je Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 341.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1910.

FIFTIETH YEAR

DRAGGING CROWN

Unionist in Erpretation of Mr. Churchill's Utterances in Commons Debate on Premier's Anti-Veto Resolutions

TAKEN AS DEVICE TO DECEIVE ELECTORS

Bill After Resolutions

LONDON, April 2.—The coupling of the king's name with the commons against the lords, as made by Mr. Churchill in his speech on the veto resolutions in the lower chamber, has been and continues to be a subject of much conjecture, especially as it is recalled that Mr. Asquith was present at that time.

The Unionists say that they can not believe that the cabinet authorized such an ominous announcement to be made not by the premier but by a subordinate member of the cabinet.

"The words can only mean," says the Daily Telegraph, a leading Unionist organ, "that the government has resolved to drag the crown into the controversy and represent to the electors that the sovereign desires their victory and is as eager as ministers to humble the house of lords. If so, English politics are destined to take a sensational course, for England's present monarch will not be easily coerced. Not even ministers suppose that the king would assent to the creation of peers upon the lords' rejection of the veto resolutions, but many ministerialists believe he might be pressed with success if the resolutions took the form of a bill. Hence importance is attached to a phrase in the closure proposals which states: "Without question put, a bill shall be ordered to be brought in on any resolutions agreed to."

Ministers to apparently taking this precaution in the king refuses to

FOUR THOUSAND MILES

German Wireless Station Claims Have Covered Extraordinary Distance

NAUME, Prussia, April 2.—The wire-less station here claims to have com-municated successfully and at length with the Cameroons in West Africa, 4,000 miles distant. The wireless people say they were in constant com cation with one of the German steam-ships from the time that the steamer left Hamburg until proceeding down the west coast of Africa she reached the Cameroons. Neither other ships nor the higher Algerian plateaus interfered with the transmission.

SEALING STEAMER

land Ground Between Floes and Sinks—Florizel Returns to New-foundland With Her Crew.

LONDON, April 2—Lord Strathcona has been appointed president of the British and Foreign Sallors' society.

New C. P. R. Steamship Line

LONDON, April 2—It is stated that the C. P. R. will shortly institute a steamship line between Antwerp, New York and Boston

Eleven Fishermen Drowned

LISBON, April 2—Eleven men were
frowned today in the wreck of a fishing boat caught in the heavy storm
which swept the north coast of Por-

Roosevelts at Naples NAPLES, April 2—The Roosevelt family, aboard the steamer Prinz Heinrich, arrived here at 8.30 o'clock this morning. A large number of Americans were on hand to welcome

Mormons Not Wanted Importance Attached to Phrase in Cloture Proposals Fore—shadowing Introduction of

New B. C. E. R. Station NEW WESTMINSTER, April 2—Within a few weeks the construction will be commenced upon a new B. C. E. R. station on Columbia street. The new building will be two storeys in height and will be a union depot for the interurban and Fraser Valley-lines.

Taku Placer Excitement Taku Placer Excitement

TACOMA, April 2.—According to
advices received here today from Juneau, the excitement over the rich placer
discoveries on the upper reachers of
the Taku river continue. Canadian
Customs Agent Busby has just retunned from an investigation of the
new mining region, which is on Canadian soil. He stated that the Dominion government would establish a minion government would establish a relief station and a customs post on the boundary. A big rush of Cana-dians is expected.

NO SETTLEMENT

Strike to Run Course

CRUSHED IN ICE differences.

The state railroad commission has

inancial Institutions Which Become Depositories of Civic Funds Are to Be Brought Under Operation of Probe

"BIG SIX" STORIES

ormer Member of Common

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 2.—All the six present and former councilmen, known as the "Big Six," have now told their stories to the grand jury which is investigating the councilmanic bribery

investigating the councilmanic bribery cases.

Charles Stewart told his story today. The indictment of the banks as corporations, with perhaps other sensations, is expected to come on Monday.

The grand jurors, after returning presentments today, recommending indictments against Morris Einstein and seven other former councilmen, on testimony received from P. B. Kerns, spent an hour hearing more evidence and preparing the bulky bank presentment, and then were excused until Monday, after returning indictments ordered on their return by Judge Thomas Casnahan.

On Monday the matter will be prosecuted along these lines, and it is possible that three judges will sit in the criminal court during the opening days

of the trials.

The district attorney today received a letter from George Rt Bailey, now in Pasadena, Cal., but a former member of the common council, in which he says he wishes to plead no defence to having received bribes for his vote. Bailey writes that he has read of the graft investigation in the newspapers, and at the time of writing his name had not been mentioned but he felt sure it would be. He declares he received a Negotiations Undertaken by Politicians and Federation Officers Prove Fruitless—

Stella to Blair from John Klein for his voice on ordinances covering atreet vacations and city depository selections. Bally says he will come to Pittaburg any time he is wanted by the district attorney.

In the grand jury's recent present-ments two indictments were returned against Bailey, but this was after his letter to the district atforney had been

New York Strike Spreads.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The harbor to the property of the marine department of our railroads entering New York City, truck this evening, following the re-ection of their demands for an increase of wages and a day off each week.

SAN SEBASTIAN, April 2.—Hubert Deblond, the French aviator, was killed while making an exhibition flight here today. He was circling through the air when the mechanism of the aeropiane broke down and the machine fell on the rocks of the seashore. He was dashed to pieces.

Bacon Causes Mutiny STORIES

MARSEILLES, April 2.—On the arrival here today of the Frassina line steamer Pelten, which left Kotonu. Dahomey, Feb. 28, the captain reported that the entire crew mutinied in mid-ocean, complaining that they had been made to eat too much bacon. The ship came to a standstill, and for some time was in grave danger.

Council Sends Confession in Letter Written in California to District Attorney

To District Attorney

The property of the prope

PRILADELPHIA, April 2.—All peace negotiations are again off in the street car strike. The latest effort of the politicians and representatives of the American Federation of Labor were without result, and the politicians and secondary in the strike will run its course.

A conference of politicians and labor leaders that was to have been held tonight was called off. The stumbling block appears to be the reinstatement of all the strikers in their old positions, to be followed by adjustment of differences.

The state railroad commission has declined to intervene in the strike.

AFTER MANY PERILS

Survivor of Farraion Wreck Reaches His Home at Kodiak—Suffered Severely.

VALDEZ, Alaska, April 2.—The mail

THINKS STRIKE

President Lewis Expects to See Coal Miners and Operators Agree on New Wage Scale in Few Weeks

GIVEN INCREASES

Railroad is Affected

PITTSBURG, April 2 — Eighteen
hundred men are affected by the order
of the Pittsburg & Lake Eric Company today to curtail operations on
account of the coal strike. The announcement was made by H L. Tone,
superintendent of motive power of the
road. Engines are being laid up on
account of the strike, and the number
of engineers is to be reduced. Young
engineers will act as firemen and
firemen will be laid off. Working
hours are to be reduced from ten
hours to seven, and the men will work
only five days each week.

JOLIET, Ills., April 2.—Edward Pason Weston passed through here tonight. He is now 11 days ahead of his schedule.

Disfranchisement of Negroes. ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 2.—The Diggs bill for the disfranchisement of Diggs bill for the disfranchisement of negroes was passed by the house of delegates this afternoon, and now goes

Greenwood Buildings Burned, NELSON, April 2.-Fire at Green wood destroyed an unoccupied build-ing owned by Louis Blue of Rossland and used in the early days as a min-ers' hotel. Another fire on Wednes-day burned out Fook Lee, the leading Chinese merchant. He had no insur-

Russia's Defence Programme. ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.-The ighteen Hundred Railway Employees Affected by Curtailment of Operations on Account of Fiel Charles and Account of Fiel Charles and Involving expenditures during the plan has received the approval of the Emperor. For land defences \$325,000,000 has been assumed. The bill for the reorganization of the navy will not be considered by the Duma before next

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ON RAILWAY LAW

Administration's Proposed Aid for Control is Not Unanimously Approved by Committee of Washington House

IS SUBMITTED

This defence the approval of the approval of the approval of the personal property of the person

WILL CARRY VETO AND BUDGET TOO

NELSON, April 1.—The British Columbia teachers' convention which has
been in session here for the past three
days, came to a most successful conclusion last evening. The attendance
from all over the province has been
unusually large and the visitors declare that they have thoroughly enjoyed themselves amid the lavish hospitality showered upon them by their
Nelson hosts.

Many interesting

The officers elected tonight are as follows: President, E. B. Paul, super-intendent of Victoria city schools; first vice-president, E. W. Matthews, principal of the Vancouver high school; second vice-president, E. Foy, principal of the Nanaimo public school; third vice-president, H. A. McKenzie, principal of the Nanaimo public school, New Westminster; secretary, Miss S. E. Robinson, Girls' school, Victoria; treasurer, W. A. Winsby, South Park school, Victoria; executive, D. A. McLaurin (Revelstoke), Miss E. McNaughton (Kelowna), Miss E. McNaughton (Kelowna), Miss E. McNaughton (Revelstoke), Miss E. McNaughton (Kelowna), Miss E.

TROUBLE FOR DERNBERG

German Colonial Secretary Suffers as Result of Policy in South-west Africa

CONTROL OF RATES ON OCEAN CABLES

AND BUDGET TOO

Mr. Churchill's Statement in Debate on Mr. Aquith's Resolution—Opposition with the provided in the colory, the sum is to an arrangement of the alleger of the colory of

NELSON, April 1—The British CoJumbia teachers' convention which have
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OMNIBUS CLAUSE

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TRAVIS AGAIN

WINS THE TITLE

Articles Included in It Affected

By Tariff Agreement With United States Are Found to

Mr. Lumsden's Resignation Mr. Lumsden's Resignation
OTTAWA, April 1.—Former Chief
Engineer Lumsden, of the N.T.R., this
morning declared that it was at the
conclusion of the trip of the arbitrators appointed to investigate overclassification charges last summer that
he resigned

Papke Returns Home

Provincial Government to Erect

TRAFFIC MAY BE

ivew York - Poatmen's Union May Join

NEW YORK, April 1.-The four railroads affected by the walkout to-day of masters and prots in their ma-rine departments f.3 d a statement NEW YORK. April 2.—Bill Paple, the prize fighter, unable to get on a fight with European puglists, came back to this country today on the steamer Lorraine. Papke said he had heard from Coffroth that he could get a match with Stanley Ketchel for the middleweight title soon. On his way to California he will stop at his home at Kewanee, Illinois.

The statement concluded: "Assurances have been received from many of the masters and pilots individually that they were satisfied with the proposals of the companies, but were forced into action by the leaders of their organization." On the other hand, counsel for the American association of masters and pilots said: "I am of the opinion that the strike will be over inside of 72 hours. That will be the outside limit. By tomorrow the congestion of freight will begin to be such as to compel attention to our demands." The statement concluded

mands."
There is sympathetic uneasiness in

One of the most brilliant society events of the season in Nanalmo was that of the first annual ball of the Local Nest of Owls held last evening in the Princess Auditorium. There were one hundred and thirty couples present, and Harper's orchestra of Vancouver consisting of eight pieces furnished the music. The large auditorium had been heautifully agents. To Miss Agnes Weston, Portsmouth, England, Founder of the Royal Sailtors' Rests for the Men of the British Navy:

Madam.—On the occasion of your 70th birthday, we unite with all kindred societies to congratulate you upon your great lifework for sailors; and to express our thanks to Almighty God for His blessing upon your vast enterprises. As officers of the very youngest of Sailor Society organizations—the Canadian Branch of the Band F. S. S. now in course of formation—we are inspired by your noble labors, and would emulate the enthusias mot your wholehearted devotion. We are seeking to awaken the conscience of the Church and the nation in this great Dominion to an adequate interest in the welfare of the men of the sea.

Trusting the Great Master of Ocean and Wind and Tide-will give you a continuance of His Own Presence and suidance, keeping you at the helm, with clear eye, firm hand and brave heart as of yore,

We are, madam, ever faithfully yours, Charles Ottawa, Ottawa, vice-pres.: Samuel Lyle, Hamilton, vice-pre

MAKING EFFORTS TO END STRIKE

Representatives of Soft Coal Miners and Operators Hold Many Conferences to Consider Possible Settlement

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1—Notwithstanding that today was a stated holiday of the United Mine Workers of the
minor leaders and operator's associations in the bituminous coal fields
were busy preparing for conferences
in which it is hoped settlements on
severe busy preparing for conferences
in which it is hoped settlements on
specific N. Regulations in the southwest in Illinois and in Western Pennsylvania will probably be prolonged,
for not only do some of the operators
lay the wase increase of five cents
a ton demanded by the miners, but
certain knotty problems of mine opersiton are in controversy in lowed
Central Pennsylvania. Miners and
operators seemed in a fair way to
come to terms, meeting the miners'
stipulations for higher wages. In
for continuing work in the mines were
formulated pending the signing of
permanent two-year contracts. However, between 256,000 and 300,000 minderiod.

President Lewis Confident
ST. LOUIS. April 1—Don't be
alarmed over the outcome of this affair. Don't be afraid that twe will not
be able to sign up an agreement. It
willing to do our part, but we want
a full and complete share of the results of our labor, and we neve with
be attained and mile searches,
and the continent's largest contracting
from Discriminating Against

Bell Companies Are Enjoined
from Discriminating against

Bryscher and Arelanded
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permanent two-year contracts. Howwester between 126,000 and 300,000 minderive wants, and the second of the consensus of the consensus of the consensus of the consensus

Bell Companies Are Enjoined
from Discriminating Against

Bell Companies Are Enjoined
from Discriminating

Old War Vessels For Colonies

LONDON, April 1.—In the Lords lest night Lord Brassey suggested that instead of scrapping vessels the admiralty should make free gifts of them for service in colonial waters. Lord Granard, replying on behalf of the government, said there had been no demand by the Dominions for such ships, and if they really wanted them they would have asked for them.

MANY MAY BE IDLE

FOR LONG PERIOD

President Lewis Confident That Companies Will Concede All Demands of Workers Within Thirty Days or So

President Lewis Confident That Companies Will Concede All Demands of Workers Within Thirty Days or So

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President Lewis Confident That Companies Will Concede All Demands of Workers Within Thirty Days or So

President Lewis Confident That Companies Will Concede All Demands of Workers Within Thirty Days or So

President Lewis Confident That Character 30 years of dath-ful service, is a popular one here. Sheriff Chas. Trawford as Sheriff for Nanaimo district, vice Samuel Drake Toron The Present Law on Subject Chas. J. Trawford as Sheriff for Nanaimo district, vice Samuel Drake Toron The Constable Chas. J. Trawford as Sheriff for Nanaimo district, vice Samuel Drake Toron The Constable Chas. J. Trawford as Sheriff for Nanaimo district, vice Samuel Drake Toron Toron Three Class of All Drake The Constable for Nanaimo district, and during that time has proved himself a thoroughly competent and reliable officer.

Present Law on Subject Constable Chas. J. Trawford as Sheriff for Nanaimo district, vice Samuel Drake Toron Toron Toron Three Class of All Drake Three Class of The Drake Three Class of Third Three Class of Three Popular Appointment

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Railway Wages increased

NEW YORK April 1.—The New York Countries are offer exposed to Inconvenish and absolutely no ground for his claim.

Railway Wages increased

NEW YORK April 1.—The New York Countries are offer exposed to Inconvenish and the subject of comment there. Increase are reported to be between the lines east of Briffalo by seven per cent, excepting the engineers of way and maintenance, whose pay was recently increased, and the trailmen, conductors, and telegraph operators, whose commandare now under consideration of the C.P.R. Atlantic Steamers*

**HALIPAX April 1.—The Empress of Britain of the C.P.R. line, and the washing very set adolar or ten dollars from those we send to Canada, where we get a dollar or ten dollars from the amunit payroll of \$2.50.000 and \$2.000,000. Inc. 7.1%. The Domina is a subject of comment there. Interest in the subject of comment there. Interest in the subject of comment there. Interest is a reported to be between the lines east of Briffalo by seven per cent, excepting the engineers of way and the variety of the comment of the com

Hon, Mr. Fielding Gives Notice of Important Resolution to Provide for Alterations Present Law on Subject

INTO THREE CLASSES

Largest to Be Equal to Accornmodation of Greatest Shins in British Navy - New

Another Arrival of New Suits and Coats Yesterday



Another Arrival of New Suits and Coats Yesterday

Underwear and Corsets in Prominence Today

What Do You Think of Front Laced Corsets?



If you have worn one, it is not necessary for us to ask the question for we know you are pleased with them, but you, madam, who have never worn one, what do you think of front laced corsets?

A child can see that they are easier to manipulate. They clasp in front and they lace in front; they give the sculptured back; dressmakers say that gowns fit better over them; physicians commend them because they easily and naturally support the abdomen. We are sole agents for The Gossard Cor-

We also carry other corsets of repute, such as: Nemo Self-Reducing, latest modes on CB a la Spirite, W.B. Nuform Corsets, D. & A. Directoire Corsets-together with a full line of Ladies' and Children's Hygeian Waists.

Perfect Fitting Underwear

is the first essential to an attractive figure. You demand style and fit in outer garments -are you able to secure under garments just as you would like them. If not, we most earnestly recommend your inspection of what we have in underwear, feeling satisfied that you will experience no difficulty in getting just what you are looking for at the price you wish to pay.



Amount Paid in Duties Twenty Per Cent Greater Than for loss which his company has sustained the Same Period of Last

the side of the sign sign as agreement, sign of the si

Amsterdam Fallure

Amsterdam Fal Mr. Webber, who is an authority on insurance matters, comments in high terms on the attitude of the government in appointing a royal commission to inquire into fire insurance matters in british Columbia. His own company, he says, pays a license fee of \$300 for doing business in Victoria. In addition it has taken out bonds with the Dominion government. He considers that it is unfair that companies working in the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the present year, despendent to the navies of Great Britain and the present year, despendent to the navies of Great Britain and the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the government of the governmen

agents should be allowed to operate in SHOW INCREASE agents should be allowed to operate in the province without the payment of any license, or without putting up any guarantee whatever. The government, he says, has gone about probing this matter in an efficient way, and he believes that the reprovince of the province of th lieves that the report of the commission will contain recommendations of an important and far-reaching character.

Mr. Webber, who is a guest at the Empress, is visiting the island on the present occasion to inquire into a fire

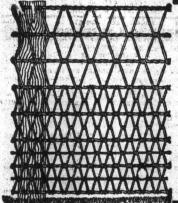
"PROTECTION" FAILED

Suits Entered by Real Estate Mar Cause Some Ugly Revelations in Winnipeg

Fresh Fruits

Bananas, per dozen35c Apples, table, very choice, 3 lbs. for.....25c Dates, fresh, 3 lbs. for.....25c Lemons, juicy, per dozen.....25c RHUBARB, per lb......10¢

The Family Cash Grocery
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312



Ellwood Wire Fencing CHICKEN PROOF

FIRE PROOF Diamond Mesh Cannot Sag or Lose Its Shape

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co. Victoria, B. C. Agents. 544-546 Yates St.

OLIALITY ---THE BEST

Is the product of the Vancouver Portland Cement Co. Ltd., for which we are

rooms for us. Small waste space in yard, garden or farm can be made produce from \$15 to \$25 per week. Write for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

Montreal.

Montreal Supply Co., Dated March 7th, 1910.

THE FAMOUS

Washburn Guitars Mandolins

Banjos 1910--Models--1910

A large shipment just arrived. Prices from \$22.50 to \$75.00. Your inspection cordially invited.

FLETCHER BROS. 1231 Government Street

TAKE NOTICE

That I, W. M. Harlow, by occupation, Camp Superintendent, of Victoria, British Columbia. After thirty days (30) intend to apply

to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of Victoria, British Colum-bia, for permission to purchase the fol-lowing described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of lot 8, Renfrew District, S. E. corner of lot 8, Renfrew District, thence north 60 chains to N. E. corner of lot 8, thence east 20 chains, south 60 chains, east 40 chains, thence south 11 chains to N. E. corner of lot 92, thence west 80 chains to N. W. corner

Dated March 7th, 1910. W. M. HARLOW.

THE COUNTY STORY IN THE

The Colonist.

THE NEWS-ADVERTISER

In order that he may have more

ly not much need be said for he is so From the Canadian point of view, what well and favorably known. For near-Mr. Fielding assented to is very much ly a quarter of a century he has been in the nature of "cultus potlach," a gift prominent in connection with the af- intended more as an evidence of good fairs of British Columbia, and a fellowship than because the United quarter of a century is a long States was in point of fact entitled to time in a new country. He has anything at all. occupied a representative position during several legislative terms, and held a place in more terms, and held a place in more than one cabinet. In whatever position he has been placed he has won Washington between representatives will be a consultation at greatest help." The important thing about this statement is that there the esteem of friends and opponents of the United States and Canada in is every likelihood of its being alike. A scholarly man with a wide regard to trade questions. While of range of information, his contribu- necessity some time must elapse betions to the discussions of the legis- fore the conference is held, and while lature have been of great value, and no suggestion has been made of the were open only to the objection that nature of the proposed arrangement, they were of too rare occurrence. The it is not too soon to consider the prinfairness and respect for the opinions, ciples that will be involved. The submotives and feelings of others, which ject is of such vast importance, and have characterized his journalistic the effect of any arrangement that work have been conspicuous in his may be reached will be so far reaching. political life, and it is satisfactory to that the preliminary discussion ought know that he has no intention what- to be on non-partizan lines. It may be ever of abandoning that sphere of use- assumed that the Liberal majority in fulness. The Colonist congratulates the House of Commons will ratify any him upon the success he has achieved agreement to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the past, and wishes him a long may give his assent, and it is also cercontinuance of his prosperous and tain that any such agreement cannot honorable career

NOT FANTASTIC

duty of a newspaper in respect to allegations reflecting upon the reputation of individuals is "fantastic." This, is advised in regard to public sentiof course, is a matter of opinion; but ment. It is with the purpose that we many Canadian families are repreof course, is a matter of opinion; but ment. It is with the purpose that we think the view taken by this paper approach the consideration of the question for we feel that as far as we are Colonist has been asked to make able, the Colonist ought to contribute its political opponents; very frequently most advantageous to Canada. the names of individuals are mention- There is one thing in this connection est great city, that the imagination ed in such a connection. We invari- that we think may be taken for grant- and hopes of young men and young ably decline to give publicity to any- ed, namely, that the United States women in those provinces were to dence is forthcoming that can be for the purpose of converting them in- Montreal, Toronto and other cities in used. Colonist readers must have no- to manufactured products. It would the St. Lawrence provinces were ticed the absence of such matter from like to have our timber, our iron ore, only names to this large section of the its columns. Even during the last Do- our pulp wood, anything, in short, that population of the three provinces minion election campaign, when we produce in abundance in its na- down by the Atlantic. The stores of charges of corruption were being tural condition. We do not think that Boston offered clerkships to farmer's bandled about as if the whole body Canada should make any concessions boys, who took with them to the city politic was rotten, the Colonist refrain- whatever to secure the admission of the rugged honesty and painstaking ed from joining in the chorus. Not a such articles into the United States, industry developed in the careful life week passes in which we are not ask- and we hold that no agreement should at home. The factories in Massachused to print letters containing general be made whereby the several provinces sets towns attracted the girls from the assertions reflecting upon individuals; will be deprived of their existing right farms, who were unwilling to engage but we never do so, and we are glad to control the destination of such pro- in domestic service. Almost every to be able to say that in nearly every ducts. It would be absurd to suggest family was represented in one way or instance correspondents appreciate our that there should be reciprocity in raw another in the cities of that common another in the cities of that commonis quite justified, in our opinion, in
making general statements if it is
prepared to back them up with proof
if called upon to do so; but we do not if called upon to do so; but we do not port of pulp wood, for example. The course this was stating the case too

Workers of the United States has issued an order calling upon the members of that organization to suspend work for thirty days. It is said that 250,000, and possibly 500,000 men wil be affected by this order. If this is the case, President Lewis has greater powers than were ever exercised by the Tsar of Russia; he is the most absolute monarch in the world. We take leave to doubt if any man is wise enough to have vested in him such tremendous authority.

The Colonist has time and again expressed its favorable attitude to organized labor, and it does not wish now to be understood as raising any question as to the abstract right of the miners to place such power in the hands of the executive of their body; but it is absolutely impossible that any one man or a hundred men car know how such an act as that referred to will affect the great majority of the men and the families of the men comng within its scope, or its indirect re- sons for this, but one of them will be

THE TARIFF AGREEMENT.

In order that he may have more time to devote to his rapidly increasing private business and his duties as a public man, Mr. F. Carter-Cotton has disposed of the greater part of his interest in the News-Advertiser, Vancouver's morning daily, the Canada to be brought under the United and should be to conserve such resources so that they may be turned into manufactured products here, thereby the product of the greater part of his interest in the News-Advertiser, able impression all over the Dominion.

Doubtless he was not wholly actuated Vancouver's morning daily, the Doubtless he was not wholly actuated purchaser being Mr. J. S. H. Matson. by altruistic motives. He realized that of this city, under whose management the paper will hereafter be carried on Mr Carter-Cotton will reUnited States, if they thought about a policy which would enable the Unitried on, Mr. Carter-Cotton will rethe matter at all, were desirous that wealth as it has exhausted its own, but main Editor-in-Chief of the paper, no obstacle should be placed in the and Mr. Matson will continue his con-nection with the Colonist as hereto-now carried on between that country In making this announcement it is fitting that a few words should be said of the News-Advertiser and the gentleman, who has controlled it for the rest twenty-three years. Among the past twenty-three years. Among cation of the French treaty under the Canadian papers, none has earned a "most favored nation" rule to cerhigher or better deserved reputation tain European nations was discrimina- of impossibility; but hereafter some than the News-Advertiser, for it has tion against the United States was of our friends will be disposed to put always stood for what is fair, clean rather far-fetched; but we cannot find the process of extracting valuable inand manly in journalism. It has not fault with the President for so regardhesitated, when occasion called for it, ing it. Too much must not be expected to speak in kindly terms of its politi- from any man, not even when he is cal opponents. It has never des- President of some eighty millions of cended into violent partizanship or people. He had something to concede personal controversy. By this course to Canada and he naturally asked a If we make all the available men join it has gained the confidence and es- quid pro quo. The actual value of the teem not only of the people of Van- equivalent is neither here nor there If couver, but of the whole province. that were taken into account the Unit-In respect to Mr. Cotton personal- ed States would not have much to show.

TRADE WITH UNITED STATES

be altered as a matter of course by a

kind unless actual evi- will desire to secure our raw materials ed. Even long after Confederation think it is justified in so doing unless it has the proof at its command. This may be "fantastic," but we think it is a view that will commend itself to the great body of the public.

port of pulp wood, for example. The United States is a great exporter of the word to strongly. Nor were Canadians confined to one part of the country. Not many of them went to the Southern States, but thousands of them went to the western States, including those along the Pacific Coast. As a rule

ults upon individuals and business sufficient to give here, as it illustrates sufficient to give here, as it mustrates generally. For this reason we are inclined to the opinion that the time is not far distant when working men will, of their own accord take the steps and mineral resources, exportation in essary to prevent the exercise of a raw state means the deprivation of the country of its wealth in a form that is least advantageous. If we cut down our forests, they will grow again Mr. Fielding seems to have found in in time, but a generation or more will President Taft a statesman who was pass before they can be restored. If animated by a spirit of conciliation. He was asked to surrender very little and ship them away, they can never be reit is of course of great advantage to placed. Therefore, the policy of Canindustrial greatness of that country. In other words, we would dissent from without developing great manufacturing industries in this country as were

> heretofore been regarded as the acme formation out of a Chinaman in the premier place.

The new Chinese Minister of War the military, we have such an enormous population—some 400,000,000 that we shall overshadow all other armed nations. The details of the plan have not yet been worked out, but we propose to make our young men soldiers, not only through drills, but by education. They must learn what a shame it is for the most ancient and, in population, the greatest nation on earth to be so weak. I shall have excellent assistance in the war carried into effect. The aptitude displayed by the Chinese for military training is very great, and if they once become interested in such a policy as is above outlined, China may easily become the dominant power in the world, on land at least, Already we read in European papers articles indicating a fear that the western march of the Chinese people cannot be much longer deferred.

Speaking at Boston Mr. R. L. Borden said that Canada is inseparably bound to the British Empire, "but is also in many ways closely associated with this glorious Republic." We do new ministry. It will do the country toria, especially those of British birth, not suppose than many people in Vic-We are told that our view of the event, and so we think the effort of all in what Mr. Borden had said that Boston was the capital of charges of a general nature against to the determination of it on lines the Maritime Provinces. By this he meant that it was to Boston, the neargreat body of the public.

GREATER THAN A TSAR

The President of the United Mine

states countenance the suggestion that the export of their product should be restricted in order that the manufacture of cotton goods for export should be promoted. There are several reating in mind when he spoke as he did.



If you are all run down, have that tired Spring feeling, can't sleep and appetite poor, be sure

BOWES' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES The finest general tonic ever dethe system, build fiesh and tis-sue. Good for old or young. A splendid remedy for all wast-ing diseases. Procurable only at this store. A \$1.00 bottle contains sufficient for one month.

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We Want You To See These Furnished Rooms

IN OUR WINDOWS—SHOWING SOME CHARMING EFFECTS.

want you to see the "furnished rooms" in our Broughton Street windows. They'll give you a slight idea of the possibilities of attractive home-furnishing this stock and this store offer you.

The attention of "newly-weds" or "about-to-be-weds" is specially requested. The arrangement of these rooms may suggest to you a solution of your furnishing problem. Hundreds of equally interesting and attractive "treatments" are possible with the magnificent stock we have.

Matters not what your appropriation may be, you cannot spend it to better advantage than at this store. On the home's complete furnishing we claim to save you money. Just try the Weiler Store.

The Bed Room

THE outstanding feature of the bedroom shown in the window is certainly the smart, new bed. This is one of the new brass beds just added to our stock, and is certainly one of the newest ideas we have ever shown. All brass and in the combination of satin and bright finish. This combined with its unusual design makes it a most desirable creation.

Priced at \$84.00.

Then the furniture—the dresser and the chiffoniere and the cheval mirror. These come in satin finished Circassian walnut. This is one of the most popular woods and finishes with those looking for something unusually nice for bedroom use.

We stock a big range of pieces, and we want you to inspect these at your first convenient opportunity.

Our display of furniture for the bedroom isn't equalled in Western Canada. Quality is the first consideration

Try the Weiler Quality.

The Parlor

WE believe you'll like this parlor. The stylish suite will appeal to you as will also the smart table and the parlor cabinet filled with the dainty pieces of china, etc. Then, too, the afternoon tea table with its charming Aynsley China 5-o'clock tea set looks inviting.

If you want something nice in the way of a parlor suite, what about this one? Three pieces-reception chair, arm chair and settee. Frames of mahogany, neat design. Upholstered in satin-striped moire silk-green and cream. The three pieces for \$125.00.

Our stock of parlor furniture is by far the most complete and comprehensive in the city. We show a big range of frames and stock an excellent variety of materials for the upholstery. Choose a covering to match your other furnishings, and let our workmen execute a good piece for you.

Dining Room

THE Dining-room in the window shows a magnificent suite in rich mahogany. Selected wood has been chosen for this, and this combined with unusually stylish design and expert workmanship in the finishing, makes a suite fit for any home, no matter how elaborate it may be.

We want you to see this rich roomit gives you an idea of the possibilities of this stock of ours. Even in the spacious windows we are cramped for room to show this. Still you get an excellent idea of what the effect would be were it properly displayed in a real dining-room.

Extension Table—Pedestal style, with round top. Priced at ... \$125.00 Sideboard—A massive piece of splen-did design. Priced at ... \$200.00 China Cabinet-An ideal choice china bits. Price . \$100.00 Buffet-A very stylish design. \$60.00. Dining Chairs-Leather upholstered.

Your choice of color. Priced at. holstered. Priced at, each \$30.00

Or let us re-cover your present suite. Low-Priced Bedroom Furniture

LATELY RECEIVED—IF YOU HAVEN'T SEEN IT, COME TODAY.

If you haven't been in to see that new bedroom furniture, better come in right away. Much of it is being snapped up by careful buyers, but we have still a full range, thanks to the big carload we received.

These pieces are made of solid oak and not just an imitation. The styles are new and down-to-date. Finished in the popular golden finish. They are priced exceptionally low in price. Such features ought to interest you to the extent of

Just make the trip here, and if you have any thoughts of additions to the bedroom furniture, we believe you'll choose some thing from these latest arrivals. We can furnish your bedroom in a real stylish way with a solid oak Dresser with rror, solid oak Washstand and solid oak 5-drawer Chiffoniere for \$27.00.

Charming Brass Beds Just Received

SOME OF THE HANDSOMEST BEDS WE HAVE EVER SHOWN

We have received a shipment of brass beds this week, and we advise that you see these if you are at all interested in brass beds—or in stylish beds. Some of the very newest and smartest styles we have ever unpacked, and we anticipate a very speedy clearance of the whole shipment. Come in and see the handsome all-brass beds at-

\$45.00 \$50.00 \$70.00 \$80.00 \$84.00 \$125.00

Don't miss the decidedly new creation at \$84.00. We stock many other excellent styles in brass beds, showing by far the most complete stock in the province. Prices for full size start as low as \$30.00.

We Have a Splendid Stock of Iron Beds from \$4

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WE can help you with the Spring House-cleaning if you'll just let us. The work of taking up, cleaning and relaying the carpets is one of the hardest and most disagreeable tasks with which the homekeeper has to contend. Let us do this work for you. We'll clean your carpet for 5 cents per yard, or we'll do the whole work for 10 cents per yard. Just phone your order. Phone 146.

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ENGLISH SOVER

Henry VI. was king of En

nine years. He was amiable, minded. At one time at least

He inherited this tendency father, who was King of these years he was for the mos in name. First his uncles an wife, Margaret of Anjou, rule two kingdoms, England and was nine months old; before h of age he had lost both. By t V. Duke John of Bedford gent of France, and Duke Hu cester Regent of England; but not content to accept the regen ter had to be content with tector. We herein see the exte liamentary government had al During this reign the status Lords became defined. Prev right to sit in Parliament, thou by all freemen, was claimed by rule only some of the abbots earls were summoned to its moby any means always the same the reign of Edward III. and successors down to the time of titles were created, namely thos quess and viscount. While the several titles differed in rank, ually conceded equality, as m liament, and here we find the o "peerage." The various titles orary, and so they remain to th they differ from similar titles ent. All members of the peer nobility, stand precisely upon ing, except for the distinction It also came to be understood a the sons of peers were commo the case with foreign nobility tion, we may take a familiar ca son of the Duke of Devonshire 1 honorary title of Marquis of during his father's lifetime he commoner as the humblest household, and as a commoner election to the House of Comr the children, male and female, grades of the nobility. They are ers in the lifetime of their fath them remain so except the indiv ceeds to the title. This definition of the Lords, which was not bro any specific act, but was the rest extending over several reigns, canother important thing. It led standing of the respective limits of the sovereign and parliament, the prerogative now came to be prerogative means those things ful for the king to do without Parliament. The definition wa as accurate as it might be, and in its limits are not absolutely defin istence of the prerogative was fu in the reign of Henry VI. It woof anything done by the King directly due to anything propos isters, but during the reign of the the form of the government of settled closely along the lines rests today. This may be a co to state what these lines are. assembly of the freemen was power in the state. To this th after the Norman Conquest an derstanding that the barons a were to be regarded as the a King. In the reign of Edward was passed distinctly asserting mons had the right to be consul ters relating to the welfare of t House of Lords retained to itself advisers judicial functions; the osessed the right of petition. The not enact laws at the outset. I views to the King in the form of these were put into the form of Lords, and in respect thereto were not consulted. From the Lo ures passed to the King, who ch he saw fit. The reign of Henry \ completely changed. It saw the ginating legislation, the Lords

Thus we see the origin of exp in respect to the highest court of Acts of Parliament. When a cas the House of Lords, or in coloni fore the Judicial Committee of th cil, the judgment always is in th vice to the sovereign. This is a r days, when the King administe person under the advice of the he summoned to assist him. Parliament, these begin with that His Majesty by and with consent of the Lords, Spiritual a and the Commons, enacts whatev may be. Thus today we present which to our ancestors four an turies ago meant the culmination of struggle. Sometimes people a make light of these ancient usag we reflect upon what they stan that they are of the greatest sig that they ought to be cherished. The word "consent" in the enacti new statute only found its place three centuries at least of const the people of England, baron as alike, who inherited from Saxon tradition of popular supremacy.
men laid their heads on the executo get that little word of two syll enacting clause, and it is upon the whole system of popular governists in the British Empire, rest

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without any alteration.

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ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Henry VI. was king of England for thirtynine years. He was a niable, pious and weak-minded. At one tink at least he was insane. He inherited this tendency from his grand-father, who was King of France. During these years he was for the most part king only in name. First his uncles and afterwards his wife, Margaret of Anjou, ruled him. He had two kingdoms, England and France, when he was nine months old; before he was forty years of age he had lost both. By the will of Henry V., Duke John of Bedford was declared Regent of France, and Duke Humphrey of Gloucester Regent of England; but Parliament was not content to accept the regency, and Gloucester had to be content with the title of Protector. We herein see the extent to which parliamentary government had already advanced. During this reign the status of the House of Lords became defined. Previous thereto the right to sit in Parliament, though not exercised by all freemen, was claimed by them, but as a rule only some of the abbots and some of the earls were summoned to its meetings, and not by any means always the same individuals. In the reign of Edward III. and of those of his successors down to the time of Henry IV., new titles were created, namely those of duke, marquess and viscount. While the holders of these several titles differed in rank, they were gradually conceded equality, as members of Parliament, and here we find the origin of the title The various titles were only hon-"peerage." orary, and so they remain to this day, wherein they differ from similar titles on the Continent. All members of the peerage, or British nobility, stand precisely upon the same footing, except for the distinction of precedence. It also came to be understood at this time that the sons of peers were commoners, which is not the case with foreign nobility. For illustration, we may take a familiar case. The eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire bears the purely honorary title of Marquis of Hartington, but during his father's lifetime he is as much a commoner as the humblest servant in the household, and as a commoner he is eligible for election to the House of Commons. So with the children, male and female, of all the other grades of the nobility. They are all commoners in the lifetime of their fathers, and all of them remain so except the individual who succeeds to the title. This definition of the status of the Lords, which was not brought about by any specific act, but was the result of evolution extending over several reigns, carried with it another important thing. It led to an understanding of the respective limits of the powers of the sovereign and parliament. What is called the prerogative now came to be settled, and the prerogative means those things which are lawful for the king to do without the consent of ries that after the death of Solomon the king-Parliament. The definition was perhaps not

as accurate as it might be, and indeed even now its limits are not absolutely defined; but the existence of the prerogative was fully recognized in the reign of Henry VI. It was not because of anything done by the King, nor was it directly due to anything proposed by his min-isters, but during the reign of the sixth Henry the form of the government of England was settled closely along the lines upon which it rests today. This may be a convenient place to state what these lines are. Anciently, the assembly of the freemen was the sovereign power in the state. To this there succeeded after the Norman Conquest an indefinite understanding that the barons and the bishops were to be regarded as the advisers of the King. In the reign of Edward II. a statute was passed distinctly asserting that the Commons had the right to be consulted in all mat-ters relating to the welfare of the state. The House of Lords retained to itself as the King's advisers judicial functions; the Commons possessed the right of petition. The Commons did not enact laws at the outset. It presented its views to the King in the form of petitions, and these were put into the form of laws by the Lords, and in respect thereto the Commons were not consulted. From the Lords the measures passed to the King, who changed them as he saw fit. The reign of Henry VI. saw all this completely changed. It saw the Commons originating legislation, the Lords taking their share of this duty, and the King bound to proclaim the decision reached by the two Houses

without any alteration. Thus we see the origin of expressions used in respect to the highest court of appeal and in Acts of Parliament. When a case goes before the House of Lords, or in colonial matters before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the judgment always is in the form of advice to the sovereign. This is a relic of the old days, when the King administered justice in person under the advice of the barons, whom he summoned to assist him. So in Acts of Parliament, these begin with the statement that His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, enacts whatever the statute may be. Thus today we preserve the forms which to our ancestors four and a half centuries ago meant the culmination of generations of struggle. Sometimes people are disposed to make light of these ancient usages, but when we reflect upon what they stand for, we see that they are of the greatest significance, and that they ought to be cherished accordingly.

The word "consent" in the enacting clause of a Doubtless there were smaller migrations, for new statute only found its place there after at a very early day after the return of Zerub-

During the reign of Henry VI., England lost France, or, to state the matter more accurately, the King lost the crown that his father had gained for him. The English people took only a half-hearted interest in the con-When Joan d'Arc raised the seige of Orleans, there were less than 4,000 Englishmen in the field. Their great strength lay in the pres-tige gained at Crecy, Poictiers and Agincourt. Even the small force that remained in the country might have saved it to England, if it had not been that the Duke of Bedford was superseded in his command by a less capable leader. But troubles were growing too thick at home to permit much attention being paid to affairs abroad. The first symptom of popular discontent was the rebellion of Cade. John Cade, better known as Jack, was an Irishman by birth, and, like many of his fellow-countrymen, an adventurer of a daring type. He served in France with distinction, and seeing his way clear to further adventures in England, he landed in Kent and declared himself to be a representative of the House of Mortimer, which claimed the crown by virtue of descent from a daughter of Edward III., who was the senior of either John, from whom the Lancastrians claimed, or Clarence, from whom the Yorkists derived their title. Cade was nothing but an imposter, but the Kentishmen rallied to his standard, and London opened its gates to him. The citizens grew tired of the excesses of his followers, and he was driven from the city and slain. The measure of success, which attended his rebellion, if it may be so dignified, greatly encouraged the hopes of the Yorkists, and doubtless led to the Wars of the Roses, although the conflict did not begin until five years later. This struggle played such an important part in the development of modern England that it will be dealt with in the next article of this series.

THE JEWS

The history of the Jews, using the name now as distinct from Israel, is the most remarkable of any of which we have a record. Even a slight familiarity with it leads one to wonder, not that they are scattered abroad among all the nations, but that they exist as a distinct race. The part which they have played has been often a tragic one, but the quality which shines out most conspicuously in all their vicissitudes is their remarkable powers of recuperation. No matter to what depths they were driven by oppressors, they regained prosperity quickly whenever the oppression was removed. The position, which they occupy in England and America, they would attain to in the course of one or two generations in any part of the world, if given the opportunity. We saw in the preceding article of this se-

n was divided between his son Rehoboam and the Ephraimite Jeroboam, the former reigning over the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, and the other tribes giving their allegiance to the latter. This was in 975 B.C. Israel was overthrown in 720 B.C., and in 586 B.C. Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem by storm and carried captive to Babylon the better element of the population. During the 317 years which elapsed between the death of Solomon and the overthrow of Jerusalem, the history of the kingdom of Judah was one of almost continual strife. There was war with Israel, and sometimes the two kingdoms were in alliance in carrying on hostilities against their neighbors. We are told in the Book of Kings of an attempt made by the King of Ethiopia to con-quer Judah, and that he came north with an army of a million men, only to meet with igious defeat. But Iudah was far from be ing invariably successful, for it was laid under tribute at different times by the Egyptians, the Assyrians and the Babylonians. The expedition of Nebuchadnezzar, which annihilated the kingdom, was undertaken because the Jews interfered with the free course of trade between Babylon and the Mediterranean coast. After Jerusalem was taken, the Babylonian monarch resolved to put an end to all Jewish aspirations of nationality, and for that purpose followed the example set by his predecessor, Sargon, in the case of the kingdom of Israel. He selected the ruling classes, the artizans, merchants and best farmers, and carried them to Babylon. Under his rule the condition of these exiles was somewhat arduous, but not especially so; but when Cyrus, the Persian, overthrew Nebuchadnezzar, one of his first steps was to ameliorate the condition of the Jews. He was led to do this doubtless by his desire to secure their loyal support in a land, where he, like them, was a stranger. So favorably situated did the Jews become, that when, at the solicitation of Daniel, permission was granted to them to return home, only comparatively few of them, and those the more humble, availed themselves of the privilege. The others remained in Babylon, where as late as A.D. 1000 their descendants were living in large numbers and in a state of prosperity. Some of them migrated into China, where they were well received. The first party of returning Jews numbered 40,000, and they were under the com-mand of Zerubbabel, who claimed descent from David. This was 52 years after the destruc-tion of Jerusalem. There were two other large

mitted without a murmur to his authority, and later, many thousands of them were removed to Egypt to people the new city of Alexandria. Ptolemy Soter, who became king of Egypt after the death of Alexander, sent an expedition against Jerusalem, which he captured, and from which he carried away 100,000 people, whom he colonized in Egypt. Then followed a remarkable movement. From Egypt as a centre the Jews spread all over Northern Africa, being received everywhere with the greatest cordiality and kindness. They rapidly acquired the culture of Greece, and there is hardly any doubt that between the years 300 B.C. and 400 B.C. they were the great leaders of the intellectual life of the countries around the Mediterranean. During this time Judea remained under the sway of the Ptolemies, and for the most part their rule was beneficent. Later their condition became intolerable under a mad king of Egypt. Expeditions were sent to ravage the country, the temple at Jerusalem was dedicated to Jupiter Olympus, and every means were resorted to in order to compel the people to resort to idolatry, but to their honor be it said, that by hundreds of thousands they accepted martyrdom in preference.

About the year 200 B. C., the Seleucidae.

who were the dynasty that reigned in Persia after the death of Alexander the Great, when that conqueror's dominions were divided, drove the Egyptians from Palestine and incorporated it in their empire. They also extended their dominion over all Syria, and thenceforth the Jews were tributary to Syria as a vassal state of Persia. The Syrian oppression was intolerable, and a powerful effort was made to drive the Jews away from the worship of Jehovah, but, while many yielded under the influence of fear and oppression, the most of them stood firm, although they were compelled to flee from the country, or else hide themselves as best they could. Jerusalem was wholly deserted by its Jewish inhabitants, whose place was taken by the Syrians. Then began that heroic movement identified with the name of Judas Maccabaeus, although he did not originate it. After a severe struggle, the ancient faith was restored to its old place. Almost immediately a period of prosperity ensued; but it was interrupted by wars, and although the kingly office was restored, the nation never afterwards became independent. From the time of Pompey the Great the Jews were more or less under the suzerainty of Rome. In the great civil war the Jews espoused the cause of Caesar, which was op-posed by nearly all the Asiatic provinces of Rome, and as a result they gained the sympathy of the great Roman. Herod the Great became king in 39 B.C. He was not a Jew, but an Idumaean, one of a race that had been subjugated by the Jews in 128 B.C., and compelled to accept the worship of Jehovah. Herod was declared king by Antony Octavius and the Roman Senate. The early part of his reign was very successful, but during the last nine years he was incessantly wearied by intrigues against him. This so inflamed his passions that he gave way to extreme acts of cruelty. The Slaughter of the Innocents, described in the Gospel of St. Matthew, was only one illustration of this. He seems to have been in a constant state of alarm, and saw in the reported birth of a child, who was to be King of the Jews, another of the many menaces to his crown. He died in B. C. 4. (It is to be remembered that the Christian Era does not date from the supposed birth of Jesus, but from an arbitrary period fixed at about four years after that event.) The last of the Herods was Agrippa. He was the last reigning Jewish sovereign. For more than a century previously the government had been administered by Roman governors. During the reign of the Emperor Claudius, the Jews were left much to themselves and became very prosper-

ous. This led the more fiery spirits to dream of throwing off the Roman yoke, and the rebellion of the Zealots ensued. The story of this event is full of tragedy. At first it seemed likely to be successful, but the result was disaster, and in A.D. 79 the Emperor Titus, having overrun the rest of the country, laid seige to Terusalem, which, after a heroic defence, he captured and levelled to the ground. Thus ended the history of the Jews as a nation.

AGNOSTICISM

Every now and then one hears some one exclaim, from the summit of his colossal, ignorance, that there is no God. Did it ever occur to such people that what they may think upon such a subject is of absolutely no inportance whatever. If God is, all the athiests, from "the fool" of whom David speaks down to the last convert to the doctrine of folly, cannot prevent Him from being, no matter how hard hey may strive to believe that He is not. It would be as sensible to hold that by thinking the heavenly vault could be made to roll up as a scroll and disappear. There are honest agnostics, and for an honest agnostic one can have respect. An honest agnostic is a man who has attempted to solve the riddle of the Universe and has not succeeded to his satisfaction. When such a man says he does not know, his doubt is entitled to respect. Take the case of a great chemist, who may have devoted his life to investigation into that marvellous science. He has seen so many wonderful things that he is not able to set a limit to the possibilities of chemical action. If he has new statute only found its place there after three centuries at least of constant effort by the people of England, baron and commoner alike, who inherited from Saxon ancestors the tradition of popular supremacy. Many brave men laid their heads on the executioner's block to get that little word of two syllables into the enacting clause, and it is upon that word that the whole system of popular government as it exists in the British Empire, rests.

at a very early day after the return of Zerubth at a very early day after the return of Zerubth at a very early day after the return of Zerubth at a very early day after the return of Zerubth at a very early day after the return of Zerubth at a very early day after the return of Zerubth at a very early day after the return of Zerubth at a very early day after the return of Zerubth at a very early day after the return of Zerubth at a very early day after the return of Zerubth and spiritually, he is almost certain to become agnostic in respect to spiritual things. It is not easy to see how he could be anything else. The same observation helds true of deep students of any branch of physical science, and also of all who philosophically they were insignificant. For some years deep rebuilt. During the reign of Darius the is almost certain to become agnostic in respect to spiritual things. It is not easy to see how he could be anything else. The same observation helds true of deep students of any branch of physical science, and also of all who philosophically they were insignificant. For some years they remained subject to the Persians, and so unimportant were they regarded that the could be anything else. The same observation helds true of deep students of any branch of physical science, and also of all who philosophically they were insignificant. For some years, she wrote another novel which found a ready sale. From this time, for the could be anything else. The beautiful physical science, and also of all who philosophically they were insignificant. For some years, although

by mental philosophy. The most that can be accomplished by such means is to push inquiry so far that there is no alternative left but postulate the existence of a Supreme Power. But God is something more than power. If the Deity were only an aggregation of the law of gravitation, the cause of plant and animal life, the low of crystallization, the multiplication table, and things of that kind. He might well be dismissed from consideration, for such a Being would be utterly remorseless and unapproachable. But there is another side to our natures than that which deals with and responds to physical forces. If we seek Him in this domain, we shall surely find Him. He is not at all likely to be revealed in burning bushes, or in any visible or tangible form, but only to what the Apostle Paul called spiritual discernment, and no one who has not tried to discern a thing spiritually has the right to deny that it can be

Most of the self-styled agnostics of these later days create a god out of their own conceptions and deny that he exists. They are quite right in their denial. The god in whom they refuse to believe is simply an exaggerated man, usually a reproduction of themselves clothed with omnipotence. There is no such god. But the God of the Christian has none of the attributes of man. Man may have a reflection of some of His. Of necessity He is indefinable. Of necessity He is incomprehensible. This thought presents no difficulties, for even physical science has taught us that there are many things both indefinable and incomprehensible. The God of the Christians is also the same in essence as the God to which humanity has instinctively turned in all ages. Doubtless superstition, ignorance and fanaticism have surrounded Him in modern times with attributes that are not divine, just as the same influences have always surrounded Him in other times with qualities absurd and utterly unreconcilable with the intelligent conception of a Deity; yet these things no more dispose of Him than a passing cloud disposes of the Sun.

But while God cannot be defined, His existence can be felt. He will make Himself known to those who seek for Him with the spirit. "God is a spirit and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit." So said the greatest of the Teachers, and hundreds of thousands, indeed millions upon millions, of men have been able to testify to the truth of this saying and to prove by their own personal experience that there is a Power that works for righteousness.

A Century of Fiction XXVII.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

Anthony Trollope

Anthony Trollope has been censured for seeming to put money-making before perfection of his work. There is no doubt whatever about this novelist's talent, but it was a talent that fell short of genius. The man or woman who makes books for the sole purpose of the pecuniary result those books are going to bring him or her cannot hope to produce anything of lasting merit. This is not alone true of novel-writing, it is true of every sort of work of the head or hands. No workman, from the day laborer to the statesman, can hope for meritorious results from efforts that have for their only incentive the wish to get the task done as hastily and as easily as possible, simply for the sake of the pay to be received. Love of the work itself, or at any rate the desire to do that work to the very best of one's ability, must be the paramount moving impulse, or else the task is only half done, and with no credit to the man who has done it. However, Anthony Trollope does not deserve any sweeping condemnation at all, for he wrote primarily because he felt impelled to do so for love of the work, and his first books were such bad failures as to daunt the spirit of most men from proceeding further in a literary direction. It was only after he had begun to meet with success that he showed the mercenary side of his nature at all. And this is scarcely to be wondered at. He was born in poverty, and his childhood was a sad one, "I was a shy and dirty lad," says he, "and felt frob babyhood the degradation of a poverty that placed me below the class to which I should have belonged." His earliest schooldays were spent at Harrow where he was sent when he was seven years old. One can imagine the sufferings of the sensitive boy in his shabby clothes, who was shunned by his playmates because of his patches and his lack of bocket-money. He inherited his literary bent from his mother, who, when the family fortunes were at their lowest, and the father had ceased to earn any money at all, and had completely lost heart, went, with three of the youngest children, to America and tried to establish a fancy bazaar in Cincinnati, This venture proving a total failure she determined to write a book on her experiences in the new country so that her journey there might not prove entirely vain. This she did and called "The Domestic Manners of the Americans"

so humiliated the boy's spirit that even the bright change in their fortunes could never eradicate that first impression, nor make him forget that by the world at least a man is judged by the amount of his material wealth. His character does not seem to have been embittered, but his mind was imbued with a love for money simply because it stood for those things which to him meant so much, friends luxuries and social recognition.

His first position was in the General Post Office in London where he worked as a clerk for one hundred pounds a year. He followed this uncongenial occupation for seven years, making himself very unpopular with the public and his employees. He was then transferred to Ireland as a surveyor's clerk with a salary of five hundred pounds which to him seemed vast wealth indeed, and, as his own cheerfulness increased, his unpopularity iminished, and he was soon well-liked by al with whom he came in contact.

In 1847 he completed and had published his first novel. His mother was instrumental in bringing the publication out, but both it and his second effort were doomed to failure. Determined to succeed, Trollope continued to write, family persuasion to the contrary notwithstanding, and ten years later found him one of the most popular of British novelists. He was a most prolific writer and boasted of his twenty pages a week with two hundred and fifty words to the page. He wrote as a business; a business he found pleasant enough, but a business that meant the more work produced. whether very good or very mediocre, the more money. And this fact was very delightful to Trollope, and he frankly confessed that it was Had he sacrificed quantity for quality, there is no doubt but that his books would have served as a higher reminder of him. Besides his novels, which are many, he wrote an almost countless number of magazine articles and sketches, short stories and books of travel; he also did some editorial work for the Cornhill Magazine and the Fortnightly Review. He has produced some good characters, none of them very startling, and his stories, while not so much read nowadays, as they were twenty-five years ago, contain a great deal that is interesting, his choice of language is always good, and his vocabulary a rich one.

Trollope attained the desire of his life years before his death. He was an honored member of society; numbered as his friends many of the most gifted artists of the day; attained a large degree of popularity and earned good deal of money. He was able to gratify his most luxurious tastes, among which was hunting. He had a fine stable of horses, and always followed the hounds with great enthusiasm. He died in 1882 at the age of seventyseven.

It is difficult to make a choice among Trollope's novels, none of them is infinitely better than the others. All possess a certain amount of merit, though some are less deficient in this respect than others. They are tales abounding in human interest, much that is commonplace. but for that reason none the less worthy of being written about. Trollope never points a moral, but leaves it to the reader to find one if he may. His "Political Novels" are among those which have been most popular.

GOOD DAY FOR WAR

There was nothing in sight down the road. The major sat tilted against the wall of the general store reading yesterday's paper, It was a clear, warm day. Inside the store the postmaster could be heard sorting the mail, but without everything was still and peaceful. At last there was a clatter and a rattle, and from somewhere there appeared a negro driving an unpainted wagon drawn by a mule. He drew up with a loud whoa in front of the store.

"Major," he called.

No response. 'Major! Doan' wan'ter 'sturb yo' major." No response.

"Hello, uncle," he said. "What can I do for you?"

"Doan' wan' ter 'sturb yo', major, but is dey any news in de paper?" "No," said the major; "no, there isn't any news today. Yes, there is, too. There's a war

between Brance and Morocco." "S dat so?" said the negro. "'S dat so, an' is dere really a wah, a fightin' and blood kill-

A real war," repeated the major. "Golly!" said the negro, gathering up his reins. "Whar did yo' say dat wah was, major?" "Moroceo," said the major, turning again to

Well," said the colored man, "dey suttenly has got a fine day for it. Gidap." And he clattered down the road.—Youth's Companion.

LORD DUFFERIN'S ANTIQUE

On Lord Dufferin's estate, near Belfast, there once stood a historic ruin, a castle which had been a stronghold of the O'Neill's. One day Lord Dufferin visited it with his steward, Dan Mulligan, and drew a line with his stick round it, telling Mulligan that he was to build a protecting wall on that line. And then he went to India, feeling secure as to the preservation of the great historic building. When he returned to Ireland he hastened to visit the castle. It was gone. He rubbed his eyes and looked again. Yes, gone it certainly was, leaving not a trace behind it. He sent for Dan and inquired: "Where's the castle?" "The castle, my lord? That old thing? Sure, I pulled it down to build the wall wid."

MANY APPOINTMENTS

nounced

Civil Service Changes.

justed with recognition of the higher cost of living in these localities.

General French's Visit

General French's Visit

OTTAWA, March 31.— General
French will arrive in Canada about May 20, and will be here about one month in which time he will endeavor to see as many Canadian sights as possible. If it can possibly be arranged, a tactical field day will be held in Ottawa on May 24, at which General French will be present.

Daradise for hunters and sportsmen.

New Mill for Kenora

KENORA, March 31.—One hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed towards the capital of the Royal Canadian Flour Mills Co., who will erect a mill here of 5,000 barrels a day capacity.

Verdict Shortly Expected

Verdict Shortly Expected

VIENNA, March 31—The verdict in the case of Lieutenant Hofrichter, who is accused of having poisoned an Austrian staff officer with cyanide of potassium, is expected shortly. Several newspapers publish a statement that his guilt has been proved by the contents of the family letters which Lieutenant Hofrichter tried to smuggle out of the prison in order to instruct the members of the family what evidence to give to the military magistrates. Other circumstantial

German Congo League Inspector of Tramway for Province Named—Many Promotions in Civil Service Announced

Nanaimo Statistics

transportation facilities will be provided.

In the district there is a good schoolhouse already built, and the establishment of a school is promised by the government. A large amount of the island is cleared the soil being a good black loam capable of growing almost anything. Fish and game abound in the vicinity, which is described as a paradise for hunters and sportsmen.

New Mill for Kenora

KENORA, March 31.—One hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed so thousand dollars has been subscribed so anything. Fish and game abound in the vicinity, which is described as a paradise for hunters and sportsmen.

KENORA, March 31.—One hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed sowards the capital of the Royal Cantal and the capital of the Roy

Senate Amendment objected to.

POSTPONE ACTION ON

Provincial Government Still Has Under Consideration the Petition for the Reservoir Commission

nounced

The session of the provincial executive yesterday was shelfly motable by reason of the large number of divivishing service appointments decided not the large number of the most increasing of the most increasing of the every early with the opinion of the most increasing of the most increasing of the most increasing of the most provincial fiscal year, today one of the most increasing of these appointments was that of William Rae, a well known electrical expect of vanacouver city, to act as trainways inspections adopted at the minute of the most increasing of the provincial executive, and the late "Andy" Hamilton, special executive at its meeting special at the minute of the most increasing of the conditions adopted at the minute of the most increasing of the provincial executive at its meeting special to the inspector of legal offices; while will liam E. Graves is named as assistant to the inspector of lordices generally. W. J. Goepel. The vacancy in the shirtevalty of Nanatimo, created by the shirter of the color of that city, is filled by the provincial to the inspector of offices generally. W. J. Goepel. The vacancy in the shirtevalty of Nanatimo, created by the shirter of the color of that city, is filled by the provincial to the inspector of offices generally. W. J. Goepel. The vacancy in the shirtevalty of Nanatimo, created by the shirter of the color of that city, is filled by the provincial to the inspector of offices generally. W. J. Goepel. The vacancy in the shirtevalty of Nanatimo, created by the shirter of the color of that city, is filled by the provincial to the inspector of offices generally. W. J. Goepel. The vacancy in the shirtevalty of Nanatimo, created by the shirter of the color of that city, is filled by the provincial to the color of the TRAL BUILT

Ways Act to build and operate lines in any part of the province during an indeterminate period and without compulsory consultation with interested local bodies. A decision as to the tenure of the company's franchise in Hastings townsite and the adjoining D. L. 301 is now confidently expected at the next regular meeting.

Another matter which it had been thought would be brought before the executive yesterday but was not, was in respect to the petition delivered to the premier on Tuesday evening last, in which certain citizens of the capital urge the appointment of a second Royal Commission, this one to make investigations particularly as to the responsibility for the Schilds.

Fisherman's Bay

Fisherman's Heritage antount the settlers in the cattlers in the settlers

adian Flour Mills Co. who will erect a mill here of 5,000 barrels a day capacity.

Miners Killed By Explosion

Miners Killed By Explosion

WILBURTON, Okla., March 31.—Six miners were killed here today by an explosion in the Great Western Coal and Coke company's mine No. 2. The explosion is supposed to have been the result of a shot going off prematurely.

Senate Amendment objected to,

contents of the family letters which Lieutenant Hofrichter tried to sungge out of the prison in brace to instruct the members of the family what evidence to give to the military magistrates. Other circumstantial details are divulged to strengthen the supposition that Lieutenant Hofrichter may have addressed the letters containing the potassium cyanide.

Differ as to Tariff Reform.

DUBLIN, March 31—A resolution in support of Tariff Reform was proposed at the last meeting of the Dubin in Chamber of Commerce, as follows: That the council of his chamber do adopt all possible means to obtain from Parliament such tariff reform as will secure for Great Britain and Ireland fair trade relations with foreign countries, and thus promote the cultivation of the land, the device of the cultivation of the land, the device of the cultivation of the land, the device of the cultivation of the people, the extension of trame of agricultural, rural and industrial employments, the encouragement of home production, the employment of the people, the extension of trame and commerce, and the general well-being of the population.

An amendment to the effect that the Chamber hesitated to commit the self-or trade relations with secure for the people, the extension of trade and commerce, and the general well-being of the population.

An amendment to the effect that the chamber hesitated to commit the self-or trade and for the appointment of a Royal Commission to take Differ as to Tariff Reform.

DUBLIN, March 31—A resolution in support of Tariff Reform was proposed at the last meeting of the chamber of Commerce, as follows. That the council of this children was proposed at all possible means to obtain from Parliament such tariff reform as will secure for Great Britain and Ireland fair trade relations with foreign countries, and thus promote the countries, and thus promote the countries of the countries of trade and proposed and substitution of the land, the device of the proposed and substitution.

An amendment of the security of the sales amounted to 4.31 acres, for the recent and company's profits last year were proposed and reiterated its demand for trade reiterated its demand for trade and reiterated its demand for trade reiterated its demand for trade and reiterated its demand for trade reiterated its demand for

The Rain Brings the Spring-The Spring Brings New Curtains

Nothing shows up the faulty places and bad defects in Lace Curtains so much as the bright Spring sunshine. As the window curtains proclaim the home within, all discerning housewives endeavor to have their own as dainty, pretty and artistic as possible. This can be done, at a very moderate expenditure by purchasing NOW and HERE. We buy personally, from the Nottingham manufacturers, in immense quantities, for spot cash, and can therefore offer

Price Values in Curtains Not to Be Met in Any Direction

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—NEWEST AND PRETTIEST PATTERNS.

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75¢
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\$1.75
\$2.50 \$2.75
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\$4.25 \$5.00 \$5.75 \$6.50
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\$6.50 \$6.75

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

THE WHITE HOUSE

1123-1125-1127 Government Street,

Victoria, B.C.



It All Depends on What You Want the Suit for



There is no one best style of Spring Suit. It all depends on what you want it for. Tell us whether you wish a Fit-Reform Suit for "best," for business, or for general utility.

We will show you what we think is the right style.

This is one advantage of a big stock and a big business—you can make selections from ALL the correct styles, and choose the one best suited to your individual

Our lines at \$18, \$20, \$22 and \$25 are exceptional values.

ALLEN & CO. Fit-Reform Wardrobe

1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

Your April Needs

30	
	Ogilvie's Mount Royal Hungarian Flour, per sack\$1. Potato Flour—Health Brand—per packet Rice Flour, per sack
	Gum Gluten: Self-Raising Flour House
	Gum Gluten Granules—Hoyt's—per package
	Ground Rice, per tin
Ì	Arrowroot—C. & B.—per tin
I	Semolina—C. & B.—per tin
I	Flower and Garden Seeds, all 5c packages, 6 for
ł	SEE OUR SPECIAL AD ON PAGE THREE

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers 1217 Government St. Tel: 50, 51, 52, Liquor Tel. 1500

Would ask you before placing your first of the month orders to compare all their prices with those charged by their competitors.

SEE OUR BIG AD. IN WEDNESDAY'S PAPER.

FINEST QUALITY GRANULATED ST	Q1 1:
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLO	\$5.60 OUR, the
Per sack	\$1.75
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	DET
OGIVIE'S MOUNTROVAL ELOUD	85¢
Per sack OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLO Per sack	DUR—
WHITE MEALY POTATOES—Per sac	k \$1.35
PATRONIZE THE ONLY INDEPE	CLA DECOM

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS.

Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Phones 94 and 95.

Phones 94 and 95 Quick Delivery

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool Eng-lish Shawl, Rugs; a large consign-ment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine. Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD 566 VATES STREET.





Dr. McPhee of Essington is a drug store at Kitselas. Work has begun for the the Whitehorse shipyards.

Chilliwack's board of trade latest organization of the kind dertake a publicity campaign. The Bank of Montreal will er reinforced concrete building in E by this summer.

F. E. Tiley has been appointed n cipal clerk at Penticton at a mor salary of \$50.

A private telephone system for use of the police department has installed in New Westminster.

The Fraser River Mills propose largements during the coming sum involving an expenditure of \$250 T. E. Crowell has been awarded contract to build a \$15,000 reside for R. C. Buchanan, of the Bank Montreal, on his ranch at Long L

The C. P. R. is making arrangeme to have its present station premises Kamloops moved back 100 feet fr the present main track.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Por of Cobble Hill, and Miss M. B roughes, of Duncan, was solemnized the latter town a few days ago. Mr. J. A. Mara has sold to the

of Kamloops a block of waterfront property which will be used as a riv side park. The price paid was \$4,0 Out of respect for the late registr G. W. Chadsey, there will be no sting of the County Court at Chilliwa until May 5th.

F. W. Walker, for the past femonths acting divisional superinten ent of the C. P. R. at Nelson, has be appointed instructors of new rules.

Nanaimo residents, regardless of p lifical affiliations, approve the a pointment of Constable Trawford sheriff of the Coal City. There we sixteen candidates for the office.

Vancouver's health committee decided to take no action respect sanitary conditions just outside city holding that responsibility her is provincial

Baren Dairoki Kituchi of the Imperial Japanese University at Tokyo and ex-minister of education in the Japanese Government, is to be the guest of the Canadian Club of Van couver at a luncheon on Tuesday next

J. Dewar, the man under the bed of Prince Rupert, who was captured while intimidating a lady hotel boarder with a brace of revolvers, has decided to take a speedy trial.

Immigration to Nelson and the surrounding district promises to be exceptionally heavy during the coming season. Every mail from the Old Land is bringing inquiries to the secretary of the Nelson board of trade.

New Westminster celebrated the pening of the trans-Fraser bridge as opening of the trans-Fraser bridg a free traffic bridge with a torch procession and speechifying by M Lee, Mr. J. D. Taylor, M. P. P., Frank McKenzie, M. P. P., and number of others.

Vancouver's city council has authorized Mayor Taylor to apply to the Attorney-General for an investigation of methods employed by certain real estate speculators in sub-dividing and offering for sale properties outside the city limits not suitable for the purposes for which they had been advertised.

The bar of the Iroquois Hotel at Vancouver has been closed by the license commissioners of the Terminal City until full investigation has been made of the circumstances of the death of Amel Shibben, who died after a fall from the bar while allegedly in a semi-intoxicated condition.

In connection with the retirement from the Provincial service upon superannuation of Mr. M. X. Martin, chief clerk in the Land Registry Office at Vancouver, that gentleman was presented by his late colleagues with a testimonial of their friendship and esteem, accompanied by a beautiful silver loving cup.

James Percy Robertson, a C. P. B. brakeman, fell from a freight train near Golden a day or so ago, his left leg and left arm being caught by the cruel wheels and severed from the body. The unfortunate man was taken to the hospital at Golden, but succumbed to his injuries a few hours later.

succumbed to his injuries a few hours later.

Captain A. Cameron of the steamer New Era has been committed for trial at Vancouver on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of engineer Bramwell on February 26th. Trouble occurred between the captain and the engineer while the steamer was at Porpoise Bay, and in the scuffle both fell overboard. Captain Cameron got back to the steamer but the engineer was drowned.

Whether an injunction will be company by New Westminster City to in prevent the Vancouver Power Company prosecuting its work at Coquitiam Lake, pending a final decision as to the ownership of the land in dispute, will depend upon the length of time it will take before the case reaches the Exchequer Court, according to a statement of Mayor Lee of the Royal City.

A coroner's jury at Vancouver has found that Kenji Satta, the Japanese boy killed by a tramcar on Thursday last, met death by accident, while expressing the opinion in a rider that the accident might have been avoided had the car been better equipped. The practice was also deplored of persons riding bicycles being permitted to "hang, on" to cars in motion.

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RNS.

toria, B.C.

t of the month those charged

AY'S PAPER.

SUGAR-\$5.60 FLOUR, the

.....\$1.75 LED OATS-......350

.....\$1.65 FLOUR-.....\$1.80 sack \$1.35 EPENDENT

ies 94 and 95

ROVINCIAL
HAPPENINGS

Tuesday, April 5, 1916.

Rilled at Coal Creek by a fall of rock.

Negotiations are in progress for the sale of the Huntting lumber mill at a price of \$220,000.

EIGHT STEAMERS

ROUNCES TRUMBER
TO THE SEEM
TO

FOR THE SKEENA

twenty-three of the twenty-five national administrations and he had been a Democrate ever since there was a Democratic party, but of late he had been a little weak in the faith.

When he was born the Union stopped at the Mississippi River, where it abutted on the possessions of France. He had seen the development of the Union until it extends from ocean to ocean, and takes in islands in both the great oceans, and the had seen the development of the Union until it extends from ocean to ocean, and takes in islands in both the great oceans, and the had seen the development of the Union until it extends from ocean to ocean, and the had seen the development of the Union until it extends from ocean to ocean, and the had seen the development of the Union until it extends from ocean to ocean, and the had been a little was a little wa



WORK SUSPENDED IN COAL FIELDS

Hundred Thousand Miners Have Quit Because of Fail-

SOFT COAL REGION NEARLY ALL AFFECTED

Men Gain One Victory in Indiana District-Steel Plant

KANNSAS CITY, Mo., March 81— Dr. B. F. Roller and Yussuf Mahmout were matched here today to wrestle a finish bout at Convocation Hall on the night of April 7th.

To Recover Coal Lands. CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 31.—The government today filed suit in the United States court here to recover title to thousands of acres of valuable coal lands in the Elk Mountain district in Caribou county.

Death of Myra Kelly Have Quit Because of Failure to Agree on Wage Scale
American educator and author, died yesterday at Torquay, where she has been stopping with her husband. Her American address was Old Chester Village, Orange Mountains, N. Y.

> Port Mann VANCOUVER, March 31.—Port Mann will be the name of the new city on the Fraser river to be started by the Canadian Northern railway. It will be likely sold at auction in lots as was Prince Rupert.

Mr. Foster's Appeal
TORONTO, April L.—Acting for Geo.
E. Foster, M.P., Hellmuth, Cattenach
and Meredith have deposited \$200 as
security for costs in his appeal to the
Court of Appeals from the decision of
Mr. Justice Magee, dismissing his action against J. A. Maedonald, to recover damages for alleged slander.

OPERA BOUFFE WAR

Conservative Members Who Liberian Troops and Rebellious Na-Retired from Lumsden Com-

Retired from Lumsden Committee Expose Dishonest Nature of Inquiry in House BERLIN, April 1.—The disturbance between the natives and the government troops in Liberia is more comic than serious.

According to a report which the admiralty received today from the commander of the German gunboat arrived at Cape Palmas on February 23, and subsequently, the captain says, he oftered to disperse the insurgents. General Padmer, of the Liberian army, however, declined assistance.

The Government troops then opened a desultory fire, to which the revolutionists on the opposite bank of the Palmas river, replied. The other insultants of Cape Palmas did not even case their usual occupations during the Speerber retired inland. No danger to Have More Time for Palmary 24.

The dovernment troops then opened a desultory fire, to which the revolutionists on the opposite bank of the Palmas river, replied. The other insultants of Cape Palmas did not even case their usual occupations during the Speerber retired inland. No danger to Have More Time for Palmary 24.

The advices received by the admiralty eclare that the speerber's department and other interest to the council of the British than the commander of the Lumsden committee, Messrs, Barker, Lennox and Crothers, laid bare the reasons why hey resigned from that body.

Some sizzling shot was poured into the government ranks, and a full-dark remains in port.

Run Down By Street Car

NEWS ADVERTISER CHANGES CONTROL

Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton Disposes of Bulk of Interest in Vancouver Daily to J. S. H.

OF PAPER HE FOUNDED

President of Council Withdraws

THE LAST RESORT

When all else failed the Doctors said "Try Fruit-a-tives"

President of Council Withdraws from Business Management to Have More Time for Parliament and Other Interests

The Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton, presdent of the council of the British Council of the British Council of the Sritish Council of the Sritish Council of this interest in the Vancouver Daily News-Advertiser to Mr. J. S. H. Matson of this city. Mr. Carter-Cotton ontinues as editor-in-chief of the apper which he founded but is draw-day and some property of the saper which he founded but is draw-day and some property of the saper which he founded but is draw-day and some property of the saper which he founded but is draw-day and some property of the saper which he founded but is draw-day and some property of the saper which he founded but is draw-day and some property of the saper which he founded but is draw-day and some property of the saper which he founded but is draw-day and some property of the saper which he founded but is draw-day and some property of the saper which he founded but is draw-day and some property of the saper which he founded but is draw-day and some property of the saper which he founded but is draw-day and some property of the saper which he founded but is draw-day and some property of the saper which he founded but is draw-day and some property of the same property

And "Fruit-a-tives" cured Mrs. Cadieux

COURT ALL SECTION

WHITE MARKING THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY



SALE OF

Socialist Editor Punished

BERLIN, April 1.—Richard Barth, editor of the Socialist organ Vorsetion, and thinks all good men should welcome the wholesale doctrine it contained.

The first sale of government to this in Stewart Townsite will tots in Stewart Townsite will tots in Stewart Townsite will tots in Stewart Williams will have charge of the sale.

The Outlook thinks Mr. Roosevelt touched upon tender ground. It says, take place in this city on May have charge of the sale.

The Outlook thinks Mr. Roosevelt touched upon tender ground. It says, take place in this city on May have charge of the sale.

Copied Uncle Sam's Money.

SEATTLE, April 1.—B. F. Duncan, advertising man for a real estate firm, was taken before the United States money in his newspaper advertising man for a real estate firm. Heading of the warts, was sentenced today to a month's imprisonment for having or ganized the "demonstrative stroll" of ganized the "demonstrative stroll" or ganized the "demonstrative stroll" or ganized the "demonstrative stroll" or ganized the touched upon tender ground. It says, take place in this city on May take place in this city on May take place in this city on May and the fact that the unauthoration with the stereotypes, be destroyed.

SEATTLE, April 1.—B. F. Duncan, advertising man for a real estate firm. Because of United States money in his newspaper advertising man for a real estate firm. Because of the Vorganized the "demonstrative stroll" or ganized the "demonstrative stroll"

PRUNING THE PI

To those who possess a mensions there is invariable plant fruit trees, and one fails to attract the would-b luscious pear. Doubtless i of the reader to visit garden tions of the owner have be but who, through want of 1 prune his pears, has done th in a very faulty manner; or his trees in the hands of a gardener who possibly has t perience in pruning fruit tre such circumstances can very

There is the greatest po to be obtained when prun derstood and when the grow as a consequence of his treat a good crop of fruits in the The crop of fruitscmfwypa The question that arises at t work is, What is pruning? ing of the word? Pruning i ing to certain well-defined or growths of trees. The ob of a twofold nature. (1) It the purpose of producing tree cal character; and (2) in or facilitate the development of subsequently, fruit. In the present instance I

only with standard Pear tree are usually to be met with growth of several years. Mos iar with such specimens, and how to deal with them. Fig nicely grown ten years old tre Beurre. The tree has been and summer-pruned last seaso an excellent crop of fruit. make a careful scrutiny of and its several branches, from observed there are evolved n of the past season's growth. done from November to Janua though many growers prefer ed month to any other. This beginner to enter into the wor care should be taken that the the wood before cutting. N line can be followed in regard varieties differ so much in the erally speaking, the rule shou of simply keeping the tree in tions, thinning out the crowder keeping the centre open. shoots should be shortened ba air are two most important fact ful culture.
As summer pruning was de

stance, this leaves less to be don-period. That the method of p better understood by the reade the tree shown in Fig. 1 before trayed in Fig. 2. Frequently wh has been neglected the shoots a straggling fashion; these shoul into shape, and any branches other and growing towards the tree must be removed. The knife is most essential, as this operator to make the cuts perfe these will heal quickly in conse quite possible that some of the be too big to be detached with a cases use a saw very carefully, cautionary measure neatly pare of the damaged bark. Some success make a point of painting the ace of the larger branches w acts as a preventive against fur and also assists in the speedy l

wounds. Those who have young stan which the shoots are taking an others should reduce them to al of their length. Dead wood sho course, be tolerated, and long, un as well as those of a barren natu

cut out. Fig. 3 shows the same tree a in Fig. 1. Here it will be noticed deal of wood has not been cut out tree has been systematically thin by year and superfluous shoots cu the open character of the head a disposed the branches are. In Fi er will notice the same section of was portrayed in Fig. 2, with thinning out and cutting back effect. The growths retained gi dication of the probable symmetr the tree in the next fruiting seasor series of illustrations it should no difficult matter for any reader wh ner to deal with his own trees in -D. B. C. in The Garden.

PRUNING APPLE TRE

Our great-grandfathers' orcha first that we have any recollecti first order was to prune and keep a present time we find no small nur rule object to trimming apple in extreme cases. Like many oth have some peculiar ideas of my wish to go before my brother orch are growing orchards here in the first move in pruning is that very I set my tree I prefer to let it stay for a week or ten days. Trees for west would be preferable if the branches were grown on the sunny trunk while in nursery. Where the case I go over my trees, which are with the strongest branches on the In setting I lean the trunk slightly sun at I o'clock, never further half-past twelve. I then examine the fully to see first if there is any serio on the sun side. I go around each

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To be distanced by the

nt., January 31st, 1910.

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URENT CADIEUX." loctors are recommend-tives." They realize these wonderful fruit ll positively cure all les, Indigestion and they are using in their practice.

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e No. 1854.

Skating Rink

igs for First Quar-Growth of Fifty-Cent Over Same ar Ago

commercial prosperduring the first three present year, as comcorresponding period no manner better the local bank clearr the bank figures se of no less than int, the greatest three in the history of the use. For the three yesterday aggregate \$20,964,925, compared 1908. The figures ear show an increas as month of \$765.518, 319 in excess of March

returns for the first the present and two ere as follows:

\$4,235,476 \$4,391,096 4,321,397 4,271,712 4,940,269 4,290,782 \$13,497,142 \$12,953,590

le Sam's Money.

ril 1.—B. F. Duncan for a real estate firm e the United States sterday morning on a facsimiles of United his newspaper added as a second of peculiar ase and the fact that know that he was leral law in showing res of real money dvertisement to buy I. Hanford, on Duna of guilty, fined him s, in all amounting to

SUBURBAN~

PRUNING THE PEAR TREE

To those who possess a garden of fair dimensions there is invariably born a desire to plant fruit trees, and one subject that never fails to attract the would-be cultivator is the luscious pear. Doubtless it has been the lot of the reader to visit gardens where the intentions of the owner have been the very best, but who, through want of knowledge how to prune his pears, has done this important work in a very faulty manner; or he may have left his trees in the hands of a so-called jobbing gardener who possibly has had little or no experience in pruning fruit trees. The result in such circumstances can very well be imagined.

There is the greatest possible satisfaction to be obtained when pruning is properly un-derstood and when the grower is able to show as a consequence of his treatment of his trees a good crop of fruits in the autumn months. The crop of fruitscmfwppar cmfwppar cmf The question that arises at the inception of the work is, What is pruning? What is the meaning of the word? Pruning means the shortening to certain well-defined lengths the shoots or growths of trees. The object of pruning is of a twofold nature. (1) It is carried out for the purpose of producing trees of a symmetri-cal character; and (2) in order to ensure or facilitate the development of blossoms and, subsequently, fruit.

In the present instance I propose to deal only with standard Pear trees and those that are usually to be met with in gardens after growth of several years. Most of us are familiar with such specimens, and few of us know how to deal with them. Fig. 1 represents a nicely grown ten years old tree of Pear Easter Beurre. The tree has been pruned regularly and summer-pruned last season, when it bore an excellent crop of fruit. Readers should make a careful scrutiny of this shapely tree and its several branches, from which it will be observed there are evolved numerous shoots of the past season's growth. Pruning is best done from November to January inclusive, although many growers prefer the last-mentioned month to any other. This will enable the beginner to enter into the work forthwith, but care should be taken that the frost is out of the wood before cutting. No hard-and-fast line can be followed in regard to pruning, as varieties differ so much in themselves. Generally speaking, the rule should be observed of simply keeping the tree in shapely proportions, thinning out the crowded branches and keeping the centre open. Extra vigorous shoots should be shortened back. Light and

air are two most important factors in successful culture.

As summer pruning was done in this instance, this leaves less to be done at the present period. That the method of pruning may be better understood by the reader, a section of the tree shown in Fig. 1 before pruning is portrayed in Fig. 2. Frequently where a pear tree has been neglected the shoots are developed in straggling fashion; these should be cut back into shape, and any branches crossing each other and growing towards the centre of the tree must be removed. The use of a sharp knife is most essential, as this will enable the operator to make the cuts perfectly clean, and these will heal quickly in consequence. It is quite possible that some of the branches may be too big to be detached with a knife; in such cases use a saw very carefully, and as a precautionary measure neatly pare off the edges of the damaged bark. Some successful growers make a point of painting the damaged surface of the larger branches with tar, as this acts as a preventive against fungoid diseases and also assists in the speedy healing of the

Those who have young standard trees in which the shoots are taking an undue lead of others should reduce them to about one-third of their length. Dead wood should never, of course, be tolerated, and long, unsightly spurs, as well as those of a barren nature, should be cut out.

Fig. 3 shows the same tree as represented in Fig. 1. Here it will be noticed that a great deal of wood has not been cut out, because the tree has been systematically thinned out year by year and superfluous shoots cut back. Note the open character of the head and how well disposed the branches are. In Fig. 4 the reader will notice the same section of the tree as was portrayed in Fig. 2, with the necessary thinning out and cutting back carried into effect. The growths retained give a fair indication of the probable symmetrical shape of the tree in the next fruiting season. From this series of illustrations it should not be a very difficult matter for any reader who is a beginner to deal with his own trees in like manner.

D. B. C. in The Garden.

PRUNING APPLE TREES

Our great-grandfathers' orchard was the irst that we have any recollection of. His first order was to prune and keep at it. At the present time we find no small number who as a rule object to trimming apple trees except in extreme cases. Like many other cranks, I have some peculiar ideas of my own that I wish to go before my brother orchardists who are growing orchards here in the West. My first move in pruning is that very soon after set my tree I prefer to let it stay untrimmed for a week or ten days. Trees for the Northwest would be preferable if the heaviest branches were grown on the sunny side of the trunk while in nursery. Where this is not the case I go over my trees, which are always set with the strongest branches on the sunny side.
In setting I lean the trunk slightly pointing to sun at 1 o'clock, never further east than if-past twelve. I then examine the tree carely to see first if there is any serious opening n the sun side. I go around each tree, care-

fully clipping off just above such bulbs as are pointing to the centre of such openings. Follow up such a course for two or three seasons, and you will be surprised to see how much you have improved your trees. Next look up the northeast side; if you find any branches shooting out northeast, cut them off, not head them in, but cut clean close to the color. This shuts the sap off from building up the northeast side and forces it into the branches on the sunny side, making it self-protecting.

Follow this up with care until the tree is old enough to bear. Then its habits will be permanently established and will lose its former persistent efforts to grow over to the northeast, as nine out of ten have done here in the Northwest, where they have been set with



1.—Standard Pear Tree Easter Beurre before winter pruning. The tree is about ten years old, and bore a good crop of fruit last

unevenly balanced tops and left to their own inclinations afterwards.

For the first year or two I do but little pruning. If branches drop too low I either cut them off where such will not make an opening on the trunk or main branches. The third or fourth year I follow up the main branches, clipping off all small and useless under or inside branches, pruning a little every year, always keeping an opening on the north-east corner of the tree. Two things I am seriously opposed to. One is to opening any considerable space on the sunny side, and on the other hand, I am equally opposed to making any efforts to growing any central stem as we are so often advised to grow.

Again, an open space often revives our trees by letting in the steady direct rays of the sun on the sun side. The central stem theory I have demonstrated on my grounds to be nothing but a theory that will cause much more injury than good. A centre stem runs on up above the main side branches, always consuming the lion's share of sap that should be as equally distributed over all the branches as possible. This theory, it is true, grows onefourth of the apples very fine, but at the same time dwarfs the fruit on the lower branches and places the other so high above the rest that it often makes it difficult as well as danger-

A word as to when to prune. Nearly every orchardist has his notion when to prune. I have a notion, founded on my own experience when not to prune. This is in December, January and February. I like to go over a tree in June that is very heavily set with fruit, taking out here and there small, inferior branches, letting in a little sun and air here and there, where it will benefit and not injure. Never prune old trees heavy in the Northwest at any one time. And studiously avoid letting an Eastern expert or a Northwestern ignoramus trim your trees. As soon trust a boy in a powder mill with matches, as either to prune your orchard in the Northwest.

PRUNING ROSE BUSHES

Disappointment surely awaits him who, having procured a dozen or so of rose bushes in the early spring and having carefully planted them just as they came from the nursery, anxiously awaits the blooming season, expecting to be able to gather an armful of such roses as he sees pictured in the seedsman's catalogue, and all because he has failed to realize that the proper pruning of a rosebush is one of the most important features in its successful cultivation.

Roses differ so greatly in their habit of growth that no directions for pruning estabished plants can be given that will not require modification in respect to certain individual plants. There are, however, two rules which must be followed invariably. One that is all pruning should be done before any growth begins in spring, and the other is that all plants which come from the open ground must be pruned before planting or immediately after; such plants should have all weak growth removed entirely and the stronger shoots cut back to within four to ten inches of the ground. If set out just as they are received from the nursery, many of them will die and at the best but a weak growth will be made. No matter how carefully they have been removed, many of the smaller roots will have been destroyed and unless a corresponding amount of the top be removed, there will not be sufficient sap to

nourish so many buds. In dealing with established plants, if quantity rather than quality be the object aimed at, the only pruning necessary is to remove the dead and weakly wood, and only cut back the remaining shoots to a point below where the winter has killed the immature growth of the season before. If, however, the object be, and it should be, the promotion of a symmetrical growth and the improvement of the quality of the blooms, a different course should be followed, and here practical experience must determine what is to be done in each particular case, always remembering the general rule laid down by all writers on the subject, that "plants of a delicate growth should be severepruned, while those of vigorous growth ould have some of the branches cut out entirely and the remaining ones only moderately shortened." Keeping this rule in mind, it will be found that plants of moderately vigorous growth should be cut, back severely, say to

below where the wood has been injured by the To severely cut back such vigorous growers Clio, Margaret Dickson, John Hopper, Charles Lawson, Jules Margotten and some others, results in a crowded growth of wood and very few blooms, and it will be found that to remove some of the branches entirely and only shorten the remaining ones a few inches, will throw the whole strength of the plant into the production of bloom. One shoot, however, should be cut back severely in order to pro-

four or five buds, always cutting at a bud

pointing outwards and, of course, to a point

mote growth near the bottom of the plant. Climbing roses should, after the pruning recommended at the time of planting, have only the dead and weak shoots removed and one shoot cut back to three or four eyes for the purpose just mentioned, viz., to prevent a bare appearance near the bottom.

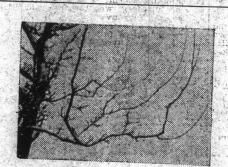
Some recommend a summer pruning after the blooming season is over in order to remove withered blooms, and to promote autumnal blooms, but the true lover of the rose will have few withered blooms to remove because he will few withered blooms to remove because he will find that one of the greatest pleasures connected with his hobby is that derived from the distribution of his flowers among his friends and in doing this liberally he will probably find that he has done all the promiser necessary. that he has done all the pruning necessary.

The tools required for pruning are a good

pair of pruning shears and a sharp pruning knife with a hooked blade. The operator will probably discover for himself that a good strong pair of leather gloves are not to be de-

GRAFTING NURSERY STOCK

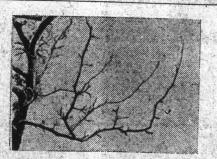
Ninety-five per cent of fruitgrowers purchase trees from some nurseryman who grows trees on the principle of quick returns for his money. In order to get these quick returns, there are two mistakes made. The faster a tree grows the more likely it is to be a failure when removed, as the change is greater. A tree which has made moderate growth is



2.—Section of the Pear Tree shown in Fig. 1. Compare this with Fig. 4.

easier transplanted than one which has made extraordinary growth. The second mistake is in the mating of grafts and stocks. What fruitgrower has not noticed that some trees will persist in throwing up suckers around the. roots, oftentimes above where the graft was put on?

There is from one to fifteen days difference in the leafing out of different kinds of apples and a corresponding difference or even greater length of time in going to rest in the fall. If there happens t obe ten or fifteen days' difference between the seasons of stock and of the scion, there is sure to be a certain



The section shown in Fig. 2 after pruning has been done. Note the difference in the

amount of failure as we are working against nature. The roots will be sending up a sap when the parts above ground do not want it, ind it goes to form what we call suckers, sometimes from the roots and sometimes from the body of the tree just above ground, showng plainly that one is at rest and the other is

Grafts taken from young trees or side shoots from an older one will grow much faster than those taken from the outsides of full bearing trees. If left to their own way, they will they stand a severe winter as well. The holding 24 quarts of berries from an acre of reason is that the large roots, commonly called "tap" roots, are the ones which send up sap for the forming of wood growth and the surface or small fibres send up sap to form fruit bearing wood. The large roots are deeper down into the soil and are affected by the heat of the soil and continue to send up sap longer than the surface roots which are affected by the early frosts and consequently the wood is not so well ripened and a fast growing young tree is almost sure to have large roots instead of small ones.

A fruitgrower, in order to be successful, must control the roots and thereby he controls the sap which goes to make either wood or fruit in the same way that a farmer controls



3.—The same tree as shown in Fig. 1 after winter pruning has been done.

bone muscle or fat when he chooses the food for his animals.

I believe that under a powerful microscope the cells of bearing and non-bearing wood will be found to be differently formed; if so, we must start our trees bearing as young as possible. There is no reason why a tree should not commence to bear as soon as it is well established in its place and continually bear every year when the sap is led to do its work

Influence of Stock on Scion In respect to the effect of the stock upon the grafts: I have noticed that in some instances, it has a considerable effect on the habit of growth but not so much on the fruit. Twenty-five years ago, I purchased two habit of growth foreign to that variety so much so that I concluded that it was not a Duchess at all; but, when I picked the fruit and placed samples from the two trees together, I could not tell one from the other. The tree would persist in throwing up suckers which resembled the Spy in growth and in time leafing out. It died when fifteen years old, while the other has never shown any sign

of a sucker and is healthy yet. One of the principal causes of some kinds of apples not being as good as they were thirty or forty years ago, is the practice of taking grafts from young trees exclusively. This practice in about thirty years would sult in twenty different kinds of stock, while if scions are taken from one tree for thirty years, there would be only one change instead of twenty. The fruitgrowers of the future will require pedigree stock in trees. A haphazard system leads to great difficulties and many changes in type.

BLACKBERRY CULTURE

Preparing the land for the reception of the blackberry plants means enough plowing, disking and harrowing to make the soil in good condition down deep. Most any farmer can estimate about what this would mean.

The next thing is getting the plants, and the best and safest way is, if you have a patch and can get roots from it you will know they are suitable to your soil, or they may usually be procured from some neighbor, and the greatest cost will usually be the labor of digging them and setting. It will usually cost all the way from \$10 to \$25 per acre for the preparation of the land and price of plants and labor of setting. This, of course, will depend on the cost of labor, price paid for plants, etc. Therefore no set rule can be laid down.

The first year after setting, the land can be cultivated to most any crop that will not shade the young plants too bad; but they must not he shaded, even if you lose the use of the land for the first year, as this would stunt their growth. The second year there may be a few berries, but not many, and the land should be put in something that will shade the land, such as cowpeas, which will also add humus and nitrogen to the soil: This, of course, will call for some labor, but most any man can figure about what it would mean.

The third year after setting there will be fair crop, which will balance expenses of cultivation and have a little left. The fourth year there will always a "bumper" crop, which pays all expenses for caring for the young plants and leaves a good big profit. Of course the old canes must be kept cleaned out, and in case rust should strike it, try to cut every bit of it

out and burn it. Now the amount of profit which can be made from this berry patch will depend almost entirely on the management it receives. There will not bear fruit as soon as the latter, neither will usually be from 150 to as high as 250 cases good berries. It will usually take about \$1.00 per case to market them, paying for packing, boxes and express. Berries will sell all the way from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per 24-quart case, depending, of course, on the condition of the market. Never sell many berries for \$1.00 per case, for when they get that low stop shipping. They will often sell for \$2.00 to \$2.50 per case, and sometimes they will go as high as \$3.00 per case. It is not very hard to figure the profit, for anything over \$1.00 is usually profit.

Taking an average through the season of \$1.50 per case, an acre ought to yield at least 150 cases; this would mean net \$75. This is putting it down very low, however. But then, taking it as they will run some seasons, selling for an average of perhaps \$2.00 per case, 150 cases would bring in a net profit of \$150. Of course they are not likely to run this high through the entire season, but they usually produce over 150 cases per acre, and therefore it is usually consistent to figure on an average of from \$100 to \$150 per acre.—E. A. Lager-gren in The Fruit Grower.

MANY SPECIES OF BIRDS AND BEASTS ARE DISAPPEARING

Almost every year sees the final extinction of one or more animal and bird species. Even in recent years many species have passed into oblivion without so much as the manner of their going being heeded or observed.

The large bounties given by candidates for the favor of the Roman populace in ancient days when wild beasts were pitted against captives or gladiators in the arena of the coliseum assisted in depleting Northern Africa of its larger fauna.

In those days the hippopotamus inhabited lower Egypt, and indeed two were killed by an Italian, Dr. Zeringhi, at Dalmietta, as recently as 1600.

In animal extinction Africa in recent centuries has suffered severely. It has lost the quagg, which was exterminated by about 1865; the bluebuck (or blaauwbok), destroyed by the Dutch in the early years of the 19th century, and the white-tailed gnu, which, it it has not entirely vanished is on the very verge of extinction. The miscalled "white" rhinoceros and the South African gemsbok are rapidly approaching a like fate.

When Mauritius was taken possession of by the Dutch in 1598 the dodo was a comparatively common bird. So helpless was this great flightless pigeon, however, and so useful was it for food for seamen and settlers that in less than a century it had completely vanished. Two other great birds of Mauritius, the flightless rail and the giant coot, also perished ut-

terly in the 17th century.

No specimen of the dodo's near relative, the solitaire of Rodriguez, ever reached Europe. Common at the beginning of the 17th century, Duchess apple trees. One of them assumed a they were practically nonexistent by the middle of the 18th. The white doto of Bourbon, first described in 1613, was on the verge of assured extinction 60 years later.

The gigantic aepyornis of Madagascar was still existing, some think, in the 18th century. since one European is stated to have seen it alive in 1745.

The date of the extermination of the moa is still a debatable point, though it is possible that the last members of this huge race were destroyed by the Maori immigrants into New Zealand from three to five centuries ago.

The small black emu of Kangaroo Island, plentiful in 1803, was wiped out in less than a score of years. The New Zealand quail, common gamebird half a century ago, has been exferminated. The last wild auroch appears to have been killed in Poland in 1627, though degenerate descendants still linger in the parks and reserves of Eastern Europe.

The great auk before 1800 was common even to abundance upon the rocky coasts and islets of the north. By 1825 it had become rare, and 20 years later the last known specimen was wantonly killed.

Whether the animal of which De Flacourt rote in 1658 was in truth the giant lemur of Madagascar or a form closely allied to it is now possible to determine; but it is practically certain that this remarkable animal was existing at no enormously remote time.

The Antarctic fur seal-of which it is said that millions were killed by avaricious sealers in 45 years, has ceased to be observed.

In 1741 a noteworthy animal was discovered by Behring on the islands off the coast of Kamchatka. This was an enormous toothless manatee from 20 to 28 feet in length, known as "Steller's rhytina."

Steller, the naturalist, who accompanied the expedition, advocated their use as food for the sailors. His advice was faithfully followed, and so assiduous was the pursuit that by 1768, less than 27 years after their discovery, the last rhytina had been slain, and an interesting spe-

cies completely blotted out. Of the tortoises, with which the Mascarene and Seychelles Islands swarmed two centuries ago, few specimens have survived to our times, despite the centenarian age attained by some

The huge tortoises of the Aldabra Islands, so plentiful in former times, are known no longer, save by a solitary species, in their native haunts.

The colossal chelonians of the Galapagos. group supplied so delicious and so greatly esteemed a diet that in 20 years the rapacity of the ships' crews made sad and irreparable havoc among them.—Chambers

The soil for blackberries must be well! drained, and it should be a strong loam.

Asparagus that daintiest of spring vegetables, is as easily grown in Saskatchewan as is the indispensable rhubarb.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.



Paris Has Contributed Most Liberally to Our Display of Spring Millinery

Hundreds of beautiful hats, direct importations from Paris, are to be seen here, as well as a liberal contribution from our own work rooms. The whole front of the second floor beckons to the woman who is hunting a hatsomething that is out of the ordinary—something different. Nowhere else are there such assortments—not in any other store will you find such a wide diversity of styles at every price-delightful and becoming visions of what dame fashion has declared for in both medium and large hats.

Prize Value in Trimmed Hats at \$5.75---\$9.50

And not only that, but, as every one remarks, "they're just the best and swellest little hats for the price that anyone ever looked at!" and that's the

case exactly—incomparable at the price, stunning models in milan, straw, as well as hand-made turbans, trimmings of flowers, brocaded velvet ribbons, imported ornaments, in all colors. Your critical inspection will most assuredly convince you that these are the best values you ever saw.



at \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35

Especially interesting assortments of authoritative Spring models of Tailored Suits have been assembled here at these prices, at the Spencer Store. Careful buying by us gives you a superb assortment from which to make your selection. Every suit shown is direct from the heart of Eastern style centres, and are characterized by uniform excellence in design, fit and tailoring. The new models are decidedly mannish, rich in harmonious colors and unique designing. The recent additions include suits of plain and diagonal serges, shepherd plaid suitings, novelty tweeds, and invisible stripe worsteds. These models have coats in semi-fitting styles, from 32 to 36 inches long, many being strictly tailored and others fastening at side with two or three buttons. The skirts are in fullkilted and cluster-pleated effects, being decidedly smart. while the quality could not be

Men's Shirts Specially Priced at \$1.00

The Best Lot of Men's Shirts we have ever had at the price. Prints, Chambrays and Ma dras, in patterns and style to suit everyone. Over 30 different patterns to bold and some quiet designs, also nice pleated shirts in mauve, green, tan and grey. cut in really good material. Special \$1.00

Mattress Special for Monday at \$3.50

Made in very strong, hard wearing tick, well fillled, cotton top and bottom, sides and ends. A better bargain in Mattresses could not be wished for and we can safely say that this Mattress is the best value in the city for the money. Single, three-quarter and full size. Special price \$3.50

Monday's Exceptional Barmen's Tailored Suits gain in Novelty Curtain Muslin. Reg. Val. 25c, 15 30c and 35c for -

Spring renovating and cleaning is close at hand. No doubt you will be in need of new

White Enameled Beds, Monday, \$2.50

splendid offering indeed is that of Iron Beds They are made very strong, having column posts, in single, three-quarter and full size.
We venture to say that these are without doubt the lowest priced beds hereabours.

Childs' Chambray Dress, \$2

This is a specially good dress for everyday wear. Made of very good quality French chambray, in pink and blue. Has collar of white, also cuff on sleeve of white, with white belt. Opens down front. Price \$2.00

Child's White Dress, \$3.50

This is suitable for a child from 8 to 10 years. Is made of fine white lawn, made with a beautiful tucked yoke, with insertion and embroidery. Bertha is made with sash. Skirt is plain effect with deep hem and tucks. Price\$3.50

Children's White Dresses at \$4.00

At \$4.00 we are showing an extremely hand-some dress for the little one. Suitable for a child of 4 or 6 years. It is made of extra fine quality mull. Short sleeves. Has yoke of fine Valenciennes lace, also four rows extending down front. Shadow embroidery, in blue and white, French style...\$4.00



High Grade Spring oClthes That Are Correct for Men

You can with absolute reliance look to us for the best Ready-to-Wear Suits in the city for the price-and naturally we are ready for you as usual with the finest collection of suits that we have ever had.

"Correct," as far as good clothes are concerned, means that the designs reflect the latest developments of style, fabric and cut. They contain variations that rarely appear in the ready-towear line. They have that tailored "bench-made" appearance—coats with graceful, trim lines that appeal to tasty dressers, and trousers cut and finished up-to-the -minute.

Our great volume of business secures for us many advantages in buying. It enables us to offer you high-class garments and exclusive styles at most moderate prices.

These suits show their worth—fabric, tailoring and pattern are all of genuine quality. Our ability to fit you and please you can be thoroughly depended upon.

Suits \$15.00, \$20.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00 and up to \$55.00 for Full Dress Clothes. Comparison will prove our values the best. Special styles for young men. Extra sizes for stout men and

Dress Goods---a Fine Assortment at \$1 per Yard

There is no need to worry about not getting the right kind of material for your Spring or Summer costume. We do not hesitate a moment in saying that our stock s the largest in Western Canada, including every known

New Resilda, Armure, Panamas, Poplin, French Diagonals, Prunella, Alexandra Cloth, Venetian Broadcloths Cashmeres, Henrietta, Gloria, Eolinnes, Lustre, Cream and Navy Serges. This is the best dollar value in Canada. In all colors and black. All this season goods. Width 44 to 54 in. Monday\$1.00

Open Stock Dinnerware Priced Low

A specially useful feature of the Up-to-Date China Store is "Open Stock" Dinner and Tea Ware Any quantity of an "open stock" pattern may be obtained. No necessity to buy more than is needed The prices are moderate, and only good, reliable articles are stocked in this way in the at the time. China and Glass Department, in the Annex.

Patterns in Teaware include-Clover Leaf, Three Gold Line, Celeste and 3 gold lines, . Pink and 3 gold lines, and Worcester shape with gold edge and body line, the latter being a nice clean pattern, very suitable for hotel or boarding house use. We can supply:-

Oatmeal Dishes; per dozen\$1.50

Platters, 101/4 inch, each Platters, 13 inch, each\$1.00 Teapots, \$1.00, 85c, 75c and Egg Cups, per dozen



"FOR GENERAL SERVICE"

Neither toleration in buying-nor imposition in selling are necessary for "Queen Quality. The Shoes tell the whole story. Why not Listen?

Prices range from \$4.00 up. Come in and let us show them to you.



VOL. L. NO. 342.

ANTI-BETTING

House of Commons Sta Debate on Measure Prop ed by Mr. Miller -Monk's Amendment Offer

INTENDED TO BE AN ALTERNATI

Hon. Clifford Sifton Speaks Opposition to Miller Bill Vote Expected to Be take in the House Today

OTTAWA, April 6.—Miller's and racetrack gambling bill got a fastart in the house, and at the hour adjournment was still running. It do not have any too enthusiastic a receiver.

adjournment was still running. It do not have any too enthusiastic a reption.

The greatest blow the bill got can late tonight, when Hon. Clifford Sifto in an able speech opposed it as being unwise legislation aimed to tak away the liberty of the subject an framed to make it a criminal act to do what some of the most reputable citizens were doing every day. M. Sifton, whose voice is rarely heard it Parliament nowadays, spoke effectivel and with the old-time vigor which brands his utterances as having thought behind them, and he had a attentive audience while he dilated on the reasons why the measure in it present form should not pass.

An amendment which was moved by Mr. Monk in the special committee which spent some weeks in hearing evidence was moved by J. B. McColl This amendment, which is intended by those who support it to be an alternative to the Miller bill, strengthens the present law against pool rooms, hand books and tipsters' advertisements limits the length of race meetings to not more than eight days of consecutive racing, with two meetings a year and does not the pains an alternative consecutive racing, with two meetings a year and does not the pains an alternative consecutive racing, with two meetings a year and does not the pains an alternative consecutive racing of the pains an alternative consecutive racing of the pains an alternative consecutive racing of the pains and the custodian or depositors.

J. MARTIN REPLIES

Good Authority Clarke Is

LONDON, April 6.—Joseph Martin, of British Columbia and Winnipeg renown, now member for East St. Pancras in the British house of commons, writing to the Times this morning in reply to a letter of J. M. Clarke, declares the latter's knowledge of facts connected with Canada's naval policy, with which he attempts to deal, to be very inadequate. Mr. Martin at the conclusion of his letter, says: "Mr. Clarke refers to the parochial views of my constituents, and to many of my supporters in St. Pancras as coal heavers. I would back almost anyone of these coal heavers against Mr. Clarke in a polical discussion touching the affairs of the Empire. If his address before the Empire Cooperative League at Westminster Palace Hotel, close by the houses of parilament, a short time ago, is a fair sample of what he is capable of, to use a sporting phrase, my coal heavers could give him cards and spades,' and yet win every game."

New Tariff Is Blamed.

New Tariff is Blamed.

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 6—The responsibility for for the high cost of living was laid at the door of the Payne-Aldrich tariff by nearly every speaker at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts retail grocers' and provision dealers Association here today. One hundred and seventy-five delegates were present.

Interior Rifle Association

NELSON, B. C., April 6.—At a well attended meeting of the council of the Interior B. C. Rifle association preliminary arrangements were completed for its second prize meetings here on June 7-10. The prize list has been considerably increased, and a feature this year will be shooting by the Nelson cadeta. The ranges will be added to and greatly improved.

Railway Work in Alberta Railway Work in Alberta

EDMONTON, April 6.—Grading was
commenced yesterday on the compleon of Tofield-Calgary branch line
amrose into Calgary. This line will
e finished this year. Work has also
carted on the Calgary C.N.R. branch.
If the end of the week there will be
one men working on railway conruction at this end of the province.

Several hundred men are needed.

C. P. R. Liners Delayed

MONTREAL, April 6.—The antouncement was made this afternoon that the C. P. R. would'not proceed with the construction of the two new attantic liners at this time. In a contenue with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Mr. Bosworth, after Mr. Arthur Plers had presented the plans, they were sone over, with the result that they found them unsuitable, and new concess will be prepared.