

CONVENTION IN SESSION

Second Annual Meeting of the Provincial Conservatives Opens

WELCOMED BY PREMIER

Mr. C. M. Woodworth Elected President and Slate of Officers Put Through

(From Saturday's Daily) The second annual convention of the British Columbia Conservative Association opened yesterday in the Duck block on Broad street...

The convention was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by vice-president C. M. Woodworth, who immediately appointed as his first and second assistants...

In a short opening address Mr. Woodworth congratulated the members of the association and said that he was glad to see them gathered together...

"I know no man," said he, "on whom more well deserved honours have been bestowed than that of Mr. Woodworth. A year ago he was elected president of this association, and since that time he has done much for his electors...

Specialist Was Barfed Child Tortured with Eosema When All Else Failed Zam-Buk Cured Her

Once again the unequal merit of Zam-Buk as a healer of skin disease has been demonstrated, this time at Lunenburg Co., N. S.

Mr. D. G. Mossman, of that place, says: "My little girl, now three years of age, was afflicted with eczema. I consulted a specialist who did nothing but bleed her, and after a long trial I was obliged to admit that her treatment was not doing good. The children and various remedies which were advised by friends, but with no better result."

"Next I called in another doctor, still the disease continued to spread. It began in the form of small spots and pustules on the child's head. These increased in size and discharge. The discharge seemed to spread infection to other parts, and bit by bit the diseased area increased until at last the poor child's face and neck seemed to be one great sore."

"When the second doctor failed to give any relief, I was at a loss what to do. Someone who had tried Zam-Buk strongly advised me to give it a trial and I did so. The first few applications didn't seem to have any effect at all, but though not apparent it must have been attacking the very source of the disease, for after several days with this treatment for a little while we noticed a marked improvement. Encouraged by this we continued with Zam-Buk and left off everything else. The disease was gradually subdued, the itching grew less acute and the little one's suffering was relieved. Then the areas of the sores grew less and less, and in the end every trace of the dreadful eczema was removed. Not only so, but there has been no recurring or marking left to disfigure the child's face."

held—will be with us after a while, and will deliver an address. The speaker went on to pay a tribute to the secretary, W. M. McKay, who had been ably assisted in his work by Mr. Cunliffe, and also to the field organizers who have been in the field...

In regard to finances, the report states that the money received during the past year amounted to \$2,775. Of this amount \$1,134 has been disbursed. This leaves a balance on hand of \$1,641, but as there are outstanding liabilities to the extent of \$550, there is a net profit of \$1,091.

The report goes on to make special mention of the services rendered by B. A. Cunliffe, who was elected secretary, and to point out that the weak points in the provincial organization at present are the Dominion constituencies of Nanaimo and Comox-Atlin. It is recommended, therefore, that steps be taken to look after these constituencies.

The report was adopted and placed on the files, at the afternoon session a vote of thanks and of appreciation was also passed. A supplementary report of the executive on legislation was then presented by Mr. Woodworth, who pointed out that in Vancouver alone there were no less than 1,500 names on the list which could be added to the party.

The next important matter was that of the election of officers. The names of C. M. Woodworth, J. P. Shaw, and John A. Lee, of New Westminster, were put in nomination. It was objected that Mr. Lee was not eligible. The objection was sustained after consulting the constitution and the nomination was made unanimous. It was understood that the first vice-president was in line for promotion and no one had worked for the office.

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permanently working committee where the population of the communities did not warrant the establishment of clubs. Association's Finances

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It surely must have been here." (Cheers and laughter). It was stated that the appropriate committee was considering this point, and the question was not put to a division.

Constitutional Changes. The report of the committee on constitution was then read and discussed. Several changes were announced which were adopted by the convention. The principal changes were in the constitution of the association as a whole and in the constitution of the provincial organization.

As at present constituted the convention consists of ten delegates for each member from each provincial constituency, as well as the Conservative members, whether in the provincial or Dominion house. To these will now be added the defeated Conservative candidates in any riding to which such a misfortune has befallen and which the officers of the convention officiate.

The fees due the association will be payable by January 1 of each year in advance. The time the annual convention meets. The customary date for holding the convention is the first of November, but the executive is now given power to change the date should occasion arise.

The next change caused a good deal of discussion. Under the original constitution any delegate might give his name to the party will, at the next election, and it was now proposed to limit the number of proxies any man could hold to four. A large number of the delegates objected, but W. N. Carty, of New Westminster, wanted to cut the proxies out altogether, but the majority of the delegates objected. They said that frequently many of their number were unable to make a journey to the coast, and each delegate would be deprived of the upper country of its proper voice in the deliberations. A compromise of two was offered and the matter was referred to the committee's suggestion that the number of proxies which could be used by one man should be limited to four, was adopted.

The next change was foreshadowed by expressions of opinion which had been made at the time of the convention, that members of the council, one of whom is chosen from each Dominion constituency, should be elected by the delegates from that constituency only. A new clause was also added giving the executive power to fix the order of business for each convention.

Kamloops Next Time. The selection of the next place of meeting gave rise to an animated debate. Revelstoke was first proposed by R. Blakemore, seconded by Mr. Sweeney. This suggestion was supported by Mr. Foster, who spoke of Revelstoke as being the geographical centre of the province and the greatest Conservative stronghold, when population was considered. New Westminster was next offered by W. N. Carty, seconded by A. E. Shelton.

Judge Bole made a humorous speech in support of his home, the "Rocky Mountain." He said, "I would like to be allowed to say something in support of my adopted home; it is true, but the Spartans of old were not remarkable for their meanness, though they were noted for their cruelty. The delegates from that story of one of the ancient kings of Persia who visited Sparta. In those days it was the custom to let the Spartans know of thick walls to keep the fellows inside from breaking in, but the Persian king was not so stupid as to let the Spartans know of his own walls. Where are your bricks?"

"The man in Sparta is a brick," was the reply. "I tell you, gentlemen, that every man in New Westminster is a brick, and that every man in the province is a brick. The speaker concluded by assuring the delegates that if they visited the city of Kamloops, they would be welcomed and would up with an eloquent panegyric upon the Conservative party.

Great Sale Campbell Great Sale

NEW COSTUMES

PURCHASED BY MR. CAMPBELL on his foreign buying trip and shipped forward by express in order to give our customers the advantage of SALE PRICES. These most excellent demi-season tailored costumes are built out of very attractive and lady-like cloths, predominating shades are green, blue, brown, etc. Coats are three-quarter semi-fitting with directoire motif, satin lining and satin trimmings.

ALL \$25.00 COSTUMES, will be sold at Sale Price \$12.75

ALL \$27.50 and \$30.00 COSTUMES, will be sold at Sale Price \$15.00

Hosiery

THREE LINES OF GREAT VALUE LADIES' HOSE, plain or ribbed, in all wool llama. Sale Price 35¢

LADIES' HOSE, plain or ribbed in selected llama wool, very exceptional value. Sale Price 45¢

LADIES' HOSE, extra fine plain llama, regular 75c. Sale Price 60¢

EXTRA SPECIAL BOYS' HOSE in selected, heavy, non-irritant wools, regular to 50c. Sale Price 25¢

Underwear

NATURAL WOOL VESTS, ladies'. Sale Price 35¢

NATURAL AND WHITE WOOL VESTS, ladies', long or short sleeves, regular 90c. Sale Price 50¢

NATURAL AND WHITE WOOL VESTS, ladies', high necks, long sleeves, regular \$1. Sale Price 75¢

COMBINATIONS, ladies', ankle length. Sale Price \$1.75

LADIES' DRAWERS, ankle length, regular \$1. Sale Price 75¢

The Ladies' Store

Angus Campbell & Co. 1010 Gov't St. LIMITED

Don't Worry About Vegetables

Being fresh from the garden. Order these reliable brands from us and they will be there on the minute and right in every way, practically just as good as the fresh-from-the-garden kind

TOMATOES, large tin, 10c

PEAS, three tins for . . . 25c

BEANS, 3 tins for . . . 25c

CORN, 3 tins for . . . 25c

PUMPKIN, 2 tins for . . . 25c

SWEET POTATOES, per tin . . . 25c

ASPARAGUS, per tin, 25c

SUCCATOSH, per tin, 20c

FRENCH PEAS, 2 tins 25c

Try our Corn on the Cob, put up in Tins and Glass Jars. It is exceptionally fine; priced to your liking

FRESH VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY HERE

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Up-to-date Grocers

1317 Government Street. Teils. 52, 1052 and 1590

Plumbers' Supplies

Malleable Pipe and Fittings, Brass Pipe and Fittings, Stocks and Dies, etc., etc.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

Phone 59. 544-45 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, B. C., January 1909.

Table with columns: Date, Time, High, Low, etc.

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figure for height serves to distinguish High Water from Low Water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the average level of the lowest low water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the heights on the chart of height serve to distinguish High Water from Low Water.

A short desultory discussion ensued after which the convention adjourned singing "God Save the King."

Mr. John B. Woulaw, of Nelson, is registered at the Victoria.

Mr. E. H. Pierce, of Prince Rupert, is stopping at the Dominion.

Suits

ave stocked up our sale have ent. There are values left over; are Lonely Suits the next few ped prices. See values in Lonely

CO.

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Victoria, B.C.

Bacon

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p in the larder ready for ad values:

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The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

ADVANCE, VICTORIA.

The good work inaugurated on Friday ought not to be allowed to flag. We have no expectation that it will be so far as the gentlemen at the head of the movement are concerned, but we are not so sure about the general public.

Now it will be incontestable that, if a vigorous campaign of development is undertaken, some people will benefit more than others. Some one has objected that the hotel-keepers and the livery-stable men will reap the principal advantage from an influx of people.

Another objection made is that if development is to be worse than that of Lord Grey's splendid and devoted efforts, forsooth! What in the name of heaven does the Observer think is talking about? Why, the kind of people who write these imaginary Canadian papers.

Who told the Observer that Imperial sentiment is weakening in Canada? The London paper which is weakening in Canada, and that is respect for some of what claim to be the organs of British public opinion.

We say: Advance Victoria! Now we know some will speak once of the handicap of our position. But what an island! In the first place it is as big as Switzerland, or to come nearer home, big as the mainland part of Nova Scotia.

THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY. We have on former occasions pointed out how the resources of the Peace River country can be made tributary to the prosperity of British Columbia.

district, aroused keen interest in an address before the Canadian Club on the possibilities of the west. He said along the banks of all streams flowing east or west from the boundary to the Arctic ocean gold was to be found.

The only remark which we wish to make in this connection is to note the existence of such great natural resources, that may be made tributary to this province, seems to impose upon the provincial government the duty of determining upon some line of policy which will lead to the development of this region.

PARTIZANSHIP RUNNING MAD. We are glad to see the Manitoba Free Press unite in the protest against the Colonist and some other Canadian papers have made against the manner in which certain politicians and party hacks are exploiting alleged Canadian sentiment.

Could anything be worse than that? Lord Grey's splendid and devoted efforts, forsooth! What in the name of heaven does the Observer think is talking about?

The indirect advantages of a campaign of publicity ought not to be lost sight of, and by this we mean that some of the English papers have been saying that he arrested the decline of Imperial sentiment here, but it would be the first time that he had seen signs of any such decline.

THE SPEECH AT OTTAWA. The speech at the opening of Parliament at Ottawa was more comprehensive than the one made in Victoria. It dealt with the Tercentenary, the Watersways Treaty with the United States, and the necessity for economy in public expenditure.

So far we have spoken of this subject from the point of view of the Victoria point of view, but it would be a mistake to leave it upon such a narrow basis. What the promoters of the new movement have in mind is not such advertising only as will bring a number of people to the city, but something that will make the well-nigh illimitable resources and advantages of Vancouver Island known to the world.

It is very unwise to let a cough run on because frequent coughing increases irritation in the bronchial passages. Wise people cure their coughs with some good remedy such as Balsam of Aniseed.

ways speaks under reserve, no effort of the imagination was necessary to show that he is inspired by an almost boundless optimism which he imparted to those who heard him.

MR. MARPOLE'S PAPER. The paper read by Mr. E. Marpole, general executive assistant of the Canadian Pacific Railway and general manager of the Esquimaut and Nanaimo Railway, is one of the very best that has been read in the Colonist.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. The address in reply to the Speech with which the legislature was opened was moved by Mr. H. G. Parson, of Columbia and seconded by Mr. J. Davey of Victoria.

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this altruistic spirit exhibited by Mr. Sloan, all the more because Mr. Sloan might have held out for the port-

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Sole Agents for "Libbey" Cut Glass Look for the Name Weiler Bros. Sole Agents for "Ostermoor" Mattresses \$15.00 Each

SALE OF LINOLEUM

Every Short-Length and Remnant in Our Linoleum Department Reduced to Clear at Once. Unusual Reductions in These Alterations in This Department Compel Us to Clear All Remnants at Once. Reductions Unusual Have Been Made

YESTERDAY STARTED THE SALE of short-lengths in linoleums. Many prudent shoppers took advantage of this sale to cover their floors and all were liberal in their praises of the splendid values.

And grand, indeed, are these values. There is a reason. It is a semi-annual rule with us to clean out all short-length pieces in these lines, but this year we have a two-fold purpose in so doing.

Table with 3 columns: Size, Price, and another Price. Includes items like 6ft. x 10ft., 6ft. x 11ft., etc.

SAVE MONEY BUYING CARPETS HERE Save Worry and Trouble Too. Let Us Talk It Over. We are in a position to save you money in your carpet buying this year.

Table with 3 columns: Service, Price, and another Price. Includes 98-PIECE SERVICE \$50.00, 132-PIECE SERVICE \$80.00, etc.

SEE THIS BEAUTIFUL HAVILAND CHINA Don't pass our Government Street china window without taking a look at those delightful Haviland China Dinner Services we are showing there.

THE GREAT BA It is intended in this series of brief descriptions of some of the coded in history, although the text is understood as referring only to engaged. Many battles were of yet the forces engaged in them.

WEILER BROS. HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS - VICTORIA, B.C.

Agents for "Moor" Mattresses \$15.00 Each

LEUM

Alterations in This Department Compel Us to Clear All Remnants at Once. Unusual Have Been Made

in linoleums. Many floors and all were It is a semi-annual alterations in this out at once.

one of the most ve now on the pur- for what one would

prices are cut in cover a large kitchen, an early visit is de- quid.

HS assortment of colorings. in this size range you'll

- 12 x 21ft. 6in. \$4.00
12 x 10in. x 12ft. \$6.00
12 x 30ft. \$10.00
12 x 20ft. \$11.00
12 x 25ft. \$12.00
12 x 40ft. \$13.00
12 x 41ft. 6in. \$13.00

QUALITIES pattern in these runs here pattern has worn off

HERE Over.

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are a wise housewife y.

m, per yard. \$1.50
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CHINA

at taking a look at ing there.

re some of the most of the collector. Here gns. These are some rol of such excellent ese, hence the liberal w.

PIECE SERVICE \$95.00

heavy gold band on and handles, with a scroll and blue bor- decoration. A very some service.

OS VICTORIA B.C.

A REMARKABLE CASE

A London dispatch of the 3rd inst. says "outside the earthquake in Italy and the blizzard here the chief topic in London has been a ghost story. The incident is such a remarkable one that it is worth telling with a little passing comment. It is proved by affidavits and has been investigated by the London Times and other leading newspapers without the English chaplain of the relation. The principal witness was the Rev. Robert Brock, who was taking the place of Rev. Dr. Astley, vicar of East Redham during the latter's absence in Algeria, where he now is discharging temporarily the duties of a chaplain, for the ghost in this case was not of a dead man, but of one who is alive, though not in very good health. Mr. Brock may be allowed to tell the story in his own words. He says in his affidavit:

"I met Dr. Astley for the first time in London on December 9, and spent more than half an hour with him prior to coming on here; and I heard nothing more of him until Saturday last, December 26, when I received a letter from the Rev. Herbert Murril, the English chaplain in Algeria, who said that Dr. Astley had sustained injuries in a railway accident on Wednesday, Dec. 16. On the evening of that I got the letter, Saturday, Dec. 26, I was seated in the dining-room when Mrs. Hartley, the house-keeper, came to me and said 'Come and see Dr. Astley, and led me into the study.'

"Looking through the glass window on to the lawn, I myself distinctly saw the figure of Dr. Astley, in clerical garb, standing against the wall which adjoins the dining-room. It certainly was not the reflection of my own face, for I am a beardless youth, and the face I saw wore beard and moustache. It was distinctly Dr. Astley, as I saw him in London. I rubbed my eyes and looked again. I was not dreaming. The figure was not looking at me, but seemed to be plunged in thought.

"Mrs. Hartley had a candle in her hand, and I told her to take it away. I still saw the figure most distinctly. A housemaid who had joined us could also see the figure. It certainly was not the reflection of my own face, for I am a beardless youth, and the face I saw wore beard and moustache. It was distinctly Dr. Astley, as I saw him in London. I rubbed my eyes and looked again. I was not dreaming. The figure was not looking at me, but seemed to be plunged in thought.

"I will go and have a look in the garden," I said, and I did so. There was nothing to be seen there, and when I returned the vision was gone. The time was about 4.45 p.m. The vision lasted ten minutes.

A few days later Mrs. Hartley saw the same apparition, and when Dr. Brock was called, he also saw it, but it was not as distinct as on the former occasion, though quite recognizable. Very naturally he communicated the occurrence to Dr. Astley's family in Algeria, and was told that on the first apparition he was lying unconscious at his residence in Algeria. Newspaper and other investigation has not cleared up the mystery in the slightest degree, but only confirmed the story by bringing to light surrounding circumstances, and what is stated in the affidavits seem consistent with other facts. Of course the scientific person has written to the press to declare it was all an optical delusion, but he does not explain how such an illusion could affect three people in the same remarkable way. He also objects that Mrs. Hartley is by her own admission, a person who has frequently 'seen things,' but this fact, so far from raising doubts as to the value of the testimony, seems to render it more trustworthy. In the same remarkable research the repetition of a phenomenon is recognized as establishing a law; but in the comments of scientific people upon occult phenomena proceed upon the assumption that the more frequently they are observed, the less worthy they are of being considered.

The experience of Mr. Brock is by no means unique. It differs from most others in the number and acknowledged credulity of the witnesses. Of course, if the various incidents related in the Bible are true there is abundant proof that such apparitions are real enough, and are not the outcome of a disordered liver or a diseased imagination. Here is an incident, the accuracy of which the writer of this article has no doubt, which is absolutely true, walking in the road one moonlight night in the winter. The snow was deep on each side of the road. One saw something, which he took to be a woman in a cotton dress and without a hat, walking on the snow a short distance away. With a start, when he saw, he went to his companion: 'What is that?' and the reply was, 'Why, it is a woman, of course.' They hurried to the place where the figure was, only to see it vanish. They carefully examined the surface of the snow, only to find it unbroken. Neither of the young men was able to identify the figure, which apparently was walking on the snow. So convinced were they that it was a person that they examined the place in daylight on the following morning. But the light snow was absolutely unbroken. There were within fifty yards of the figure, and the night was bright with the light of the full moon.

Can an incident of that kind be explained by supposing it to be a simple optical illusion? In the two cases above mentioned the features, the dress and the general appearance were absolutely distinct. Very recently a well-known Englishman related in the press that, while riding along a country road on a bicycle, another bicyclist was riding beside him. The latter's costume in detail, and says that the figure, after passing the crest of a hill, dashed down a declivity at rapid speed towards a pair of horses drawing a wagon, but just when a collision seemed inevitable vanished without leaving a trace. Of course these stories, and scores of others like them, can be disposed of by saying that they are not true, but granting that they are true, that is granting that the people narrating them would not relate anything which they did not believe to be true, what is the explanation of them? Indigestion will hardly suffice, although it explains some curious things; changing lights and shadows explain some things, but not everything; where one person only sees something said to have been seen, it is sometimes possible that he was dreaming at the time; the imagination can conjure up all manner of curious things, just as some people see faces in the fire. But when we have exhausted all these explanations, how are we to account for that at a time Dr. Astley lay unconscious in Algeria, his face and form were distinctly seen and recognized by three credible witnesses in England?

THE GREAT BATTLES

It is intended in this series of articles to give a brief description of some of the greatest battles recorded in history, although the term greatest is not to be understood as referring only to the number of men engaged. Many battles were of vast importance, and yet the forces engaged in them were not large. An attempt will be made to treat the various events in some sort of chronological order, but attention will be paid chiefly to their relation to each other, if any can be determined, as acts in the great drama of human history. It is very satisfactory to know that the historical articles printed on this page have proved very acceptable to young people as well as to their seniors. If therefore any reader would like to have a reference made to some battle, and will mention it in an effort will be made to comply with the request. The first to be spoken of will be:

MARATHON, B. C. 490.

What we call modern civilization had its origin in Ancient Greece. The poetry of Greece is one model in literature; the art of Greece is esteemed our great

exemplar; the philosophy of Greece is the foundation of our philosophy; the laws of Greece are reflected in our laws; the language of Greece has assisted in the formation of all the modern languages of Europe. It is true that much of this influence came to us through Rome, but the vigorous race, which had its capital on the Tiber and conquered the Grecian republics, was in its turn conquered by Grecian refinement and civilization, just as our own ancestors, who overthrew Rome, were themselves made subject to the intellectual influence of that Empire. Hence the history of Greece is of the greatest interest to us, for it is, in a sense, a part of our own history. It seems a strange thing to say, perhaps, but at Marathon our fortunes hung in the balance.

Darius, King of Persia, was a ruler of unbounded ambition. He extended his domain over northern India and northern Africa, and attempted to extend his conquests to the westward, so as to obtain control of the Mediterranean. Only Greece stood in the way. At this time Rome would easily have fallen before an onslaught from Persia, once that nation had obtained a foothold on the Egean sea and the Balkan peninsula. What the world would have been if these Persian ambitions had been successfully carried out, we can only judge by observing what has taken place in Persia and wherever the influence of Persian power extended. The advance of the Persian host westward was successful at the outset. The nations of Asia Minor were easily subdued and the Persian forces crossing the Bosphorus by a bridge of boats marched northward, crossing the Danube, and overran the easterly part of what is now Austria-Hungary. This was about 500 B. C., and to all appearance the Persian empire of universal dominion seemed likely to be realized. But the western part of Asia Minor was peopled by Greeks, and in 500 B. C. they revolted. The Athenians went to their assistance, and for a time the rebellion seemed likely to be successful; but after five years of fighting the Persian power was restored and a fleet was despatched to take revenge upon Athens. This was caught in a storm, while rounding the point of Mount Athos, which is one of three promontories which project from Macedonia into the Egean Sea, and three hundred ships and twenty thousand men were lost. A subsequent defeat at the hands of the Thracians caused this expedition to be withdrawn; but Darius nursed his wrath and kept it warm, and in 490 B. C. he launched an expedition against Athens. Authorities disagree as to how many men composed this force. Estimates vary from 100,000 to 600,000 men, but there seems to be unanimity as to the number of ships, which was about 600. Details of the expedition are not very many, and there are somewhat conflicting. Herodotus, the most careful historian of his time, is very cautious about going into particulars; but there seems to be no doubt that the fleet sailed directly across the Egean Sea, instead of coasting around by the western part of Asia Minor, as some of the islands of the Archipelago, from which new levies were drawn. Now, many men landed at Marathon is not known with certainty, but there is no doubt that they were greatly outnumbered by the army which Athens could put into the field against them. When news of the landing reached the Grecian city, there was a great divergence of opinion as to what course should be followed. A party in Athens, led by Hippias, was not unfavorable to the Persians, although they disguised their designs until the very last. These people wished the army to remain behind the city walls and wait for a siege; but Miltiades urged that the invaders should be met upon the shore, and supported by Aristides and Themistocles, he was able to carry his point. He set out for Marathon with all the available troops, who numbered not more than perhaps less than 10,000 men. On the way they were reinforced by 1,000 Plataeans, and upon this little force, which was either 10,000 or 11,000 men—on this point historians are not agreed—the fate of the Western World that day depended.

Byron has told us that "The Mountains look on Marathon, And Marathon looks on the sea."

and this is a good, though brief description of the famous battlefield. It is a broad, level expanse lying between the mountains and the sea, which here takes the form of a beautiful bay, suitable in every way for the landing of troops. The Persians were in places, but for the most part was admirably suited for the movement of troops. The Persian forces, when the Athenians arrived, had debarked from their ships and set up their camp in all the splendor and stateliness of Oriental armies. The Athenians led from the city to the battlefield, one of them twenty-two miles long and the other twenty-six. The Athenians advanced over them by a forced march and took up their position on the rising ground. The disposition of the two armies was in long lines. The Persians made their centre the stronger; the Greeks put the greater number of their men upon their wings. For several days the troops lay in sight of each other, the Persians indifferent as to what their opponents should do, so confident were they of their victory. The Athenians waiting until the sacrifices showed the occasion to be auspicious for an attack. At length Miltiades believed the fateful hour had arrived, and he commanded an immediate charge. The whole Athenian line rushed forward. A mile only separates the two armies. It is said that the Persian commander thought his assailants were mad, so astonishing did it seem that so small a force should attack his host in this way. The onslaught was at the outset attended with varying results. The wing of Athens would not make an impression upon the strong Persian centre, and the charge was repulsed in that part of the field. The Athenian wings were more successful and drove the enemy back. Then turning inwards they threw themselves upon the flanks of the centre, and in a short time the retreat of the Persians to their ships began. The victorious Athenians attempted to capture the ships, and were able to destroy seven of them; but the rest got away in safety. Indeed it may be said that this part of the fight resulted adversely to the Athenians, although it was notable for many deeds of conspicuous valor. Few, if any, prisoners were taken. Herodotus says that of the Persians 6,400 were slain, and of the Athenians 192.

The withdrawal of the Persians from the field of Marathon is hardly to be explained by the impetuous attack of the Athenians. Hippias was in communication with Datis, the Persian commander, and it was agreed that a signal in the shape of a bright shield should be displayed on a mountain to show the Persians that it was safe for him to attempt a direct assault upon Athens. The shield was displayed and flashed its heliographic signal to the invaders, who withdrew more perhaps to make a new attack upon Athens, where they would find supporters within the city than beyond the ocean. The Grecian forces to Marathon. Miltiades on seeing the direction taken by the Persian fleet, made a forced march to Athens with his wearied troops and thus averted disaster for Datis refrained from attacking the city garrisoned by such men.

Three years later Darius prepared another expedition against Athens, on a scale that would have overcome any possible opposition, but just before it sailed a rebellion broke out in Egypt, and before this was suppressed Darius died. His successor, Xerxes, renewed the attempt to conquer Greece, but the story of this expedition, made memorable by the battles of Thermopylae and Salamis will have to be reserved for another time.

The Birth of the Nations

IV. (N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE FRENCH

Ancient Gaul—The French Under Clovis

Very little is known of France before the time of its conquest by Julius Caesar. We have semi-legendary accounts of Gaul, which date many centuries before Christ, when all that vast country which is now famous for the richness and the greatness of its cities, the unsurpassed fertility of its farmlands and vineyards, was covered with wild forests and great morasses, where the climate was cold and variable, and the wild ox and the fierce herds of swine roamed free. The primitive people who inhabited Gaul were little better, little less savage than the untamed beasts. They lived the lives of animals, dwelling in round mud huts whose only opening was the door, which huts were usually grouped together behind a rampart of wood and earth and stone. These uncivilized, lawless people were divided into many tribes who were constantly at war with one another, tribes equally ignorant, improvident, slaves to the shifting of their ideas and the sway of their passions, fond of war and idleness, of rapine and feasting, of gross and savage pleasures. The French historians do not claim for the early Gauls that unbridled yet courageous and even noble spirit which dominated, according to ancient Roman and modern German writers, the Gauls of another barbarian who inhabited the wonderful German forests. Where or from where came the first settlers to Gaul, no one knows. The Iberians were among the earliest of the tribes, and this people, primitive still, with a costume and a language of their own, inhabit the lower Pyrenees today under the name of Basques. About 1,100 B.C. the Phoenicians began to trade with the natives of Gaul, and a little later to settle there. After the Phoenicians came the Greeks. The story of their earliest coming and the foundation of their chief colony, forms the subject of one of the oldest of the Gallic legends.

Nann, one of the most prominent of the Gallic chiefs, had a well loved and beautiful daughter called Gynthus whose hand was sought in marriage by countless suitors. One of the old customs, which is still in vogue among the Basques, decreed that when the time arrived for any maiden to choose a husband, all the aspirants for her hand should be invited to a great feast, at the conclusion of which the girl should appear with a brimming wine-cup which she was to offer to him who had won favor in her sight. It was the eye of Gynthus' wedding feast, when Euxenes, a Greek trader, a man of stalwart strength and handsome appearance, saluted his ship into the harbor, skirted that part of the country of which Nann was the chief. The latter made him welcome and invited him and his sailors to the feast. What was the chagrin and surprise of the Gallic suitors, when Gynthus, beautiful as a dream, and going straight to Euxenes handed him the wine-cup, thus choosing him for her husband. The two were married and Nann gave to them the harbor in which the Greek had landed, and miles of the country round about. This colony, which was founded by the Phoenicians and the Gauls, still lives under the old name and retain the old Gallic tongue.

Internal strife, the love of battle, the hatred of monarchy, led the Gauls constantly upon expeditions to foreign countries, Spain, Italy, Germany, Greece, Asia Minor and Africa, where in turn the soldiers of their many wars, during which they conquered and absorbed some peoples or were conquered and mingled with others. They made their influence felt in countless ways, an influence that was to last forever. Gaul itself however was to fall a prey to the Romans under Julius Caesar.

The German barbarians had been harassing Gaul and destroying her cities and the Gauls had appealed to the Roman emperor to protect them against the invasions of the savage hordes. "In a few years," said the emperor, "all the Gauls will have crossed the Rhine, and all the Gauls will be driven from Gaul, for the soil of Germany cannot compare with that of Gaul any more than the mode of life. If Caesar and the Roman people refuse to aid us, there is nothing left for us but to abandon our lands and get some aid from the Germans another dwelling place." Caesar, much flattered by this appeal tried to negotiate with the northern tribes, telling them that unless they promised to leave the Gauls in peace, he would drive them from the country they were invading and annihilate them. To which messenger Aristovates, the German leader replied with haughty contempt that it was Caesar's privilege to try and conquer them if he so desired, but he would learn what could be done by the bravery of the Germans, who were as yet unknown to the Athenians, although it was for four centuries had not slept beneath a roof. The outcome of the negotiations was that Caesar and his legions attacked the Germans in their own country and the Gauls were driven from Gaul, and it was very long before the country that had appealed to Caesar for help against the German invaders, was suffering from an invasion by the Romans, who assumed the reins of government, and fought and subdued all those among the Gauls who ventured to oppose their authority.

Unmatched Eyes

The essential difference between the significance, of words and even in the English tongue which are almost the same in etymology and origin is a great element of difficulty to a foreigner who is learning the language—a fact which a certain attaché of a foreign mission at Washington recently testified.

When the budding diplomatist in question arrived at the American capital a year or two ago, he soon discovered that the German and French words of official set, and they speedily became the friends of friends. A month or so ago the attaché returned to the United States after a lengthy leave of absence and he was surprised to find that the attaché had reached Washington to send a note to the lady of his admiration, wherein, to her astonishment and indignation, he gave expression to the following: "Once more, my dear friend, I shall gaze upon your unmatched eyes."

WITH THE POETS

The Unbeliever

Because his faith was simpler than the rest And no man understood his humble way; Because the only chapel he possessed Was flower strewn and cobalt roofed and gay; Because his creed swung to the things he knew And pulsed with every feathered singer's song; Because he gave their priests no revenue, His peers adjudged his scheme of things as wrong.

Men called him atheist—nor knew what he Once wept before a brown bird hurt to death; Nor knew he loved each forest shrub and tree; Nor knew the evening zephyr's scented breath Bore through his open chamber window dreams Of dulcet rills and skies of amethyst; And wove his slumber to the fairest themes— And, knowing not, they called him atheist.

—Stacy E. Baker, in December Craftsman.

"Dark, Tender-Sleeping Night."

Dark, tender-sleeping Night, Oh, let me join thy flight, Whist, yielded to thy will, The whole wide earth is still!

Like long unkindled fires, Remembrance of desires, Giver to my veins no heat Nor stirs my hearts dull beat!

'E'en as a baby lies With wonder-smitten eyes Where golden cloudlets stray— In their own little way.

So hear me on thy quest Through the dim, pensive west, Until the west be east, And Day renew her feast!

Lead me where nothing fears The splendor of the stars, Oh, let me roam with thee, Who art so calm, so free!

—William Struthers.

The Alleviation

One month my lady is pleased to wear A collar cribbed from De Medici; A little later she dresses her hair In coils Elizabeth loved to see. Her lines go drooping despairingly As styles of the "Artistic" they next express. Through shocking these changes to you and me— Supposing the manners went with the dress!

Some Renaissance morning you'd have to bear The sight, perhaps, of your chum (were he Unloved in the heart of your lady fair) Departing in poisoned agony. In that hour, when you would flee, That voice whose tones were the sweet caress, Which now with violent oaths make free, Supposing the manners went with the dress.

Those Stuart courtiers we men could spare, But yet it's all right still, my dear, Than snuff your potions until you care No more how riots the family spree. The Georgian bonnet does not agree With our conceited fashions, but still, 'The gaming losses, the banker's fee, Supposing the manners went with the dress.

Dear, though your costume range history, Your own sweet self is the same to bless; And I'm content, as I ought to be, Supposing the manners went with the dress.

—Layton Brewer, in Life.

When You Are Gone

When you are gone The talking birds still lead on, Still flutter far beyond thy ken To lure and crush thy fellow men; The tramp of many feet shall still Pursue thy kin forever on, When you are gone.

When you are gone, And suns and systems still wheel on, But yet it's all right still, my dear, With all thy brooding, mourning race; The butcher's boy will pass the door Remembering his unpaid bill; Your washerwoman, lingering where The sun glints on her rich, red hair, Will scowl and mutter and pass on, When you are gone.

When you are gone The rains will still descend upon Thy just and unjust, as they did Upon your unpaid derby lid; The comets and the stars perform— Will hold upon their wonted course; The gopher gambol through the corn As from the day that you were born; The wild geese honking in the air Will honk as wildly raucous there; As they have thus honked everywhere; The sunset glow will still sift down, Your doctor, lawyer still will trow, The "ten" you owe me still lead on, When you are gone.

—W. H. Dilworth, in Life.

Granny

(James Whitcomb Riley). Granny's come to our house, And he's my lawdy-daisy! All the children round the place Is ist a-runnin' crazy! Fetched a cake for little Jake, And fetched a pie for Nanny, And fetched a pear for all the pack That runs to kiss their Granny!

Lucy Ellen's in her lap, And Wade and Silas Walker Both's a-right on her foot, And Polly's on the rocker, And Marthy's twins from Aunt Marlin's, And little orphan Anny, The wild geese honking in the air, And giggles-in at Granny!

Tells us all the fairy tales, Ever thought or wondered, And 'boutance o' other stories, But she knows a hundred, Boy's the one for "Whittington," And "Golden Locks" for Fanny! Hear 'em laugh and clap their hands, Listen at the Granny!

"Jack the Giant-killer" 's good, And "Beau-sticks" 's another! So's the one of "Cinderella," And her old godmother; Best one best of all the rest Best one best of all the rest Where the miles scampers home Like we come to Granny.

Granny's come to our house, Ho! my lawdy-daisy! All the children round the place Is ist a-runnin' crazy! Fetched a cake for little Jake, And fetched a pie for Nanny, And fetched a pear for all the pack That runs to kiss their Granny!

—From "Afterthoughts."

THE STORY TELLER

Teacher (of night school).—"Here we have the familiar quotation, 'Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise.' Give an example in which ignorance may be said to be bliss." Shaggy-haired Pupil.—"Well, the wild animals in Africa ought to be in bliss if they don't know what's going to happen to them in about three months."—Chicago Tribune.

Last summer the congregation of a little kirk in the Highlands of Scotland was greatly disturbed and mystified by the appearance in its midst of an old English lady who made use of an ear trumpet during the sermon, such an instrument being entirely unknown in those simple parts. There was much discussion of the matter, and it was finally decided that one of the elders, who had great local reputation as a man of parts, should be deputed to satisfy the question. On the next Sabbath the unconscionable offender again made her appearance and again profane the trumpet, whereupon the chosen elder rose from his seat and marched down the aisle to where the old lady sat, and, warning her with an upraised finger, said sternly: "The first 'toot'-yere oot!"—Canadian Courier.

Sir Henry Johnston, the African explorer, praised in Washington the innumerable and superb American golf courses. "I never saw anything like it," said he, "and I have but one fault to find. You permit too many persons to promenade your links as though they were public parks. This is very annoying and also very dangerous. These promenaders are often extremely ignorant of golf. It was here in Washington, I believe, that a player overheard two of them conversing. "What," said a young lady promenader, "is that man who stands there with a club over his shoulder?" "Her companion, another young lady, answered: "I suppose that is the number of times he has missed the ball. And doesn't he seem annoyed about it, too?"

It is a good idea to teach the small boy that he should not talk while his father is reading, but there is a case in which the prohibition is carried to a disastrous extent. Harry had been lectured so many times about his inopportune talking that he usually asked permission to speak. He saw one evening that his father was "buried in the newspaper," so he asked his mother if he might say something. His mother told him that his father must not be disturbed. Harry mildly insisted upon saying what he had to say. "Now, Harry, what is it that you wish to say?" "Oh, nothing," answered the boy, "except that the bathtub is running over."

And then there was a hurrying and a scurrying, and all that sort of thing.

Safety Razor in the Orient The subtitled alarming communication had been received by a prominent European in the Straits: "To His Serene Lordship . . . Esq., I with the greatest of respect to your honor's name begs to bring to your honors notice that I have shaved you many long years. A pleasure which I am not able to express myself. Your kindness has always struck me as being of the most good nature. I will continue to me to shave yourself always, and please do not forget the poor old barber will surely suffer in dollars and self-respect. Boy tell me you got an infernal machine. I must wear your own set to make careful and beware such terrible impugments no good surely come of them. When cut they often get well quick never get well quick never very nice man no cuts or eruptions. Trust your lord ship come quick. I will shave face very nice and very proper. From your sorrowing artisan and sincere supran. Good-bye." The infernal machine is a safety razor, with the introduction of which the "sorrowing artisan" sees, like Othello, his occupation gone.

Easy Way Out of It is told of the late Hon. Martin I. Wilkins, in pre-Confederated days, that he was in the town of Nova Scotia, that on one occasion when stumping in Pictou county, he stopped over night at the home of a good Presbyterian brother, who, before retiring, requested the politician to lead in family prayer. Here was a poser.

The Attorney-General, says the Frederickton Herald, is telling the story, which was not noted by a religious man, and had probably never made a public prayer in his life. What was he to do? To decline the privilege required of him, was probably to lose political support in that strong Presbyterian community, and to go ahead with it was, he feared, likely to make himself appear ridiculous.

But he got out of the difficulty in rather a novel way. As he told the story himself, it was put thus: "I could not pray in public, and that was necessarily part of the service, but with a happy inspiration when my kind host handed me the family Bible, I turned up Psalm CXXIX and read from it until everybody was asleep, and then made my exit to bed."—Toronto Saturday Night.

"So you are just back from a circular tour of the Mediterranean, including Egypt and the Nile. Well, well!" The speaker was George Ade. Shaking the hand of the brown young farmer, the politician asked you heard over there—in Egypt, say. Listen and I'll tell you a yard or two. It ran like this: "Where does that egypt smell come from? From the engine, ma'am. We don't use nothing but mummies for fuel on this here line."

"Look at the crocodile basking in the sun." "Gee, there's the Sphinx!" "And that must be the desert. But I don't see any camels." "No. How provoking!" "Isn't it nice to travel on a railroad where they don't have any soot?" "Yes, and do you notice the balmy, egypt smell? What can it be? I'll ask the brakeman. Brakeman!" "Yes, madam?" "Where does that egypt smell come from?" "From the engine, ma'am. We don't use nothing but mummies for fuel on this here line."

Appropriate Gifts "The great trouble with the general run of gifts that our misguided friends send us these days," said Horatio, "is their vast, their absurd, inappropriate nature. Look at my case. On Christmas Day I was in receipt of some three dozen very handsome gifts. Three patent safety razors, although I wear a false beard; a beautifully embroidered smoking cap six sizes too small, but possibly available for a cuff-box if turned upside down and sent to somebody who wears detachable cuffs, which I do not. A volume called 'Sixty Soups and How to Make Them,' in spite of the fact that I neither eat soup nor do my own cooking. Gus R. Rogers' 'The Bachelor's Guide to Bachelor's apartment where nobody ever calls except a stray tailor or two with an unpaid bill, and so on. With the possible exception of a check for fifty dollars from my Uncle Ebenezer, who is now in his second childhood, there was hardly a thing in the whole bunch that I could use. I have had to pack 'em all thing in the trunk until next Christmas, when I shall redistribute them as my gifts to kindly friends whom I wish to remember."

"It is pretty hard these days to decide what is and what is not appropriate. Your own Uncle Ebenezer is a case in point. What the deuce, for instance, could you find to send to an old chap like the one who, according to your own statement, is in his second childhood?" "That," said Horatio, complacently, "was the easiest thing I did the work. It requires only a thought on my part to fill Uncle Ebenezer's heart with joy."

"Who did you send him?" inquired Antonio, rather curious to know. "A copy of 'Mother Goose,'" said Horatio.

erson, (Duncans), adv- asking the government the matter, leaving the worked out, as introduc- way would, he felt sure, down.

believed that any scheme should be on a large scale, mills should be located near water, and the clearing was to be done by the government.

Nothing opens up these outlets of the waste, and clears the system of poison so gently, yet so effectively, as "Fruit-a-tives." "Fruit-a-tives" are the juices of oranges, apples, figs and prunes combined by a process that greatly increases their medicinal value with valuable tonics and internal antiseptics, and made into tablets.

Take one or two "Fruit-a-tives" every night, eat plenty of ripe fruit, and see how quickly your brain clears and headaches leave you. 50c a box—6 for \$2.50. Trial size 25c. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

You Can't Afford to Feel "Dopey"

to have headaches—an easily-tired body—a stuffy-feeling brain—even for part of the time. There are too many keen alert men and women, always at their best, to give much chance of success to one thus handicapped.

These things are the direct results of a sluggish liver—constipated bowels—dry skin—overworked kidneys—in short, of a body whose sewers are clogged.

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The annual general meeting of the above company will be held at the office of the undersigned, Room 11, Promis Block, Victoria, B.C., at 11 a.m. on Monday, March 1st, 1909. By order, A. G. SARGENT, Acting Secretary.

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STANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, pullets and hens, for sale, from \$1.00 up, from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. Ernest T. Hanson, Cowichan Station, V. I.

LEGISLATURE IN SESSION

For the Third Time the Eloquent Parliament Gathers

WAS A BRILLIANT OPENING

Galleries and Floor of House Crowded to Hear Speech From the Throne

(From Friday's Daily)

With all the pomp and circumstance that tradition makes imperative upon great occasions, the third session of the eleventh Legislature of British Columbia was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor-General, the usual "Speech from the Throne," the message intended to outline the legislation that is to come before the House, was very brief. It was recited at past events, with an exceedingly small mixture of prophecy. Reference was made to the death of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, and the success of the British Columbia fruit exhibits at the exhibitions in Great Britain. Practically the only mention of future legislation was in the clauses regarding a bill for the more effective and equitable distribution of water in connection with the expanding fruit-growing industry, and that relating to the projected civil service pension bill.

The initial sitting of the Legislature was this year, as customary, almost purely formal, and immediately after the opening ceremonies adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The usual motions regarding the election of members by illegal practices were adopted. Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, presented the 37th annual report on the public schools of British Columbia, prepared by the superintendent of education. Hon. Mr. Tatlow, Minister of Finance, presented the 8th annual report on the public accounts. The Minister of Education presented a report on the free text-book branch, and the Attorney-General an act to amend the "Magistrates' Act." The debate that marked the opening of the last session was conspicuously absent—the Socialist leader was not also.

An Interesting Pageant.

As a pageant, however, the opening of the Legislature was a distinctly interesting event. All the water required to meet the new conditions.

The act passed at the last session, providing for the creation of a department of works, has been put into effect. It is confidently expected that the new arrangement will be of great advantage to the public service in connection with the public lands and the carrying out of public works.

The public accounts for the past financial year will be once submitted for your consideration, as well as the estimates for the coming year. In bringing you to your deliberations, I have every confidence that they will result in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the province.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS GATHER ON FRONTIER

Movements of Army Against Serbia Have Been Kept Secret

Vienna, Jan. 21.—Austria has concentrated a great army in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Everything has been done to keep the concentration of troops secret. The troops have been marched through the larger towns at night, and newspapers which have had the opportunity to refer to them have been confiscated wholesale. But where a professional army might be moved, it is not possible to handle a citizen army. The situation is at present as follows:

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could not possibly be kept secret, and would precipitate hostilities. The full mobilization of the Austrian Army would mean that ten years of reservists, including the Landwehr and Honved, would be called out, which would produce about two and a half million men.

An Austrian general states that the Austro-Hungarian army is now, or will be in a month, at the very acme of efficiency, and that it would be best for Austria to have a European war at once if it must come.

Fully 400 new machine guns will have been distributed among the various army corps by the end of this month.

The artillery already possesses the new bronze quick-firer, which are considered among the best existing, and the infantryman has a remarkably good rifle, the Mannlicher-Magnum, also of new design.

It may be mentioned that dissatisfaction among any of the Austrian nationalities can hardly lead to danger as far as the army is concerned, as care is taken that the officers of the different regiments shall not belong to the same race as the rank and file.

The Austrian troops on the frontier are suffering greatly from the cold, which has set in with unusual severity. The plains are covered with snow, every road and track is hidden, and the carts carrying supplies to the troops can only find their way by the help of cairns erected in the snow, and the men are suffering from the cold. The winds are keen and the frosts are very sharp, and the men's feet and hands are often frozen. Rockets and smoke signals are the only means of communication between the different posts.

The Servian Government has distributed among its frontier population 100,000 rifles. Murders and robberies are frequent occurrences, and soldiers, on the Bosnian frontier, is declared to be the headquarters of a robber chief, who has committed twenty-eight robberies with violence and is further accused of carrying off sixty-five young girls for sale to the owners of Turkish harems. It is reported that Austria, if there is a repetition of frontier incidents, will be forced to inaugurate a clearing of the frontier population.

In Montenegro the people are arming and the Prince is truculent. The same spirit animates Herzegovina, where threatened destitution has added to popular discontent and men feel they have nothing to lose but their lives.

ed in the speedy rebuilding of the city on a more substantial scale. My government took prompt measures for the relief of the municipality and individual sufferers, and you will be asked to approve of such action.

Messages of sympathy were received from His Majesty the King and His Excellency the Governor-General; and from various parts of Canada, as well as from Great Britain, Australia and the United States, came assistance and sympathy for the sufferers.

The celebration of the centenary of the founding of Quebec, and the Centenary of Fraser's overland journey to the Pacific and discovery of the gold river, were two notable events of the past year. At the former it was my privilege to represent British Columbia as donee on behalf of the province, a substantial sum to the fund for the preservation and nationalization of the Quebec battlefields. My government was also called upon to assist in the very successful celebration of the Simons Fraser centenary at New Westminster.

It is my sad duty to refer to the death of my esteemed and distinguished predecessor, the late Hon. Sir Joly de Lotbiniere, whose demise was regarded throughout the Dominion as a national loss. His high intelligence and kindness in private life, and his sterling qualities as a public man, won for him the love and respect of all classes, and his memory will long be cherished by Canadians.

I have again to congratulate the remarkable success they have achieved with British Columbia fruit at the exhibition in Great Britain, and the growers who have done so well. The prizes at the Spokane apple show, where the fruit was in competition with the principal fruit-growing states of the Union.

The rapid development of the province and settlement of the new districts, necessitating the construction of roads, trails and bridges, the establishment of new schools and the surveying of large areas of agricultural lands, have rendered extraordinary expenditure imperative during the recess. You will, therefore, be asked to confirm certain disbursements made under the authority of special warrants.

The negotiations between my government and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway company respecting the townsite of the Prince Rupert have been concluded, and the work of surveying, subdividing and laying out the new city is proceeding with rapidity.

In consequence of the rapidly increasing demand for water for irrigation and power purposes, coincident with the expansion of public land-growing industry, you will be asked to consider a bill for the more effectual and equitable distribution of water required to meet the new conditions.

The act passed at the last session, providing for the creation of a department of works, has been put into effect. It is confidently expected that the new arrangement will be of great advantage to the public service in connection with the public lands and the carrying out of public works.

The public accounts for the past financial year will be once submitted for your consideration, as well as the estimates for the coming year. In bringing you to your deliberations, I have every confidence that they will result in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the province.

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Four of the army corps which would be the first to be used in case of hostilities—the 13th (Agram), the 12th (Graz), the 11th (Linz), and the 8th (Kaschau), have been raised from the normal peace footing to 25,000 men or thereabouts.

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AUSTRIAN TROOPS GATHER ON FRONTIER

Movements of Army Against Serbia Have Been Kept Secret

Vienna, Jan. 21.—Austria has concentrated a great army in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Everything has been done to keep the concentration of troops secret. The troops have been marched through the larger towns at night, and newspapers which have had the opportunity to refer to them have been confiscated wholesale. But where a professional army might be moved, it is not possible to handle a citizen army. The situation is at present as follows:

Savaievo, the capital of Bosnia, is the headquarters of the 15th Army Corps, whose normal peace strength, formed of two divisions each of four regiments, is about 25,000 men, counting the cavalry and artillery.

By a recent decree of the Emperor the 15th Army Corps has been increased to 25,000 by retaining the young class of reservists under the colors, that is, those men who had already completed their term of service.

Further, the Government has admitted that "several" battalions from other army corps have been sent as reinforcements to Bosnia, and "several" means so far fifteen battalions of 700 men each. These have been formed into a special infantry division of about 10,000 men. Several battalions of the new quick-firing guns have also been sent from the Vienna arsenal.

The present strength of the 15th Army Corps is about sixty battalions of infantry, four to a regiment, and say, 13,000 artillery, cavalry, etc., and a total of 55,000 men.

Best of all is a number of small flying columns—"strafungs," as they are locally called—have been formed to deal with the bands of the enemy, and are expected to send across the frontier, and 2,000 men have been set apart for this work.

The power of the reservists under the colors given by the Emperor's decree is not limited, as was implied at the side of the army covered with conscripts by the War Minister can, if he likes, exercise it with regard to all the other fourteen army corps in Austria-Hungary, and increase to 108,000, that is, a third of the peace strength—as most of the men serve three years.

Four of the army corps which would be the first to be used in case of hostilities—the 13th (Agram), the 12th (Graz), the 11th (Linz), and the 8th (Kaschau), have been raised from the normal peace footing to 25,000 men or thereabouts.

There is thus a force of 157,000 men ready to march against Serbia at a moment's notice, and this is considered sufficient for the first line.

So far no reserves have been called

A CLEAN SWEEP OF ALL ODDMENTS

We take stock at the end of the week, and starting Monday morning we will make a clean sweep of all odd lines, small quantities short lengths and other oddments caused by the heavy selling during this month's sale. The reductions we are making are most sweeping, and the last week of our great sale will be most interesting from a money saving standpoint. Many lines besides the ones mentioned will be sold, the bargain tickets displayed on the various counters and tables will tell the story about the lines not advertised here.

The Final Reduction in the Mantle Section

What the offerings in this department lack in quantity and assortment, they make up in value, as the reductions on the lines mentioned make them much lower in price than the cost of materials alone. However, our policy of starting every season with new stock must be adhered to, hence the ridiculously low prices.

\$18.75 Women's Costumes \$5.00 ELEVEN COSTUMES FOR WOMEN, different colors, good styles. Were \$18.75. Monday \$5.00	\$35.00 Women's Costumes \$11.75 ELEVEN COSTUMES, handsome styles, pretty cloths, were \$35.00 to \$35.00. Monday \$11.75
\$45.00 Women's Costumes \$18.75 NINE COSTUMES, rich handsome styles and materials. Reg. \$35.00 to \$45.00. Monday \$18.75	\$65.00 Women's Costumes \$23.75 FIFTEEN COSTUMES, all handsome model garments that were 45.00 to \$65.00. Monday \$23.75
\$25.00 Misses' Costumes \$6.75 SEVEN only to sell, smart natty styles for misses, pretty cloths, attractive trimmings, beautifully made, regular \$22.00 to \$25.00. Monday \$6.75	\$12.50 Silk Underskirts \$5.75 SILK UNDERSKIRTS, good quality silk, all colors, cut very full, some fine bargains, some of the best we have ever offered. Regular prices \$10.50 to \$12.50. \$5.75

Women's Waists Worth to \$2.25, Monday 50c.

A final clearance of women's winter waists, all kinds of fancy flannellets and plain and fancy lustres. Some of these waists were 75c, others were \$2.25, in fact a few were formerly still more. Any waist in the lot is a bargain, but of course some are better than others, so it will pay you to come early.

\$2.25 Lustré Waists for 50c Plain and fancy Lustrés in various colorings, the plain ones being cream, brown, navy and other shades, the fancies different colorings in mixed effects, a limited quantity only, reg. values to \$2.25. Monday 50c	\$1.25 Flannellette Waists for 50c A lot of different colors in fancy designs, nearly all medium or dark shades, good patterns, fine heavy qualities and a fairly good assortment to choose from, regular price 75c to \$1.25. Monday 50c
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Children's Dresses and Coats to Clear

A lot of Dresses for Children of all ages, and some coats for small children only, at prices that make it worth your while to buy for next season. You cannot buy the materials alone for twice the price asked.

\$1.25 Dresses, Monday 25c FLANNELLETTE DRESSES, in medium and dark colorings, for children of all ages, the materials are good quality and the styles excellent. Just think of the trouble involved in making a dress, when you can buy one ready to put on for two-bits. Regular values to \$1.25. Monday 25c	\$1.50 Dresses, Monday 50c DRESSES made of flannellets and wool goods in plaids, good styles, nearly all for small children. The materials are in medium and dark shades, and are made up in Buster and other good styles for children's wear. Regulars up to \$1.50. Monday 50c	\$2.75 Dresses, Monday \$1.00 A very handsome lot of Dresses there, made up in pretty plaid materials and wool tartans. Very smart natty styles, trimmed with contrasting colors of plain materials, sizes for nearly all ages, regular prices \$2.00 to \$2.75. Monday \$1.00	\$3.50 Coats Monday 95c COATS for small children in cream only, made of fine broadcloth or heavy serge. They are prettily trimmed with silk braids in most cases. Some are a little soiled but are easily cleaned, not a coat in the lot worth less than \$3.50. Monday 95c
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A Clean-Up in the Dress Goods Section

\$17.50 Dress Patterns, Monday \$5.00 FOURTEEN ONLY DRESS PATTERNS, the season's novelty dress goods, in patterns of two pieces, plain materials for the waist with fancy chevron stripes or plaid for the skirt. Regular price was \$17.50. Monday \$5.00	\$1.50 Dress Goods, Monday 50c DRESS GOODS of different kinds, fancy herringbone stripes, colliennes, voiles, 54-inch panamas, plaids and other materials, all must be cleared out before stock-taking. Regular prices \$1.00 to \$1.50. Monday 50c
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Fancy Collars, Ribbons, etc., Reduced to Clear

This clearance sale will move out the articles mentioned here in a hurry. They are all right as to style, but are odd lots of broken sizes and incomplete assortments.

WOMEN'S STRIPED CUFFS , fast washing colors, regular, per pair 25c. Monday 10c	WOMEN'S STRIPED COLLARS , in all sizes, 12 1/2 to 14 inches. Colors pink and white, blue and white, mauve and white, black and white, regular, each 25c. Monday 10c	WOMEN'S FANCY COLLARS , some with colored ruchings, others with plain hemstitched edge, regular 25c to 35c. Monday 10c	WOMEN'S LINEN COLLARS , the new shape with fancy embroidered edge, all sizes from 12 to 14 1/2 inches. Regular 75c. Monday 25c	WOMEN'S SILK BOWS AND TIES , in all colors, regular 25c and 35c each. Monday three for 10c	WOMEN'S TURNOVER COLLARS , in embroidered lawn, regular 25c and 35c each. Monday three for 10c	WOMEN'S CHIFFON NET RUFFLES , in all colors, regular \$1.75 to \$2.50. Monday 50c	LACE BOLEROS AND CHIFFON FICHUS , all reduced, regular \$3.75 to \$4.50. Monday \$1.00	LACE SLEEVES , in ivory and white, reg. \$1.50. Monday, per pair 50c	BAYADERE TIES , in gilt cord, velvet ribbon and lace, with fancy ends, regular 50c to \$1.25. Monday 25c	RIBBONS , a few pieces of reseda and olive green ribbon, useful for fancy work, 1 to 3 1/2 inches wide, reg. to 20c. Monday 5c	SILK RIBBON , five inches wide, in fawn, grey, cardinal, old rose, Nile, reseda and cream. Regular 25c to 35c. Monday 15c	LACE COLLARS AND STOCKS , in white and colored, regular up to 50c. Monday 25c	LACE COLLARS AND BERTHAS , in white, ivory and ecru, regular 75c and \$1.00. Monday 50c	DRESDEN RIBBONS , two special lines for Monday, at 25c and 35c
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Whitewear Sale Specials for Monday

Space does not permit us to do justice to the whitewear values that we should call to your attention, but the lines mentioned are not selected to impress you, but are simply representative values. Such whitewear bargains are not possible every year, not by any means. It is only when something is wrong with the market, as was the case this last season, that we are able to buy and able to sell at such low prices.

Special Table of Whitewear at \$1.00 ON THIS TABLE will be found a choice assortment of White Underskirts and Nightdresses, any of which are worth \$1.25, many are worth \$1.50. Plenty of different styles to choose from and some beauties for this price. Special on Monday at \$1.00	Special Table of Whitewear at 50c A BIG ASSORTMENT OF DRAWERS AND CORSET COVERS on this table, some very dainty patterns in the latter and a good range of drawers as well, lace and embroidery trimmed, made of the best materials, and well made also. These would be good value at 65c and 75c. Special 50c
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Millinery Oddments for Monday

GIRLS' WHITE FELT HATS , regular \$2.00 to \$4.50. Monday at \$1.00	GIRLS' COLORED FELT SAILORS , regular \$1.25. Monday at 25c	CHILDREN'S WHITE SILK AND BEARSKIN BONNETS , regular \$1.50 to \$3.00. Monday at \$1.00	CHILDREN'S WHITE BEARSKIN CAPS , tans and bonnets, regular \$1.00 to \$1.50. Monday at 25c	WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS , worth up to \$7.50, clearing Monday at \$1.50	WOMEN'S UNTRIMMED FELT SHAPES , worth up to \$2.50. Monday at 25c
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Sweeping Reductions in the Men's Store

A most remarkable lot of bargains are offered for men and boys in this great clean-up sale. Every item mentioned here is a money-saver for somebody. Such values are not to be had every day, so take full advantage of them while you can.

MEN'S HATS , odd lines in soft and stiff hats of all styles and colors. Regular prices \$2.00 to \$2.50. Monday 50c	MEN'S HATS , broken sizes in soft and stiff hats in black and all colors. Regular \$2.75 to \$4.00. Monday \$1.00	BOYS' AND GIRLS' TAMS , regular 50c to 75c. Monday 20c	BOYS' CAPS , in tweeds, regular 50c. Monday 25c	MEN'S SUITS , in worsteds and tweeds, reg. \$22.50 to \$30.00. Monday \$15.75	MEN'S SUITS , in worsteds and tweeds, regular \$18.00 to \$20.00. Monday \$11.45	MEN'S SUITS , in worsteds and tweeds, regular \$15.00. Monday \$9.45	MEN'S SUITS , regular prices \$10.00 to \$12.50. Monday \$6.45	MEN'S OVERCOATS , cravenette and waterproof cloths, regular \$20.00 to \$25.00. Monday \$15.75	MEN'S OVERCOATS , reg. prices to \$15.00. Monday \$9.75	YOUTHS' OVERCOATS , regular \$7.50 to \$8.50. Monday \$4.75	BOYS' OVERCOATS , in tweeds with velvet collars, regular \$5.75. Monday \$2.75	BOYS' FANCY OVERCOATS , for small boys, regular \$5.75 to \$7.50. Monday \$3.75	BOYS' AND GIRLS' REEFERS , regular prices \$1.75. Monday \$1.00	BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS , single and double-breasted, regular \$6.75 to \$8.50. Monday \$4.50	BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS , single and double-breasted, regular \$4.75 to \$5.75. Monday \$3.50	BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS , with plain and knicker pants, regular \$6.75 to \$9.00. Monday \$4.85	BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS , with plain and knicker pants, regular \$4.75 to \$5.75. Monday \$3.75	BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS , with plain and knicker pants, regular \$3.75 to \$4.50. Monday \$2.50	BOYS' BUSTER AND SAILOR SUITS , reg. \$4.75 to \$6.75. Monday \$3.75	BOYS' BUSTER AND SAILOR SUITS , reg. \$3.75 to \$4.50. Monday \$2.50	MEN'S OVERALLS , odd lines, were 75c to 90c. Monday 50c	BOYS' OVERALLS , odd lines, reg. 25c. Monday 15c	MEN'S PANTS , worsteds and tweeds, regular \$4.75 to \$6.00. Monday \$3.75	MEN'S PANTS , worsteds and tweeds, regular \$3.50 to \$4.50. Monday \$2.50	MEN'S PANTS , worsteds and tweeds, regular \$2.25 to \$2.50. Monday \$1.75	MEN'S PANTS , worsteds and tweeds, regular \$1.50. Monday \$1.00
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Oddments in Men's and Boys' Clothing

BOYS' SWEATERS , all wool, blue ground with pretty stripes in green and red, also plain blue and dark red, various sizes, regular \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Monday 50c	MEN'S SOX , heavy ribbed black worsted sox, strong and warm sox. Regular price 25c. Monday 12 1/2c	MEN'S OXFORD SHIRTS , will stand hard wear and washing, blue and white checks and stripes, also a few black and white striped working shirts, regular price 50c. Monday 25c	MEN'S SHIRTS , dark grey union flannel with reversible collars attached, well stitched pockets, regular \$1.25. Monday 50c	MEN'S TENNIS SHIRTS , in white and cream grounds with stripes of blue, pink or fawn, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25. Monday 50c	BOYS' PRINT SHIRTS , light and dark shades, mostly large sizes, 13 1/2 and 14 inch, soft dressed with starched collar bands. Reg. 50c. Monday 25c	BOYS' FLANNELTTE SHIRTS , with collars attached, good shirts for school wear. Monday to clear at 25c	BOYS' FLANNELTTE NIGHTSHIRTS , warm striped flannel made with collar and pockets. Regular 65c. Monday 50c	MEN'S UNDERWEAR , natural shades, shirts and drawers, shirts double breasted, good strong quality, regular 50c. Monday 35c	MEN'S STRIPED WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS , good heavy weight for hard wear. Regular 75c. Monday 50c	MEN'S UNDERWEAR , natural wool mixture shirts and drawers, regular price 65c. Monday 50c	ODDMENTS IN UNDERWEAR , men's red, natural and blue heavy wool underwear, very warm makes. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.25 per garment. Monday \$1.00	MEN'S UNDERWEAR , English cashmere and Canadian all wool shirts and drawers, the best quality fine heavy goods. Regular \$2.50 and \$1.75. Monday \$1.45	MEN'S UNDERWEAR , fine grade natural cashmere English make and Canadian elastic ribbed shirts and drawers, the best quality wool and fine finish. Regular \$2.75 and \$2.50. Monday \$1.75	MEN'S PRINT SHIRTS , plain and pleated bosoms, light and dark shades, mostly large sizes, regular \$1.50 and \$1.25. Monday 75c
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Oddments From the Shoe Section

In addition to the lines mentioned we have many others. In particular we would call attention to the fact that we are selling the highest grade American Footwear for Men and Women in many cases less than the actual cost.

WOMEN'S TAPESTRY SLIPPERS , leatherette soles, sizes 3 to 5 only, regular 75c. Monday 25c	CHILDREN'S CARPET SLIPPERS , leatherette soles, sizes 6 to 2, regular 25c to 50c. Monday 15c	INFANTS' MOCCASIN BOOTIES , in white, tan and wine colored kid, regular 40c to 60c. Monday 15c	WOMEN'S FELT JULIET SLIPPERS , regular \$1.50. Monday 95c	WOMEN'S KID BOUND SLIPPERS , black, tan and red, regular \$1.50. Monday 95c	MEN'S CONGRESS (GAITER) BOOTS , dongola kid, stout sewed soles, regular \$3.00. Monday \$1.25	SCHOOL BOOTS , pebble grain, satin calf and box calf. Children's and Girls' sizes 8 to 2. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75. Monday 95c	Boys' sizes , 11 to 5, regular \$1.50 to \$2.00. Monday 95c	CHILD'S SLIPPERS , hand turned soles, in black, tan and red kid and patent leather, reg. \$1.50 and \$1.75. Monday 95c	MEN'S BOOTS , comprising dongola kid and box calf boots, with sewed or screw soles, also Miners' and Loggers' Boots, heavy oil pebble grain leather, size 8 to 11 only. Regular \$3.00 to \$4.50. Monday \$1.75
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Stationery Dept. Bargains

COPYRIGHT NOVELS , late works by most famous authors of the present day. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50. Monday 75c	PAPERIES , 18 sheets of paper and 18 envelopes to match, stamped "Victoria, B.C." Regular 35c. Monday 25c	INITIAL STATIONERY , 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes, with embossed initial. Reg. 35c. Monday at 25c	PAPER NAPKINS , ten different designs, 10c per doz., 2 dozen for 15c	PAPERIES , 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes to match, in blue, white and grey. Reg. 35c and 45c. Monday 25c	TABLETS , ruled, reg. 10c. Monday 5c	TABLETS , ruled, regular 15c and 20c. Monday 10c	REPORTERS' NOTE BOOKS , regular 10c. Monday 5c
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Reeves' School Paints Just Received
Per Box 25c

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Reeves' School Paints Just Received
Per Box 25c

VOL. L. NO. 218

ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS HELD OVER

California Legislature Assent to the Proposition of the President

WEEK'S DELAY AGREED

Resolution is Presented Ask for Recall of Japanese Consul

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 27.—Legislation against Japanese was temporarily put aside by the State Legislature today, as a result of an agreement between President Roosevelt, Governor Gillett and the leaders of both houses. Assemblyman A. M. Drew after a conference with the governor to amend his anti-alien bill, Governor Johnson was not willing to post action on his Japanese bills, but motion to put all the measures for a week prevailed with little opposition.

The governor received the following telegram from the president: "I am again expressing from the standpoint of all our people the appreciation of the great services that you are rendering. I have absolute and entire faith in the judgment and patriotism of the people of the great state of California, and I know that they will support it. My letter is already on its way to you, and you can make it lie whenever you desire."

Offended at Consul. Senator Marc Anthony introduced the upper house this morning a resolution calling upon congress to request that the Japanese consul-general at San Francisco be recalled his government, on the ground that the official had attempted to influence the action of the California Legislature.

The resolution concludes: "The activities of the imperial Japanese consulate of San Francisco attempting to prevent, constitute and lawful proceedings of the Legislature is an abuse of diplomatic privileges and establishes a dangerous precedent, constituting a breach of international courtesy unless disapproved now may be more pronounced in the future and other legislatures as well as to our government departments."

Be it resolved, that the Imperial Japanese consul at San Francisco attempting to prevent the due legislative and constitutional proceedings of the Legislature, including upon the privilege and rights of said Legislature and

Be it further resolved, that the foreign senators and representative congress, through proper official channels be requested to request the aforesaid activities of the Japanese consul to the consideration of the Department of State, and that the consul be admonished that California is neither Manchuria nor Korea, yet a province of the United States, and that the consul shall be sent back for action."

The resolution was referred to committee on federal relations.

No Action Likely. Washington, Jan. 27.—According to Senator Lodge and other members of the senate committee on foreign relations, congress will not take cognizance of a resolution with State Secretary Anthony, introduced in the California Legislature, calling upon congress to request the recall of the Japanese consul general at San Francisco. He asserted that the only manner in which this government could economically recall of a foreign consul would be for the president to order his exequatur.

Drinking Denatured Alcohol. Wilmington, Del., Jan. 25.—Two men are dead at Dover, Delaware City, and two others probably die from the effects of a drink a pint of denatured alcohol.

Linotypers Strike. Paris, Jan. 25.—All linotypers of Paris newspapers went on strike tonight for an increase in wages. Publishers had made arrangements to print their papers by hand, and suffered only slight inconvenience.

Severe Penalty. Albany, Jan. 25.—A bill introduced into the assembly makes it a crime for an automobilist to willfully kill or injure a person he has killed or injured. The punishment is two years imprisonment or a fine of \$1,000.

Eggs for Carrie Nation. London, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was pelted here with eggs, one of which struck her in the face, while she was giving a lecture in Canterbury museum tonight. Mrs. Nation was obliged to quit the hall under police protection.

In Danger of Lynching. Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 25.—Great excitement prevails over an attack made by a mob of whites on the representative Faulkner, in his home in Hobart today, and a posse headed by J. W. Bowden, a white deputy sheriff, was sent to the rescue of the employ of Faulkner, who was used of assault, with the intent of lynching him.

Gets Six Months. Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—Anton, the self-styled Polish priest who has been in the past two weeks has much unenviable notoriety as a result of his alleged actions in Winnipeg, was this morning sentenced to six months in the time deportation papers are prepared, and at the expiration of term he will be loaded on a train for Illinois.