for an instant that this means that we should give what we have gained by our own efforts to the first person who says he wants it, for we read that if you do not agree with your adversary "quickly whiles thou art in the way with him" you shall be cast into prison and not be released till you have paid "the uttermost farthing." Again, we are told to take no thought of the morrow, but experience shows that improvidence is the bane of human existence. These illustrations show that if we interpret the Gospel language literally and live according to it, life would certainly not be worth living for any one who attempted to do what is right. If, however, we take the statements referred to, and others like them, as the words of an Oriental speaking to Orientals, and seek to discover their meaning, we shall find them to be of untold value.

The circumstances under which the Beatitudes were uttered were somewhat as follows: "Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues and preaching the gospel of the kingdom and healing all manner of sickness and all manner of diseases among the people." Very naturally "his fame went throughout all Syria," and we learn that "there followed Him great multitudes of people from Galilee, Decapolis, Jerusalem, Judea and from beyond Jordan." These people did not follow Jesus for the sake of receiving religious instruction. They regarded Him, not as a spiritual Redeemer, but as one who was about to restore the ancient glory of the nation. It is easy, if one chooses to give his imagination rein, to call up a mental picture of the scene—multitudes gathered from distant points, strangers to each other, some who had seen miraculous cures performed, others who only knew of them by hearsay, some who had felt the oppression of Roman rule, others who cherished ambitions in regard to places that they might possibly hold in the new kingdom, some doubtless hoping that they might be cured of sickness, many probably inspired by no other motive than curiosity. People nineteen centuries ago were a good deal like they are today; if we make allowance for their surroundings and their upbringing, we will have to admit that they were neither better nor worse by nature than we are. When we look upon a stained glass window in a church and see pictures intended to represent the characters of the New Testament, we are apt to get the idea into our minds that they were very different from ourselves, and most people have formed that conception of them not from pictures alone, but from the manner in which these characters are usually referred to from the pulpit. But they were just like we are, and the crowds that followed Jesus were just the sort of crowd that would follow a popular leader nowadays, only, and this point must not be lost sight of if we would appreciate the circumstances under which the Sermon on the Mount was spoken, they were largely animated by the hope that a political revolution was about to be inaugurated.

These considerations will enable us to form some idea of the circumstances under which the Beatitudes were uttered, and the thought that Jesus wished to convey by them. They

were just the words that the assembled multitude needed to hear. Among the people were many who had cause for sorrow, and they were assured that for them there was comfort. Those who cherished no lofty ambitions were told that they might gain the Kingdom of Heaven. The meek and long-suffering were told that to them, and not to those who strove with violence to obtain their own ends, would come the inheritance of the earth, or, as we would say in the jargon of modern science, they would demonstrate the survival of the fittest. Those who sought to be filled with the spirit of righteousness could have their desire fully gratified. The merciful would receive mercy, or, as Shakespeare said years afterwards, they would find that mercy blesteth him that gives and him that takes. Those who sought to promote peace would be as the children of God. To be persecuted for righteousness' sake was not to be regarded as a calamity, for those who were pure in heart would be brought into the closest fellowship with God.

The probabilities are that many of His hearers were disappointed when they heard these things, and yet not all of them, for when the Sermon was ended, "great multitudes followed Him," and yet it is very clear that the popular conceptions of the Messiahship were not satisfied by such teachings, otherwise there never would have occurred that tragic hour when "they all forsook Him and fled." We who look back over the long years that have passed since the Beatitudes were uttered are only now beginning to understand them aright; we are only beginning to realize that in the principles expressed in them is to be found the surest foundation of individual and social advancement.

LEADERS OF HUMANITY

It has been said of Buddha that his teachings have influenced the greater part of the human race. This statement necessarily takes no account of great teachers, who may have preceded him. A Buddha was, as was mentioned last Sunday, either a contemporary of Moses or very nearly so. This statement calls for an explanation. The Gautama Buddha, to whom is attributed the present form of the philosophy and ethics now called Buddhism, probably was born in the Fifth Century before Christ. He himself says he was descended from a line of ancient Buddhas, the term meaning simply "enlightened teacher." The founder of the cult of Buddhism lived more than a thousand years before. Buddhist philosophy has therefore in one form or another been influencing humanity for fully 3,500 years, and as its principles have had more or less effect in determining the lives and characters of the countless millions of people, who have inhabited Southern and Eastern Asia during that period, those who were instrumental in giving expression to those principles may be very properly regarded as among the great leaders of humanity.

Buddhism is unlike the theological system taught by Moses, in that it does not lay stress upon the existence of the Deity as a distinct entity in close touch with mankind. It does not concern itself at all with theology, but with humanity. It prescribes rules for living, and its code of ethics is quite as high as that of Christianity. "Self-conquest and universal charity are the foundation thoughts, the web and woof of Buddhism," says one writer. The Mosaic or Hebrew cult teaches these things, but it also adds to them the necessity for worship of a personal deity, and this Christianity in turn supplements by imposing the necessity of individual salvation through Christ. Buddhism taught the insignificance of life. The religion of the Hebrews and Christianity lay stress upon its importance. Herein we find the explanation of the progress which has marked Christendom and the stagnation that has characterized the races that have felt the influence of Buddhism.

The Third, Fourth and Fifth centuries before Christ witnessed the careers of many great men, whose influence on humanity has been profound. In addition to the Gautama Buddha, there were such men as Confucius, Lao-tzi, Mencius, Socrates, Plato, Pythagoras, Ezra, and others whose names may be mentioned later. These were not all, strictly speaking, religious teachers, regarding religion as having to do with the relations between men and the Deity. The attitude of Confucius on this subject may be expressed in his own words: "Respect the gods, but have as little to do with them as possible." At another time he said that the existence of a Supreme Deity must of necessity be admitted, but the problem was too profound for human comprehension, and it was a mere waste of time to try to understand it. He seems to have conceded that there is a spiritual side to man's nature, but he would not discuss its future, claiming that we have no trustworthy light to guide us in such investigations. He taught that man should strive to attain uprightness, decorum, wisdom and truth. He idealized nothing; he aimed at nothing resembling spiritual exaltation. If he knew the teachings of certain Greek philosophers, who taught that the mind should rise superior to the needs of the body, he paid no regard to them, for he was intensely practical. He placed the State at the head of human institutions, subordinating the family and the individual to it. Wealth and honor he considered worthy of acquisition, provided they were gained honorably; poverty and humiliation were to be borne without regret. He did not object to

prayer, but because he could not prove it did any good, he did not recommend it. He was indeed fairly representative of modern materialists, who hold to a high code of morality, not because it has any divine sanction, but because it is necessary to the well being of the community. Prominent among his favorite themes was respect for parents, a doctrine which in time became extended to the worship of ancestors.

The teachings of this remarkable man had a profound effect upon the people of China. To them indeed the character of the hundreds of millions of people, who have inhabited that country during the last twenty-three centuries, and that of the modern Chinese is very largely due. In proportion to the number of persons, who have followed his precepts, Confucius ranks among historic characters next to the Gautama Buddha. It is perhaps not an overestimate to say, that these two great teachers have had an influence upon the lives of more than thirty billions of people, and they have undoubtedly influenced the national growth of all Eastern Asia. Dismissing all questions as to the relative value of their teaching, and regarding the fruits of their work from the standpoint of numbers only, it must be conceded that the Gautama Buddha and Confucius were the greatest leaders of humanity that the world has ever seen.

IRISH HISTORY

While the Irish were successful in their resistance to the Danes, the years of strife that preceded the battle of Clontarf destroyed any hope of an Irish nationality. It has already been shown that the island was divided between several so-called kings, and there was a further subdivision into clans or septa. The clans frequently fought with each other, and the kings warred on a larger scale. They all acknowledged a species of allegiance to the Ard-Rhi, but as there was rarely a common enemy, other than the Danes, against whom the people were called upon to unite, national consolidation was impossible, except in such rare instances as that of Brian Boru, whose strong personality overshadowed all other chieftains. The social condition of the country was unique. It was almost patriarchal in its nature. The people were deeply religious in the sense that they were devoted adherents of the Church. The country was filled with monks, priests and nuns, who lived in monasteries and convents, which were scattered in great numbers all over the island. There is no doubt that the presence of so many non-producers in the country had much to do with keeping the people in a condition of poverty, which was likely under any circumstances to be their normal state, for property in land was not recognized, and there was little incentive to accumulation. Indeed, so great was the hostility of the people to anything resembling commerce, that the general accumulation of wealth would have been impossible even if there had been any desire on the part of the people for it. Money was almost unknown. The Irish of the Eleventh Century were a disinherited people, largely in a condition of poverty, superstitious to a degree and burdened by the support of a priesthood out of all proportion numerically to their numbers. Upon these people the English invasion came with terrible force.

When Brian Boru died he divided his kingdom between his three sons, and strife arose at once between them. The condition of the country was deplorable, and to Henry II, King of England, the opportunity seemed ripe for the extension of his rule over the western island. He claimed that he was authorized by Pope Adrian IV. to take possession of the country. The Danes, who remained in the coast cities of Ireland, had embraced Christianity, but racial antipathy between them and the native Irish completely prevented any ecclesiastical harmony. The Danish churches therefore placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the See of Canterbury. Thus a tie was established between Ireland and England. Simultaneously a slave trade sprang up, and thousands of Englishmen were kidnaped and sold into slavery in Ireland. The condition of the clergy in the Irish cities and the mischief wrought by the slave trade furnished Henry excuses for the invasion, which his ambition prompted. He therefore besought the Pope for permission to conquer the island. John of Salisbury was sent to Rome to obtain it. He represented that Ireland was isolated from Christendom, that all learning had died out, that the people had relapsed into barbarism and were guilty of all manner of vices. He asked, therefore, to be permitted "to enlarge the bounds of the Church, to restrain the progress of vices, to correct the manners of the people, to plant virtue among them, and to increase the Christian religion." He promised "to subject the people to laws, to extirpate vicious customs, to respect the rights of the native churches and to enforce the payment of Peter's Pence." John of Salisbury brought back with him from Rome what purported to be a Papal Bull, although its authenticity is a subject of dispute. By it Henry was commended for his ardor of faith and love of religion, and the people of Ireland were exhorted to receive him with all honor and to acknowledge him as their lord.

Henry found much opposition among his barons to his proposed invasion, and fourteen years elapsed before it was undertaken, and even then it was not so much in the way, ostensibly at least, of an intended conquest, but only to restore the King of Leinster to his

rights. Dermot, the king referred to, was forced to fly from his domains by a party of rebels, and he sought refuge in England. One of his first acts after his arrival was to do homage to Henry, that is, he acknowledged the English King as his suzerain. The laws of feudalism compelled Henry to restore his vassal to his rights, and he readily consented to the proposal that a band of knights should follow Dermot to Leinster and restore his authority. Accordingly in 1169 Robert Fitzstephen with a hundred and forty knights, sixty men-at-arms and between three hundred and four hundred archers, landed on the Irish coast. This little force, some of them clad in mail and riding powerful horses, were able to scatter the Irish with ease. The slaughter was terrible, and Dermot set an example of frightful cruelty.

The news of the success attending this expedition induced other adventurers to set out from England, and among them was Richard, Earl of Pembroke, better known in history as Strongbow. His departure from England was forbidden by Henry, but he disregarded the royal command and landed near Waterford with a force of fourteen hundred men. He joined Dermot, and they marched to Dublin, which city was taken by surprise. Strongbow received, as a reward for his services, the hand of Eva, Dermot's daughter, in marriage, and on Dermot's death, which occurred soon after, he became the virtual ruler of Leinster, the lordship of which was vested in his wife. He thereupon returned to England, and did homage to Henry for Leinster as an English lordship, thus surrendering all claims of independence. The English King thus by the customs of the time became King of Leinster as well as of England, and he listened to Strongbow's persuasion to attempt the conquest of all Ireland. He found the way to the accomplishment of this ambition seemingly not difficult, for while the King of Connaught and the chiefs of Ulster refused to do homage, the majority of the people acknowledged his rule, and the bishops in synod recognized him as their lord. He was preparing to consolidate his power and bring the island under complete subjection, when difficulties with the Pope arising out of the murder of Thomas a Becket, compelled him to return to England.

Stories of the Classics

(By the Editor)

THE STORY OF ULYSSES FROM THE ODYSSEY

"As one that for a weary space has lain Lulled by the song of Circe and her wine In gardens near the pale of Proserpine, When that Aean Ixos forgets the main, And only the low lutes of love complain, And only shadows of wan lovers pine, As such an one were glad to know the brine Salt on his lips, and the large air again, So gladly, from the songs of modern speech Men turn, and see the stars and feel the free Thrill wind beyond the close of heavy flowers; And through the music of the languid hours, They hear, like ocean on a western beach, The surge and thunder of the Odyssey."

With the end of the siege of Troy, the heroes' trials were not over, for they had deeply offended the gods, when in the exultation of their victory they demolished all of the altars in Troy town. Athene, who had been so strong an ally, and to whose direct intervention they laid the cause of their triumph, was the most incensed of all the deities, and she sowed discord among the Greek chiefs, until they were incessantly quarreling with one another. She incited them to drink too deeply of strong wines, until they lost control of their better judgment. At her request the gods of the elements sent storm and adverse winds, and scattered the ships, so that the Greeks lost all reckoning and sailed away from instead of to the shores of Greece. Only a few of the heroes were permitted to reach home in safety and in a reasonable time; the rest were months and years making the return journey. In the Odyssey Homer most beautifully relates the wanderings of Ulysses.

It will be remembered that when the Grecian ships were called upon to aid Menelaus in the sack of Troy, Ulysses of Ithaca had not desired to take any part in the expedition. Penelope was young and lovely and devoted, and his little son Telemachus, the idol of his father's heart. Indeed so very distasteful to Ulysses was the idea of leaving home, that he pretended to have lost his mind, so that he might be left behind. To test his sanity, Palamedes, who had been sent to Ithaca to invite him, went to the field where Ulysses was plowing, and taking little Telemachus from his nurse, placed him in the furrow before the advancing horses. The hero saw through the ruse at once; but would not for an instant endanger the life of his son, and running to him lifted him in his arms. Palamedes was satisfied with the success of the test, and Ulysses was obliged to take part in the siege, while, for his deception, the gods decreed he must remain away from home for twenty years. His deeds of valor were so many, that the gods might have pardoned him when the war was over and permitted him to return to Penelope, whose waiting was so long and weary; but having once predicted, there seems to have been

no unsaying with the Greek deities, and we behold Ulysses driven from one shore to another under the spell of Calypso and Circe; ensnared by the sirens' songs; fascinated by the food of the Lotophagi; detained by adventures with the semi-divine mariners of Phaeacia, whose ships, endowed with human qualities, obey the spoken word; meeting with the one-eyed Cyclopes, the gigantic Laestrygones, and wind-ruler Aeolus.

However, it all makes very delightful reading, and we like to leave Ulysses as Homer left him, when his long journeyings over, he was permitted to return home, where he found his faithful wife awaiting him. Other poets have not allowed Ulysses to remain in domestic oblivion, but have made him the hero of many further adventures. For instance, the epic poem called "Telegonia" tells us that after a pleasant sojourn in Ithaca, he traveled far afield, his journeyings including a visit to the underworld. In the country of the Thesprotians he married the queen; the son by this marriage was Polupoctus, and thus was Ulysses claimed by the Thesprotian kings as their mythical ancestor. Telegonus, his son by Circe, coming to Ithaca in search of his father, killed Ulysses without knowing who he was. By his prayers to the gods and the aid of his mother Circe, Penelope and Telemachus were blest with the gift of immortality, and by a peculiar and to the modern mind a most unattractive arrangement, Penelope, ageless and lovely still, was wedded to Telegonus, while Telemachus became the husband of Circe. Of Homer's description of Ulysses' home-coming we shall speak later, after we have related some of the hero's adventures.

WOE OF MAN

He cannot keep his bank book straight,
No sooner does his pile grow fat,
Than Easter swings the sword of fate
And soaks it for an Easter hat!
Then, when from Easter he appears
To be recovering, I declare,
His wife and daughters—precious dears!—
Demand outfit for summer wear!
So in the fall, then Christmas sings
Its call for furs with might and main—
And ere he's paid for winter things,
Here comes that Easter hat again!

—Baltimore Evening Sun.

SIMPLY SHOCKING!

"Has your husband any hobbies, Mrs. Jumputte?" said the hostess to the afternoon caller.

"No, I can't say as he 'as," replied Mrs. Jumputte, who was one of the old school.

"Oh, how nice!" gushed the other. "Now mine, you know, is a terrible nuisance in that way. He's a downright bibliophile. When he's at home there's no getting a word out of him; he's simply wrapped up in his bookshelves."

"I say, John," said Mrs. Jumputte to her spouse later in the evening, "that there old Tomkins is a nice old cup-o' tea. 'Is wife told me today that he's a regular bibulous old file, and that he comes 'ome fairly speechless and goes to sleep on the bookshelf. Shockin', ain't it? Ain' 'im a man of 'is education, too. Wot-ewer's the world a-comin' to?"

IN THE SAME BOAT

"We get some sad cases," said the attendant at the Balm Lunatic Asylum to the interested visitor, and opened the door of the first cell.

Inside was a man sitting on a three-legged stool, gazing vacantly at the wall.

"This is an unhappy story," said the attendant. "He was in love with a girl, but she married another man, and he lost his reason from grief."

They stole out softly, closing the door behind them, and proceeded to the next inmate. This cell was thickly padded, and the man within was stark, staring mad.

"Who is this?" inquired the visitor.

"This?" repeated the attendant. "This is the other man!"

BUSINESS SYSTEM IN THE HOME

"My husband amuses me," says the hostess, "by the excuses he has for being detained down town of evenings. Sometimes I can almost hear his brain working out an excuse as he tiptoes up the stairs."

"My husband," says the caller, "is different. He is a very systematic man, you know, and some time ago he wrote out a list of various excuses and numbered them. Now when he comes in he just calls up the stairs, 'Number four,' or 'Number twenty,' or whatever the number may be."

SPRING MEDICINE

A favorite spring exercise this year is to run down and look at the Canal. It does the liver-saddened winter-workers good to inspect an honest job. Three hundred and sixty millions is all that Colonel Goethals intends to spend on that canal, and he asks for only about three years more time to build it in.

Go early while the cuts are still a-cutting and the dams a-building. The show is not going to be open much longer!

"Mrs. Inuit has a graceful carriage."
"Can't she afford an auto?"

OF COUNTRY

of 55,000 rural land to Indians for

acres of some land in have been sold of this city for a figure in \$250,000. The purchased for lies to the in Government

acres acquired acres of land Columbia, run- rity-five miles the north- ince, as far as Mr. Clarke, e syndicates, e province ing the com- in large part iculture, and prevail.

Labor Tem- 10 per cent. Seattle, Win- San Francisco urns. If the panies can be very it- project will to investors other enter- a great deal.

institutions in uthy with the e Freedom Mrs. How- boycott the work, secre- Women's In- the executive h year letter invite co- the Census; that in the results of the and im- constantly to essential to obtainable course which racy of these the opinion of rimental to in which the note."

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FOUR FINISH IN GRAND NATIONAL

Glenside Takes Highest Honors in Famous Steeplechase Names of Lucky Ones in Local Sweepstakes

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—In the Grand National steeplechase, which was run today at Aintree, Frank Bibby's Glenside, with Jockey Dick Mason up, was the first to catch the other runner's eye. Second place was taken by Rathnally, owned by O. H. Jones, and third position was occupied by Shady Girl. Of the twenty-six starters only four finished, the other 22 the fall distance being flogged. The remainder came grief in the course of the race. Glenside, the winner, was an outsider at 20-1, Rathnally, 5-1 and Shady Girl, 43-1.

Next to the Derby, the Grand National steeplechase, over the Aintree track, just outside Liverpool, is the most popular race in England. In the 4 1/2-course is admittedly the severest in the world. A few owners entrust their horses to professional jockeys, but the majority prefer to do their own riding.

The English sportsmen, perhaps the best known of today's amateur riders, was Henry Bessley, a rich landowner, 60 years of age, who rode in his first race in 1877 and won his first Grand National 20 years ago. Not having a horse good enough to enter in this year's race, he prevailed upon a millionaire friend, C. G. Ashton-Smith, to let him ride the latter's entry, Cackler, one of the favorites, Jerry M., another of Ashton-Smith's horses, ridden by a professional, was also heavily backed.

The presence in the field of Foshal Ken's Preceptor and two French cracks, Luitour III and Trionan, gave an international flavor to the race. Preceptor was not very seriously considered, but the French horses, owned respectively by James Hennessy, the brandy distiller, and Henri Mumm, the champagne merchant, were strongly fancied.

Other English entries were Monk V. and Schwarmer, owned John Jacob Astor, Jr., who, as a lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, was presented by his military duties from riding. The same cause kept Lieut. Dermott McCalmont, of the Seventh Hussars, owner of Judas, and one of the most brilliant amateur jockeys in England, from appearing in the field. The favorite and the stage were represented by Lady Torrington's Circassian Pride.

Frank Bibby, the millionaire shipowner, who has also often figured in previous Grand Nationals, is now too old to trust himself in so stiff a race, had two entries, Caubsen and Glenside. Percy Whitaker, another rich sportsman, rode his own horse, Rory O'Moore.

When the results of the race were flashed to Victoria about noon yesterday there was evinced curiosity by the vast majority of those interested in the several sweepstakes to learn who were the lucky individuals who held the distance and brought their jockeys to the finish. In the Salmon event it was ascertained that ticket number 21,059, held by Mr. J. Robertson, Esquimalt, had taken the first prize—a sum of \$3,244; that ticket number 6,121, holding Rathnally, and belonging to W. Noel Fort Eslington, had secured the second plum—a sum of \$4,122; and that number 22,808, drawing Shady Girl, and owned by Mr. E. B. Stephens, of this city, had won the third prize of \$2,061. The starters and twenty per cent, will receive respectively \$89 and \$139 each.

RANCHER LOSES LIFE

Killed by Explosion of Detonators Which were Fired by Spark From His Pipe

NEILSON, B. C., March 23.—A distressing accident occurred today at Arrow Park, eighteen miles south of Nanaimo, on the Arrow lakes by which Mr. Neilson, a prosperous rancher met instant death while enjoying an afternoon's recreation. He went into a bedroom to look over a box of detonators used yesterday in clearing land, when suddenly an explosion occurred which buried him in the dining room, shattering his arm, crushing his body and wrecking the bedroom. He uttered a few indistinguishable words and expired. It is believed that a spark from his pipe exploded the detonators. Mrs. Neilson and the children were in the house at the time but escaped injury. The deceased came here two years ago from Regina.

Honolulu Fortifications. HONOLULU, March 23.—The guns at Fort Ruger were fired today for the first time, completing the tests of all the guns in the fortifications around Honolulu, which have been made by Captain William P. Platt, of the Ordnance department. The tests were very satisfactory to the army officers. Brigadier-General McComb

WEIGHED 530 POUNDS

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 23.—Jackson Titterton, 74 years old, the largest man in Scott county, if not in Central Illinois, died today at his home in Asaley. Mr. Titterton weighed 530 pounds and measured 38 inches from shoulder to shoulder. He required a special bed in which to sleep.

Cigarette Caused Fire. SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Fire in the crew's quarters of the big freighter Mackinac caused damage to the amount of \$200. The blaze that broke out shortly after 1 o'clock, is believed to have originated from a cigarette left burning when the men retired. The fireboat Dennis Sullivan, under command of Battalion Chief Russell, responded and towed the steamship into the stream while the firemen fought the blaze.

Hearst Manager Dead. NEW YORK, March 23.—Thomas Williams, a widely known newspaper business manager, particularly throughout the west, died tonight in his rooms in the Hotel Gotham. Erysipelas, resulting from a heavy cold, caused his death. Mr. Williams, who was 58 years old, had been connected in an executive capacity with the Hearst newspapers since the late Senator Hearst owned the San Francisco Examiner. In late years he had controlled a part of the Hearst business policies from the New York office.

NOW FOR BLOOD

Wordy Warfare Between Fiery French Editors in New Orleans Results in Challenge

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 23.—In today's issue of the Bee, a French daily paper, its editor, Armand Capdeville, challenges to a duel M. de Buroncelli, editor of the Wasp, a weekly. "You must either retract your remarks or meet me in a combat with arms," is the substance of the challenge. Capdeville, it is said, became offended at editorial comment in the Wasp, which he regarded as reflecting on the quality of French used by the editor of the Bee.

Both men are leaders socially, a brother of Editor Capdeville, Paul Capdeville, having been mayor of New Orleans several years ago. The challenge had been issued by the Bee, District Attorney Adams called the attention of Police Inspector Reynolds to the matter, with the advice that the duel be prevented.

VESSELS SUFFERED DURING THE BLOW

Several vessels suffered during the recent blow. The gasoline schooner Signy of Tacoma on her way from Ketchikan was caught in the gale two miles southwest of Mitchell Bay, San Juan Island and was badly damaged. She was picked up by the little steamer Caligula and towed into Roche Harbor from where the news was received by wireless. At Seattle the steam freighter Neptune broke adrift from the east waterway and was driven for two miles by the wind, bringing up heavily against Pier 14, and damaging her hull, deckworks and superstructure. Assisted by the tug Suquamish, which went to her assistance, the Neptune was finally moored at the wharf. The schooner Bangor was dragged from her moorings and drifted several hundred feet inshore before being brought up.

Real Estate Transfers

Among the latest real estate transfers reported are: a lot on the northwest corner of Fort and Vancouver street for \$13,000; a lot, measuring 60 x 120 feet, on Herald west of Douglas street for \$15,000 and the residence of Captain Gaudin on the Craigflower road for a figure in the neighborhood of \$3,000. All the subdivisions now on the market are selling well, a feature of the present activity of the faith of small investors in the future of the city and vicinity.

For Halibut Trade

The halibut schooner Montana, which has been building at the shipyards of Mackey & Wilson, in the East waterway, was launched at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, says the Post-Intelligencer. The Montana is being constructed for W. H. Butt, of Seattle, and will be used on the coast of Vancouver island the coming summer. The vessel is 81 feet long and 18 feet beam. She will be able to carry 90,000 pounds of halibut under deck. She will be equipped with an 85-horse power Imperial engine, and her bunkers will hold fuel enough for a 4,000-mile voyage. She will be ready to leave for the north in about three weeks.

Many Have Wireless

One hundred and twenty-one vessels operating off the Pacific coast, including practically all of the larger passenger steamers, are now equipped with wireless. The number of vessels carrying this equipment has increased rapidly during the past few months, due to the act which requires all vessels travelling more than 200 miles and carrying fifty persons or more, including the crew, to have a complete wireless equipment and a competent operator by July 1. There are now a total of 397 vessels sailing the seas which are equipped with wireless, 121 on the Pacific coast, 155 on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf region, 75 on the Great Lakes, 28 in South American waters and 19 sailing in English waters.

TOGO MADE A THRILLING RESCUE

Two Men were Adrift During Recent Gale on Derelict Boom of Piles—Ten Others Adrift on Pile-driver

Adrift on a boom of piles for the salmon trap at Point No. Point two men had a thrilling experience during the recent southwest gale in the Straits, and ten others were adrift for a time on the pile-driver of Flindlay, Durham Brodie, which had broken adrift with the boom from the tug Phoenix, Capt. Parsons. With the return of the tug yesterday morning the story of the predicament of the men was learned. The Phoenix was lying off the trap, being constructed for Flindlay, Durham & Brodie, at Point No. Point on the sea plain when the storm broke abruptly, and the sudden gust parted the lines which held driver and boom, the pile-driver drifted shoreward and the boom, with two men clinging desperately to the logs going away in another direction. Half the boom chain broken both men must have been drowned. As it was they had a strenuous time, treading the rolling piles while the boom tossed in the swell. From the tug it seemed that both must be lost, and there was much excitement on board while the tug hurried after the derelict boom. On the pile-driver, drifting shoreward, the ten men at that craft were also much endangered.

Phoenix to Rescue

The Phoenix is a fine sea boat and hurried after the derelict boom, with the two men frantically treading the rolling, awning logs. The tug was maneuvered most skillfully, and rounding the boom was brought alongside the leeward side, pushing the logs together until the two men, drenched to the skin, were rescued by a spritdrift which the tug threw overboard. Then, while the cook busied himself with the rescued men from the logs, the tug steamed hurriedly after the pile-driver, which pitched and rolled in the heavy sea as it drifted shoreward and within half a mile of the beach the Phoenix was brought alongside the leeward side of the driver and a line was thrown on board and made fast, and the scow and driver was hauled to shelter. To check the way of the drifting pile-driver the ten men on board had thrown two anchors overboard to act as a drag. The rescue was skillfully accomplished under difficulties, for the tug was continually swept by the seas which broke over her, and her two boats were washed away.

STUDENTS EXPLAIN

MONTREAL, March 23.—After a long stormy meeting, which was equally divided, the students of McGill agreed to send the following explanation to Hon. Clifford Sifton by way of an apology for the treatment received at the hands of some of their number who had appeared to address them on Monday. "Resolved, that the students of McGill wish to explain that the protests made at the meeting on March 20 were directed entirely against the admittedly political nature of the address, which they considered contrary to the best traditions of McGill, and were in no way meant to express personal animosity toward the eminent speaker of the evening nor dislike of views which he advocated. They wish to express regret that Mr. Sifton has taken anything which occurred as personal." Civil actions for damages amounting to \$1300 including the cost of a carriage which was burned may also add to the discomfort of the students, and somebody will have to pay the defendants if it is started.

Admiral Togo to Visit Victoria

Noted Japanese Admiral Will Sail From This City in July on His Way Home From Coronation.

Victoria is to have a visit in July from Admiral Togo, head of the navy of Japan, who had charge of the naval forces during the victorious war with Russia. According to the present plans of the famous admiral he will visit the Auditorium when attending the coronation of King George V. in London, and will sail from Victoria homeward to Japan on either the steamer Sado Maru, leaving here on July 15th or the Inaba Maru sailing two weeks later. Admiral Togo will probably retire from the active naval forces of Japan on his return from this trip. Together with General Nogai, who commanded the army which took Port Arthur, and Count Tada, Admiral Togo has been appointed by the Japanese government to accompany Prince Higashi Fushimi, the Japanese special ambassador to the coronation. The party will sail from Japan on the Kamo Maru, one of the N. Y. K. liners on the European route, and General Togo will return by the same route via the Siberian railroad, while Prince Higashi and Count Tada will return by the same route used on the journey to England.

Jack Ryden, baseball editor of the Canadian Enquirer, in the training camp at Hot Springs, Ark., with the Cincinnati team, in a story sent to his paper says that Dick Brennan, the infielder secured from Vancouver, will be farmed out to some club in the Eastern League.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Fire in the warehouses of the Auto Top & Body Company shortly before midnight, caused damage estimated at \$200,000 in Automobile row. Twenty-five cars were destroyed.

OFFICIAL CHANGE ON G. T. PACIFIC

New General Passenger Agent is Mr. H. C. Elliott—Assistant Appointed, with Charge of West

SEATTLE, March 23.—H. Burais, general agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific, yesterday received official notification that George W. Yaux had resigned as general passenger agent, and that H. C. Elliott, former first assistant general passenger agent, had been appointed to the place. Mr. Elliott's headquarters will be in Montreal.

J. D. McDonald, formerly district passenger agent, has been promoted to assistant general passenger agent with headquarters in Chicago.

Mr. McDonald will have jurisdiction over the western division, which includes all lines west of Detroit and all lines in the United States.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

The Church of England will shortly form a new parish in Queen's. Smallpox is prevalent in Cranbrook and vicinity.

Work on the driveways through the new Lynn valley has commenced. The Rossland Miners' union will affiliate with the United Mine Workers and the Federation of Labor.

The Elko Board of Trade is advertising for a resident physician who can discriminate between a broken leg and a pin in the tummy. The famous Nickle Plate miners to dividend at the end of the present month. Its return to the shareholders this year approximate 20 per cent.

Prince Rupert's city council is considering the question of water power as a means of lighting the city more economically. Mrs. George Moore committed suicide near Salmon Arm by taking strychnine that had been purchased for the slaughter of gophers.

Chilpan, a resident of Lytton, was crushed under a railway truck a few days ago, and as a result will lose an arm and a leg. Through some misapprehension a number of loose letters from Stewart were sent overboard from the Prince Rupert on her last down voyage.

It is the intention of the Dominion authorities this summer to connect Waltham by long distance telephone with the Okanagan and Kamloops systems. A movement is on foot among the lumbermen of the Crow's Nest district to establish a local forestry association with headquarters at Cranbrook.

The Lady Smith Board of Trade has elected Mr. R. Bolton as its president for the ensuing year, Mr. W. B. Frazer being vice-president, and Mr. John Stewart secretary-treasurer.

The Gordon Head Mutual Improvement society is taking a prominent part in an agitation for the formation of a new municipality in that suburb of Victoria.

Louis Albert Palazar, the Chillan arrested near New Westminster recently on a charge of murder, has made determined but ineffectual attempt to commit suicide.

A by-law to provide \$35,000 will be submitted to the ratepayers of New Westminster, to permit of the carrying out of the scheme of park beautification recently decided upon.

In a murderous affray at Westminster, a few nights ago, a frenzied Russian Pole emptied his revolver at a factory watchman. Both men narrowly escaped instant death, and both are after in the hospital, seriously injured.

Ratepayers of Bevestoke will on March 27, next vote upon money bills in the amount of \$58,000; this sum being required for the completion of the sewer plant and the building of a new flume.

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES MAY LEAVE CONFERENCE

Reported that Companies Are Considering Withdrawal from Combine—Fear Sherman Act

It is reported from the Sound that some of the Trans-Pacific steamship companies have given notice of withdrawal from the pool maintained on the Pacific owing to the fear that the Sherman anti-trust law under which prosecution was recently started against the combine in the Atlantic combination will make them liable to punishment. The provisions of the combine in so far as it relates to the trade from the Orient where a joint agreement was reached in this connection last month are that on cargo originating in Japan, a rebate of 10 per cent. will be paid these shippers who for a stated period patronize exclusively the regular lines, who belong to the conference. To offset this cargo, all rates were raised 10 per cent. The original agreement applies only to freight originating in Japan, but it was announced that the provisions of the agreement were shortly to be extended to a cargo shipped from the port of Hong Kong. Now, however, the aspect is changed, and the conference is likely to fall to pieces as all the lines affected have representatives in the United States who can be reached by the Sherman law.

The Tacoma Ledger says: "It is argued by the attorneys who have studied the situation that while, if a complaint is made, it will be committed in the Orient where no agreement was made and the rebate will be paid, still if the agents of these companies in the United States publish these rates, they become accessible to the crime as soon as they make public these tariffs. The point has been made so plain that already some of the companies have served notice of their withdrawal."

Representatives of the Puget Sound lines state that they are not particularly interested in the east-bound conference, but they recognize in this move an adroit plan of the Pacific Mail to secure the assistance of the other companies in fighting the battles of the Harriman line. There is no tramp competition to Puget Sound from the Far East, and the agreement was made primarily to strike a blow at tramp tonnage to San Francisco, however, there is always a heavy movement of tramp steamers. This fleet includes in particular the vessels of the Standard Oil which ply between the Orient and return either in ballast or carrying general cargo at below tariff rates. The move is also aimed at the Dollar steamships, which previous to their present charter for bringing iron ore from China to Montreal, were in the same class as the Standard Oil vessels. These tramp companies with the Pacific Mail and other lines running to San Francisco. "Consequently, representatives of Puget Sound lines see no inducement in their running chances of prosecution for the purpose of helping the Pacific Mail fight its battles and thereby 40 per cent. that they are glad that the Sherman law has given them an excuse with which they can withdraw from the agreement with ease and grace."

TRIAL OF CAMORISTS

VITERBO, March 23.—Mariano de Gennaro, who is accused of the actual murder of Cuccolo, took the witness stand today. He said he was the victim of jealousy on the part of Abstemaglio, on account of \$10,000. The dead man, a native of Gracic, Horvatsko, Austria, lost his life in the fire. The building would have been saved but for the fact that the fire department had not yet been provided with nozzles.

Edaphy's Conservative association has elected officers for the new year as follows: Honorary president, Hon. Price Elliott; honorary vice-president, Martin Burrell, M.P.; president, Mr. F. H. Barnes; vice-presidents, Messrs. P. Hasard and A. Fulton; secretary, Mr. W. E. Banton; and treasurer, Mr. Graham Roseman.

USES RAZOR

PASCO, Wash., March 23.—Because he had been rebuffed when he tried to "meech" a drink at the Senate saloon yesterday morning, J. Kelley last night slipped up behind Jim Vance, of Cedar Rapids, Idaho, as he stood at the bar, pulled his head back with one hand and with the other slashed his throat with a razor. Kelley then escaped but half an hour later was captured by Policeman Ross in front of the Brick saloon as he was trying to get to the railroad tracks. "I knew you fellows would get me," he said, "and I could not get out of town and I only wish I had cut his head off."

Kelley had harbored his resentment from 11 o'clock when Vance shoved him away from the bar as he was trying to beg for a drink until 5 o'clock, when he awoke from a dose and pulled out the razor. Dr. J. P. Murphy, who was called to attend Vance, said that he has only a fair chance for recovery.

Manitoba Elevators

WINNIPEG, March 23.—A government policy to the effect that the change did not intend to build or buy any more elevators other than those now under way, was the announcement made by the provincial treasurer at the conclusion of the discussion on supplementary estimates in the legislature yesterday.

Hams--- Bacon--- Eggs and Lard

AT

Copas and Young's

WELL KNOWN POPULAR PRICES.

- MORRELL'S SELECTED PICNIC HAM. Per lb. 16c
- NICE MILD CURED HAM—Per lb. 18c
- NICE MILD CURED BREAKFAST BACON. Per lb. 23c
- FRESH EGGS—Per dozen 25c
- MORRELL'S PURE LARD—1-lb. packet 20c

We Save You Money

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. COR. FORT AND BROAD STS. Phones: Grocery Dept. 94 and 95, Liquor Dept. 1632.

Red Jacket

(So easy to fix) Force and Light Pumps Semi-Rotary Pumps in All Brass and Iron SPRAY PUMPS The Wickman Tye Hardware Company, Ltd. 544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

Don't Let the Price

of a one-dollar bottle of Bowes' Fatted Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil stand between you and good health. It is the best general system tonic and re-builder we have ever sold, and we daily recommend it to all who are the least run down, thin, weak or nervous. It is a most palatable combination, readily taken even by those with a very weak stomach. A grand remedy that will make you strong and hearty.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist

1228 GOVERNMENT STREET.

wise again to overlook the government offer of a contribution of \$9000 toward that object.

Fire last week destroyed the Princeton hotel, owned by James Wallace, with loss of about \$10,000. Yous, District native of Gracic, Horvatsko, Austria, lost his life in the fire. The building would have been saved but for the fact that the fire department had not yet been provided with nozzles.

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Trade Correspondents in Canada. In view of the growth of Canada's trade the British Government is to appoint five additional trade correspondents in this country in addition to the six now holding office. These Imperial trade correspondents, of whom one, Mr. J. J. Shallcross, is located in Victoria, are remunerated by fees, and when all these posts are filled the total amount paid annually in fees and expenses allowances to the correspondents by the British Government will be \$5,075. His Majesty's trade Commissioner in Canada, stationed at Montreal, is provided with a salary of

Field Sports at Home and Abroad



Sportsman's Calendar

MARCH

Sport for the month:
For the Angler—Trout-fishing from March 25; grilse and spring salmon-fishing.
For the Shooter—Geese and brant, which may be shot on Vancouver Island and islands adjacent thereto—BUT NOT SOLD.
March 25—Trout-fishing legally opens for salt and fresh water.
 Spring salmon at their best this month.

TROUT FISHING OPENED MARCH 25

Piscator—You know, Gentlemen, it is an easy thing to scoff at any art or recreation; a little wit mixed with ill nature, confidence, and malice, will do it; but though they often venture boldly, yet they are often caught, even in their own trap, according to that of Lucian, the father of the family of Scoffers:

Lucian, well skilled in scoffing, this hath writ, Friend, that's your folly, which you think you wit:

This you vent oft, void both of wit and fear, Meaning another, when yourself you jeer.

If to this you add what Solomon says of Scoffers, that they are an abomination to mankind, let him that thinks fit scoff on, and be a Scoff still; but I account them enemies to me and all that love Virtue and Angling.

And for you that have heard many grave, serious men pity Anglers; let me tell you, Sir, there be many men that are by others taken to be serious and grave men, whom we contemn and pity. Men that are taken to be grave, because nature hath made them of a sour complexion; money-getting men, men that spend all their time, first in getting, and next, in anxious care to keep it; men that are condemned to be rich, and then always busy or discontented; for those poor rich-men, we Anglers pity them perfectly, and stand in no need to borrow their thoughts to think ourselves so happy. No, no, Sir, we enjoy a contentedness above the reach of such dispositions, and as the learned and ingenious Montaigne says, like himself, freely, "When my Cat and I entertain each other with mutual apish tricks, as playing with a garter, who knows but that I make my Cat more sport than she makes me? Shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her time to begin or refuse, to play as freely as I myself have? Nay, who knows but that it is a defect of my not understanding her language, for doubtless Cats talk and reason with one another, that we agree no better; and who knows but that she pities me for being no wiser than to play with her, and laughs and censures my folly, for making sport for her, when we two play together?"

Thus freely speaks Montaigne concerning Cats; and I hope I may take as great a liberty to blame any man, and laugh at him too, let him be never so grave, that hath not heard what Anglers can say in the justification of their Art and Recreation; which I may again tell you, is so full of pleasure, that we need not borrow their thoughts, to think ourselves happy.—I. Walton.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling-place; Where I may see my quill, or cork, down sink With eager bite of Perch, or Bleak, or Dace; And on the world and my Creator think: Whilst some men strive ill-gotten goods to' embread;

And other spend their time in base excess Of wine, or worse, in war and wantonness.

Let them that list, these pastimes still pursue; And on such pleasing fancies feed their fill; So the fields and meadows green may view, And daily with fresh rivers walk at will, Among the daisies and the violets blue, Red hyacinth, and yellow daffodil, Purple Narcissus like the morning rays, Pale gander-grass, and azure culver-keys.

I count it higher pleasure to behold The stately compass of the lofty sky; And in the midst thereof, like burning gold, The flaming chariot of the world's great eye; The watery cloud that in the air up-roll'd With sundry kinds of painted colors fly; And fair Aurora, lifting up her head, Still blushing, rise from old Tithonus' bed.

The hills and mountains raised from the plains, The plains extended level with the ground, The grounds divided into sundry veins, The veins inclos'd with rivers running round; These rivers making way through nature's chains,

With headlong course, into the sea profound; The raging sea, beneath the valleys low, Where lakes, and rills, and rivulets do flow: The lofty woods, the forests wide and long, Adorned with leaves and branches fresh and green,

In whose cool bowers the birds with many a song, Do welcome with their quire the summer's Queen; The meadows fair, where Flora's gifts, among Arc intermix, with verdant grass between; The silver-scaled fish that softly swim Within the sweet brook's crystal, watery stream.

All these, and many more of his creation To set his heart on these with joyful eye, And whilst he looks on these with joyful eye, His mind is rapt above the starry sky.

SOME RECORD TROUT FROM THE BRITISH ISLES

44lb. Buckland record sea trout this weight, caught in November, 1868, by Hon. Charles Hills, on Tweed.

40lb. Bull trout, on Coquet, near Newcastle, by Mr. Taylor, Broomhill, 1902.

39 1/2 lb. Salmo ferax, Brandenpool of River Awe, by angler using fly, 1866. Verified by Stewart in "Practical Angler."

35lb. Netted in Co. Antrim, and vouched for by local resident, but no details given.

32lb. Killed in 1854, in Killarney, by sub-inspector of R. I. C.

31lb. Sea trout, Dough Neagh, October, 1907.

30lb. Lough Neagh, brown trout, said to have been cooked at Brook's Club, London, 1832.

30lb. Caught with worm by fisherman from boat in Stennes Water, Orkney, 1902.

29lb. Killed in Lough Derg, by Pepper, officer of R. I. C. Now in possession of Mr. D. Hibbert, Wood Park, Mount Shannon, Co. Clare.

29lb. Loch Stennes, 1880. Was exhibited at London Aquarium. Another from same water, brown trout, caught with worm on night-line, March, 1907. Vouched for by Mr. P. D. Malloch, who mounted it.

27 1/2 lb. Two—one caught on fly in Tay, September, 1842, by Col. Dobiggin; and the other caught by Dr. Olmond, on fly, at Inver, October, 1869. (This last is supposed to have been a bull trout.)

27lb. In Lord Normandy's water, Hampshire Avon, 1889; sent as present to the Speaker.

26lb. June, 1893, Belvedere Lake, Ireland; also 1894, Lough Ennel, caught by B. W. Mears, on spoon, exhibited at Earl's Court, 1905; also, 1879, caught by late Alfred Jardine, in Galway River, by spinning a bleak; supposed to be a bull trout; skeleton preserved at Tring Museum.

25lb. In brook 10ft. wide at back of Castle Street, Salisbury, 1882; also bull trout, Coquet, Newcastle, in 1902.

24 1/2 lb. Brown trout, Sandstell Fishery, at mouth of Tweed, July, 1840; 3ft. 1in. in length.

24lb. Bull trout, from Grimersta, Isle of Lewis.

23lb. 7oz. Pennell tells of Thames trout sent to London by Sir Home Popham, from preserves at Hungerford.

23lb. Thames trout, caught by spinning at Shepperton Weir; vouched for by Pennell. Also one netted out of private lake in Norfolk by village parson and squire, February, 1908.

22 1/2 lb. Taken in eel trap in River Nene, below Northampton, 1879.

22lb. Lough Derg, on spoon, by late Philip Reed, at Mount Shannon.

21lb. Several—one in River Exe; one in Thames at Laleham; another at Sapperton, 1812; another in Thame, tributary of Trent, at Drayton Manor, portrait in possession of Peel family; another from Ballinderry River, Ireland, preserved at Creagh Rectory; one, 1904, Loch Rannoch, by lady.

20lb. 13oz. Brown trout from Shannon; exhibited at Earl's Court, 1905.

19 1/2 lb. Brown trout, Killarney, 1907. Verified by Mr. P. D. Malloch.

19lb. Salmo ferax, by late Alfred Jardine.

18 1/2 lb. J. Watson Lyall, Loch Rannoch, Perthshire; also one in Killarney, caught by T. Elliot, April, 1907.

18lb. New River, Hornsey, caught by J. Briggs, with worm, August, 1907. Also sea trout, exhibited at London Aquarium, 1892, certified as caught in 1889.

17 1/2 lb. Loch Rannoch, caught by David Cox, of Lochie.

17lb. 4oz. Lake Killarney, Muckross, 1907; also one netted in Thames at Isleworth, 1887.

17lb. Several—one in Driffell Beck, near Hull, certified by Pennell; one in Loch Rannoch, caught by James Elliott; and one found dead in Test, at Romsey, December, 1905; also, River Thames, Reading, 1880.

16 1/2 lb. Kennet, at Newbury, May 12, 1885; also Thames, at Laleham, in 1882; by John Harris, Lincoln Arms, Weybridge; also one at Reading, caught with live bait at mouth of Kennet; presented to late Queen, and cast exhibited at Earl's Court, 1905.

SPORT IN THE YELLOWHEAD PASS

Few districts in the Dominion of Canada that are not far removed from the beaten track can offer such opportunities to the sportsman as the wild country around the Yellowhead Pass, the rugged territory in the midst of the Rocky Mountains on the eastern border of British Columbia. During the past summer I spent several weeks in this district, and shot a variety of game, both furred and feathered. This country has not been much frequented by the white hunter hitherto, owing to the difficulty of access. To gain the pass it was necessary to embark upon a tedious pack-train journey from Edmonton. The going, however, is so bad that few attempt the journey, the pack trail being of the worst description, and so badly neglected that we found it littered with rocks and dead fall piled to a height of several feet, rendering it well-nigh impassable to the horses. Indeed, progress at the rate of twelve miles a day of ten hours was reckoned fast traveling. This state of affairs, however, is now becoming a thing of the past, for the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is being pushed through this pass, and as it should reach Tete Jaune Cache next autumn, the adjacent country should be accessible next summer by railway.

The district is very wild in character, densely forested, with here and there vast tracts of burnt country, the dead fall of which has piled up to a height of 10ft. or 12ft., thickly interwoven with poplar and cottonwood, black, brown and grizzly bears, while part-

ridges, grouse, and prairie chicken may be found in abundance. The district will become a finer field for the sportsman ere long, owing to the action of the Dominion Government, whereby 5,000 square miles of country among the mountains on the Alberta side of the inter-provincial boundary has been taken over as a natural park. This will provide a sanctuary for all kinds of game, both great and small, not only against the white man, but also against the Indian. The red man in the past has wrought sad havoc among the game all through this country, merely killing for the sake of killing, or for hides and furs. All colonies resident in the reserve have been evicted, and the same beneficial result will be seen as attended the establishment of Algonquin Park in Ontario. The game within the inclosure, multiplying unchecked, will become so abundant that it will pass the boundaries of the park and re-stock the surrounding neighborhood.

Moreover, the British Columbian and Dominion Governments, in response to the agitation of Canadian and British sportsmen, are keeping a more watchful eye on the Indians. If unmolesated these red men will entirely deplete twenty or thirty square miles of the best game tract within two years. It is due to the Indian's unprincipled slaughter that the hunt for the mountain goat, sheep, caribou, and moose has become so difficult. A notable instance of this ruthless killing was brought before me—five white on the trail. A herd of eighty deer were migrating from one part of the country to the other, and in their progress came near a small colony of Indians. Directly their tracks were observed, these natives started off in hot pursuit; rounded up the herd, and killed every one. They took just what meat they wanted, which was very little, and left the rest to rot.

The rolling country around Tete Jaune Cache, and through the Thompson Valley on the west side of the Yellowhead Pass a few years ago teemed with every kind of indigenous game. Today one has to scour thirty or forty miles and high up on the mountain sides to get a shot. The same applies to the rivers. The Indian does not fish in a legitimate manner. He constructs a trap at a likely point, where he knows from observation the fish will congregate, and catches them by the score. He will take one or two from the trap and leave the rest to perish or throw them away. Often he will not go near a trap for days, during which time it will become choked with fish, the greater part of which, having been suffocated, will be in a state of more or less advanced decomposition. Some of the white settlers in the vicinity of the best rivers have become disgusted with these tactics, and upon discovering a trap promptly smash it, lying in wait for the owner to appear on the scene, and then telling him point blank to cease such methods under threat of being thrown into the water. Such summary treatment for a time generally has the desired effect.

The hunting equipment need not be of a very elaborate description, and indeed the simpler the type of gun carried the better. For bear and moose a 33 or 35 bore is the best rifle, while for goat, sheep, deer and caribou almost any rifle will do, the Remington 22 bore being a favorite weapon. The use of an automatic rifle is prohibited in British Columbia, and as a matter of fact is not held in very high esteem by the old-time guides in the Yellowhead Pass country, at any rate. A good revolver of the heavy automatic type should be carried for use in an emergency, especially when tracking bear. So far as feathered game is concerned, any good make of shotgun will suffice, for the birds are very tame and may be approached quite close.

Caribou, deer, mountain goat, and sheep will afford plenty of exciting sport, for they require careful stalking, owing to the fact that they frequent the rugged mountain slopes well up near the timber line, and are exceedingly keen-sighted and agile. Perhaps the greatest excitement is provided by bears, both grizzly and silver-tip. The fact that the country is piled up with a maze of dead burnt trees, uprooted by the wind, and stacked criss-cross to 10ft., 12ft., or more in height, combined with the dense undergrowth, renders it an ideal haunt for such big game. Often when climbing over the dead fall you may drop unawares on a black or grizzly bear, and then it is a heavy revolver comes in handy. The latter species is especially a tough customer to meet in an awkward corner, and though the dead timber is exceedingly difficult for a hunter to climb over, a bear makes light of it. Tackling a full-grown grizzly, especially when he is wounded, calls for a certain amount of nerve, particularly at close range. To turn and run, as the experienced prospectors and guides say, is to court certain death, while a severe mauling is not unusual, if the animal is not stopped by the first shot. Many guides will tell you that it is impossible to stop a wounded bear even with a soft-nosed nickel bullet from a 30-40, and that if aimed at the head it will simply strike the frontal bone and glance off. This, however, is a fallacy, as was demonstrated to us. Our hunting guide set up the head of a grizzly after capture, posing it at the same angle as it would assume when the animal was charging, and then from forty paces he fired at it point blank. The bullet struck the nose and passed right through the skull, smashing it to pieces. No bear could have survived such a blow as that. It must be remembered, however, that a bear has remarkable vitality, and

the only way to prevent a rush is to hit him in the spine either near the shoulder or in the middle of the back. The effect of the expanding bullet smashing the vertebrae is to bring about instant paralysis of the limbs, so that he drops helpless, and may then be easily despatched. Owing to the density of the tall brush it is seldom that one can fire at a bear except at short range, and one has then necessarily to shoot straight and quickly.

So far as fishing is concerned, we had ample sport, the catch comprising for the most part rainbow and speckled trout, the "Dolly Varden" or bull trout, pike, salmon trout, and in the neighborhood of Tete Jaune Cache salmon, for these fish travel as far up the Fraser as this point to spawn on the sand bars. The country is freely intersected with creeks and mountain streams feeding the Athabasca, Miette, Moose, and Fraser rivers. The Athabasca was found to yield fine pike, many of those we caught running from 3lb. to 5lb. The best bait was an artificial minnow or gudgeon. A piece of bacon was found highly satisfactory, for the fish took this voraciously, especially if it was a bit "high." The pike here, however, show none of that fight so characteristic of the English jack, and, owing to more tasty fish being readily obtainable, they are seldom sought after for food.

The rainbow trout has a delicious flavor and is very abundant. At one sheet of water known as Trout Lake a couple of dozen, ranging from 7oz. to 20oz. in weight, were caught with two rods in less than half an hour. This lake, in fact, teems with these fish, and they were found to rise readily to the fly. The "Dolly Varden," on the other hand, refused the fly, though found to bite readily at fresh meat or bacon. The fresh bait, I may mention, comprised squirrel or chipmunk flesh, numbers of which were always around us, and were easily secured with a revolver. The big eddies on the Fraser River were the spots which yielded the primest "Dolly Varden." This is a larger fish than the rainbow trout, scaling from a pound upwards. Three which a member of the party landed aggregated 12 1/2 lb. in weight.

The Fraser River offers fine sport when the salmon are on the run, and Tete Jaune Cache is about the highest point on the river which they reach, since just above is a waterfall about 20ft. in height, which is beyond their leaping powers. They likewise failed to rise to the fly, but fell ready victims when tempted with the eye of a consort as bait. As the season advances great sport may be obtained by spearing, especially at night time, by wading out into the water and flashing to dark lantern.

Those contemplating hunting in this country would do well to secure the services of an experienced guide. There are many prospectors in the district who know the mountains and their dangers intimately, and have acquired a good knowledge of the likeliest haunts of game. These men are now, in view of the advance of the railway and an anticipated larger influx of sportsmen, giving closer attention to fitting out and accompanying parties, and in this direction their services will be found of great use, more particularly in regard to crossing the many treacherous rivers and mountain torrents, as well as the arrangements concerning provisions and packhorse transport. It is expected that when the railway has threaded the district a large centre for the outfitting of hunting parties will be established in the vicinity of Mount Robson. Certainly this would be a convenient and desirable rendezvous, as the dense forests around the foot of this mountain hold plenty of bears and other indigenous game, while the close proximity of the Fraser River ensures ample sport with rod and line. Another similar establishment is projected for Tete Jaune Cache, which will be central to the main range of the Rockies, the Mica Mountain range, the Albretha Pass, and the Thompson and Kamibops valleys. It may be mentioned in conclusion that the annual game license for general sport is £20, with restrictions as to bag for bear hunting, £5, available between January 15 and July 15; feathered game license, £10 per annum. British visitors can secure a special license of £1 per week, and for angling, £1 per annum.—F. A. Talbot in Field.

A FIGHT WITH A LION

The East African Standard (Mombasa) gives the following account, dated February 4, of the lion hunt in which Mr. George Grey, brother of Sir Edward Grey, sustained serious injuries, from which he afterwards died:

For several days the ostrich camp near Sir Alfred Pease's homestead at Athi River had been worried by lions, and as that gentleman had just arrived by the steamer Guelph, in company with his sons and Mr. Grey, the news to hand was heartily welcomed as affording most opportune sport. A party was promptly organized, consisting of Sir Alfred Pease, Mr. G. Grey, Messrs. Howard and Edward Pease, Captain Slatter, Mr. Clifford, and Mr. H. H. Hill. The hunt started on Sunday morning, January 29. The plan of campaign was to divide into two parties, one consisting of Sir Alfred and Mr. Hill.

After about half an hour's ride in drawing a donga Mr. Hill espied two big male lions making off about half a mile to the right, and the party of two galloped after the quarry, endeavoring to keep them in sight. Sir Alfred followed the bigger and slower animal and Mr. Hill the leader, which was some 400 or 500 yards on his left. The object of the hunters was to turn the game into a donga, thus giving time for the rest of the party to come up, hoping that Mr.

Grey would be given the opportunity to open the shoot. That sportsman has a fine reputation for high courage, and is no novice at big game. Unfortunately, the second party had no opportunity of learning the tactics which had been agreed upon by Sir Alfred and Mr. Hill.

Mr. Grey, seeing the game, put his horse to the gallop and practically started to course the brutes. His companions were immediately alarmed at his foolish temerity, and endeavored to warn him of the terrible danger he was courting. They were doubly alarmed at seeing one of the lions preparing to charge. Mr. Hill thereupon dismounted and fired a quick shot at the biggest lion in the hope of attracting his attention from Mr. Grey. The bullet unfortunately fell short, and the lion charged Mr. Grey, who jumped off his pony and awaited the onslaught. At about 20 yards he fired and the shot went into the shoulder, but without stopping the deadly charge. He got in another shot at about five yards, hitting the brute in the mouth, breaking two of his murderous fangs, and injuring his jaw.

The lion flung his victim to the ground and commenced to worry him just like a dog would a mouse. Meanwhile Mr. H. Pease had followed Mr. Grey, and the party waded him to come up on the flank; they then covered the 300 yards between them and the lion and his victim at top speed. When some 50 yards off the lion noticed his fresh antagonists and ceased to maul Mr. Grey.

At 25 yards the party dismounted and ran in, and at this awful moment of peril Mr. Hill's rifle jammed, and he, too, was out of action. Almost simultaneously Sir Alfred and Mr. H. Pease fired, and the balls entered the lion's ribs. The thrice heavily-wounded animal then returned to his victim. The horrified relief party scarcely remember what happened during the next brief moments, further than that the lion was on top of Mr. Grey and animal and man were so mixed up that it was most difficult to distinguish the former's head from the latter's body in order to get in a deadly head-shot, which was found impossible to place until the lion was almost lifeless. During the deadly fray the other lion was distant only about 100 yards, growling and lashing his tail. In spite of the double danger threatening them, the hunters, who had only two .256 rifles, paid no attention to the second animal, being intent on relieving their comrade.

Mr. Grey's wounds were very numerous. The lion severely clawed his face and head, bit his arms, hands and thighs, and inflicted nasty wounds on his back. After being rescued from his deadly peril Mr. Grey was perfectly collected, and quietly instructed his anxious friends how they could best handle his lacerated body.

A FAVORITE

"Martha, dost thou love me?" inquired Seth of the Quaker maiden.
 "Why, Seth, we are commanded to love one another," quoth the maiden.
 "Ah, Martha, but dost thou feel what the world calls love?"
 "I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have tried to bestow my love upon all, but I have sometimes thought that thou wast getting more than thy share."—Detroit Saturday Times.

"There's no doubt," remarked a shopkeeper, "there are too many humbugs and swindlers in this town."
 "That is so," agreed his companion; "you and I must leave it!"
 "Lend you 25 Louis? A pretty idea! And suppose you were to die tomorrow?"
 "Sir, you insult me. I may be poor, but at least I am honest."—Rire.

Mrs. Angus has returned from her Eastern trip, and will re-open her Dressmaking Parlors Monday.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Mrs. Angus has returned from her Eastern trip, and will re-open her Dressmaking Parlors Monday.

New Cloth Dresses and Charming Foulards That Combine Grace With Attractive Style-Individuality

ONE-PIECE DRESSES in fine serges and panamas, made in practical styles, demi-tailored, yoke and cuffs of dresden nets and dainty lace; some with peasant sleeves and all with the fashionable new skirt effects. Prices range from \$15.00 to \$25.00

CHARMING FOULARD DRESSES, made in the simple styles so much in demand. The Foulards are all satin-finished, and, this season, represent a variety of patterns. The skirts are straight-cut—many featuring the knee border. The waists are daintily trimmed, and carry out the peasant sleeve effects. Prices range from \$25.00 to \$37.50.

Dining Chairs

We have made a special purchase of Dining Chairs in sets of 6. This comprises five side chairs and one arm chair, of solid oak, in Early English Mission styles and finish. Set \$21.75
Dining Chairs in sets of six, finished golden oak. Per set \$19.75

Spring Underwear for Women

Fancy Lisle Combinations, tops and shoulder straps finished with lace. Wide at knee and lace trimmed \$1.25
Combinations with plain finished tops. Short sleeves or sleeveless. Tight or wide at the knee. 85c, 75c and 65c
Vests of fine cotton with long and short sleeves. High neck, buttoned front, finished with silk straps and fancy edges. Drawers to match. 65c 60c
Vests with fancy or plain tops. 35c and 20c
Vests of cotton, neatly finished. Short sleeves or sleeveless. 20c and 15c

Boys' and Men's Shirts

Boys' Negligee Shirts, in prints, with soft fronts, collar bands and starched cuffs. Fancy grey and blue stripes, also plain grey and tan shades. Sizes 12 to 14. Each 50c
Boys' Shirt Waists for the coming season at special prices:
MEN'S SHIRTS AT 75c AND \$1.00
Men's Print Shirts, with soft fronts and starched cuffs, in a variety of stripes and checks. All sizes 75c
Men's Print and Cambric Shirts, in white and fancy stripes, with or without pleated front. Starched attached cuffs. Shirts are cut in coat shapes \$1.00



The Latest Mandates of Fashion as Shown in Spring Silks and Dress Fabrics

Resplendent with beautiful shimmering silks, the Silk Section is ready to serve you with a magnificent collection of the "Queen of All Dress Fabrics." Foulards are easily first favorites in the race for supremacy, Cheney's and Valentine and Berthy's shown in a host of exclusive designs, and they are shower-proof, too. In the wool dress fabrics, Black and White and Grey Tweeds are first. Note these special opening offers. See New Windows, View St., For Display.

OUR 50c LEADER can't be equaled for value and variety, consisting of Shepherd Plaid, Diagonal, Tartan Serges, Lustre, Nun's Veiling, Poplin, in all wanting shades and black. 40 to 42 inches wide 50c
44-inch Royal Armure Suiting, a clean, even weave fabric, suitable for misses' dresses and separate skirt. Wears good. In all shades 75c

44-Inch All-Wool Arbatross Suiting, in a beautiful range of colors. Particularly suitable for Children's Dresses. Cleans good 65c
48-Inch Shepherd Check, in three different size checks 75c
44-Inch Cream Navy, Black Serge. Nothing better for wear. Will not shrink, not spot 75c

Black Dress Goods. This season black goods are greatly used. We have a full range, consisting of new reseda cloth, poplins, armures, French serges, cashmeres, Sicilians, lustres, satin cloths, nuns veiling, crepe cloth. 44-inch. Price, per yard \$2.00 to 50c
A Large Assortment of Exclusive Dress Patterns—No two alike. Per pattern, \$30.00 to \$15.00

A Special Display of Silks and Velvets to Be Seen in Our Silk Department, Monday. The Very Latest Creations Direct from the World's Fashion Centres

The New "Dew Drop" Chiffon. This comes in exquisite shadow Dresden effects, and is particularly handsome for over-dresses or trimming. 44 inches. Per yard \$3.00
"Cheney's" Foulard, in 6 exclusive designs and colors. Comes in only one of each pattern. 44 inches wide \$2.25
500 Yards Fancy Ninon Silk, birdseye pattern, greatly used for over-dresses, in 8 different colors, width 40-inch. Monday 65c
200 Yards 34-Inch Natural Pongee, free from filling, medium weight. Monday 50c

Crepe de Chene, in pattern lengths. These come in three elaborate chancier effects, of very rich coloring. 44 inches. A pattern \$35.00
Only One Crepe de Chene Pattern, in mauve, with a rich floral border effect. Pattern \$25.00
Plain Ninon, in shades of pink, sky, mauve, champagne, navy, cream, white and black. 42 inches. Yard \$1.00
New Ninon, with Dresden border effects. These are the latest creations. Only one of a color—reseda, rose, grey and king's blue. 44 inches, 6 1/2 yards. A pattern \$15.00

Printed Ninon, exclusive dress patterns, in light grounds with floral patterns. 6 1/2 yard lengths. Pattern \$15.00
Plain Crepe de Chine, for evening wear, in shades of pale blue, pink, mauve, champagne, Nile, cream, white and black. 42 inches. A yard \$1.50
A large shipment of Silk Velvets and Velvetene just opened. A full range of shades.
A shipment of Silk, just opened. Consisting of fancy louisienne, fancy foulard, colored pongee, chiffon, taffeta, in every Danting color. On sale Monday 50c

Glass and China-ware

Glass Tumblers. Doz. 50c
Fancy Glass Vases. Each, 50c and 25c
Sugar Bowls and Cream Pitchers. Pair 15c
Glass Berry Sets, 7 pieces. Per set 75c
Vinegar Bottles. Each 25c
Tall Tale Milk Jugs, with measuring scale 35c

PORCELAIN AND CHINA WARE

Cups and Saucers, decorated with gold band and clover leaf pattern. Doz. \$1.20
Heavy Porcelain Cups, for kitchen or restaurant use. Per doz. \$1.25
99-Piece Austrian China Dinner Sets \$19.50
The Dinner Sets we are offering Monday at this price are special values. They are made of high-grade Austrian china, neatly decorated in small patterns. The sets comprise:
1 Soup Tureen
2 Vegetable Dishes
2 Platters
1 Sauce Boat and Stand.
1 Teapot
1 Cream and Sugar Bowl
12 5-inch Plates
12 6-inch Plates
12 8-inch Plates
12 Soup Plates
12 Cups and Saucers
12 Fruit Dishes
Monday \$19.50

Suede and Kid Gloves

Perrin's Marchioness Gloves, glaze kid, 2 clasp. Navy, mode, beaver, tan, brown, slate, green, black and white. This is special value \$1.00
Perrin's Chamois Gloves, soft finish, in natural and white. 1 clasp \$1.00
Perrin's Dogskin Gloves, in tan. \$1.25 and \$1.00
Perrin's White Glaze Gloves. 12-button length \$2.00
All our gloves are reliable and guaranteed.

STAPLE AND LINEN DEPARTMENT

Now Is the Time to Buy Your Domestic Needs When the Stock Is Good and Fresh.

1000 Yards Pretty Dress Zephyrs—27 inches wide, in large range of pretty stripe and check effects, in blues, pinks and fawn. All fast colors. Per yard 12 1/4c
3000 Yards Pretty Wash Prints—In navy, cadet black and white grounds, fast colors, large range of pretty spot and stripe effects. Per yard 12 1/4c
163 Only Bed Sheets—Size 70x90, made of extra heavy full bleached English sheeting, good strong even thread 75c
18 Pairs Only White Unshrinkable Wool Blankets—Pink or blue borders, fine soft fleecy finish. Per pair \$5.00
Ready-Made Roller Towels, 2 1/2 yds. long 20c

Extra Large White Turkish Towels, each \$1.00, 75c and 65c
Russia Crash, for fancy work, per yard, 25c to 20c
Ready-Hemmed Sheets, 72x90. Pair \$1.50
Hemstitched Sheets, 72x90. Per pair \$2.50
Grey Linen Turkish Towels. Red border. 40 x 22. Each 35c
Brown Turkish Towels. White stripe. 54 x 23. Each 50c
Grey Linen Towels. Red border. Size 42 x 22. Each 40c
Grey Linen Turkish Towels. Red border. Size 52 x 24. Each 50c
Grey Linen Turkish Towels. Red borders. Size 52 x 24. Each 60c

Brown Turkish Towels. Red stripe, 30 x 14. Per dozen 75c
Brown Turkish Towels. Red stripe. 33 x 16. Price, per dozen \$1.00
Brown Turkish Towels. Red and white stripe, 46 x 22. Each 35c
Brown Turkish Towels. White stripes. 48 x 24. Each at 35c
Brown Turkish Towels, fancy stripe, 56 x 26. Each 35c
Grey and White Turkish Towels. 48 x 26. Each 25c
Grey and Red Turkish Towels. 48 x 26. Each 25c
Brown Turkish Towels, extra heavy, white and red stripes. 48 x 22. Each 35c
Grey and Red Turkish Towels. 48 x 26. Each 25c

Brown and Red Roller Toweling, checked. Yard 35c
Linen Huckaback Towels. 39 x 22. Dozen. \$3.00
Linen Huckaback Towels. Floral borders 58 x 23. Each 50c
Linen Towels, hemstitched twill. Floral border. 44 x 22. Each 60c
Linen Towels, hemstitched. Deep floral border. 44 x 24. Each 75c
Linen Hemstitched Huckaback Towels. Fancy floral patterns \$1.00
Linen Huckaback Towels, hemstitched, with fancy embroidered ends. 43 x 25 \$1.25
White Turkish Towels. Red border, 16 x 14. Per dozen 75c

Meeting Enc... Taken by... to Confe... at Calg...
S... ACTION... AT OTH...
Minister of Labor S... Public Message... in Dispute... Arbitration...
... B. C. Har... the Coal Cre... this evening... taken by repr... conference... the mine... Saturday... the... at the... to follow... given, fair... is taking... some men... are the... of settling... Mr. King's... March 29... B. Powell... United M... B. C. Har... there is... taking place... between... in Southern B... and Alberta, without... the... which applies to mines... may be taken... and sections of... which is... below. As the... made the... in parliament, and... discussed at any... to facilitate the... for the... government. It is... correct, also whether... of the district... prepared to do all in... secure compliance... law on the part of... represent, the govern... to do all in its powe... the miners of British... Alberta fair play and... of any of it... in every... means necessary to... the public interest, not... the interest of the... that those in positions... and authority will co-op... any way being... prove of serious injury... public as well as pre... the cause of either of...
To understand a mass... is to be held a... afternoon to receive... delegates to the... and that there is a... meeting declaring for... such prove to be the... that with the assur... everything to expedite... quired by the... meeting will agree to do... until it is seen if some... the differences cannot... by the legislation which... enacted with the expres... siding in the further... trial peace...
Tacoma's Billboard... TACOMA, March 29.—T... commission today, in the... Mayor Fawcett, dealt the... blow by the passage of... introduced by Commission... prohibiting the sale or offer... of liquor advertised on... in Tacoma. The penalty... is loss of license and the... license fee not used... the license is taken away... once passed unanimously... effective in ten days...
Fire in Iowa... MADISON, Ia., March 29.—... consumed the county court... threatened the entire... section. The fire burned... several hours. All the re... vantage covered with blazing... of the flames. The loss... threatened to communicate... the water mains... apparatus was sent to Keokuk... to assist in preventing... of the flames. The loss... \$45,000...
Tacoma, March 29.—By... the jewelry store and... at Herman Street, 1217 Pa... night stealing \$2000.