

Bon Ton and Royal Worcester Corsets are now being demonstrated by Miss Gale, expert corsetiere, second floor.



Neckwear... Best places in the for your inspection. edged with fine lace. 50c. Then you will scalloped edges, de-folowing will give be had.

Department Goods... ment has something by are, too. No mat-considering quality.

50c... now being shown. es of green, mauve, ripes. The material and \$1.00

Effects in... air-dressing parlors hairdressing, and is

NEARLY CAUGHT BY SNOWSLIDE

Coroner's Jury Investigating Rogers Pass Disaster Has Perilous Adventure in the Mountains

FOREMAN McDONALD'S STRUGGLE FOR LIFE
Had Nearly Made His Way to Surface—Avalanche at Field Engulfs Switch Engine and Injures Switchman

VANCOUVER, March 9.—After dodging another snowslide which all but tipped them, the coroner's jury chosen to investigate the Rogers Pass slide, returned to the scene of the disaster.

DECLARES FOR GENERAL STRIKE
Convention of Pennsylvania States Federation of Labor Wants All Unionists of Country to Quit Work

NEWCASTLE, Pa., March 9.—Following the stirring meeting today of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, at which resolutions were adopted asking that the American Federation of Labor call a nation-wide strike, some of the delegates tonight expressed their opinion that the meeting was too precipitate in its action, and some are openly charging that the convention was stamped by W. B. Morgan, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

Blocks Track Again.
The slide this morning, one and a half miles west of Glacier station, was one of the largest that has occurred since the spring thaw set in. It buried the track with snow, ice, rocks and timber to a depth of from twenty to thirty feet, and in places the snow was piled to a distance of nearly a thousand feet. Its magnitude may also be judged from the fact that the snow was blown away in twelve places of snowed No. 22.

OTTAWA, March 9.—Sir Richard Scott announced in the senate today that he proposed to offer an amendment to the bill relating to the transportation of intoxicating liquors. The amendment would limit the sale to provinces which had declared prohibition and had enacted prohibitory legislation. The effect was that the bill would be limited to Prince Edward Island, which had asked for it.

Failure at St. Stephen.
ST. JOHN, N. B., March 9.—The St. Croix Jewellery Co. at St. Stephen has failed for \$25,000. The St. Stephen Bank is creditor for \$20,000.

C. N. STEAMERS
Avonmouth Chosen as Terminal Port for Atlantic Service—To Be Called Royal Line.

LONDON, March 9.—Canadian railway magnates are making the most of the Canadian popularity of royalty. D. B. Hanna, vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, who returns to Canada next week, will report in favor of Avonmouth, near Bristol, as the terminal port for the proposed Atlantic service, to be called the Royal Line, and to be inaugurated this spring by the Royal Edward and the Royal George. These vessels, formerly named the Royal Edward and the Royal George, were built by the Fairfield shipyard in Glasgow in 1898, and were in Mediterranean service eighteen months ago, with a speed of twenty to twenty-one knots.

Mr. Emmerson Dissatisfied With All Proposals—Member for North Simcoe Quits Some Enlightening Statistics

GERMANY'S AGENT REPORTS DEBATE
Said to Listen in Gallery of Commons While Members Discuss Navy Question—Sends Daily Report to Berlin

SEVERAL SPEECHES MADE YESTERDAY
Mr. Emmerson Dissatisfied With All Proposals—Member for North Simcoe Quits Some Enlightening Statistics

OTTAWA, March 9.—The new leaked out here tonight that a secret service agent in the employ of the German government has been a constant listener to the debate on the naval bill in the House of Commons during the past few weeks. He has been in daily communication with Berlin, and not a move has been made in the parliamentary chessboard without being fully informed of it.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 9.—The theft of about \$18,000 in drafts from a mail bag in transit between Windsor and Toronto on the evening of February 5 has just been made public as the result of a visit to Windsor of Inspector Fisher of the London district. The trail will now be taken up at the Toronto end. All the banks in Windsor are losers. The Dominion Bank alone posted letters containing prominent ex-banker, also lost cheques. It is believed that the object of the thief was to secure currency, and the missing paper has turned up.

PROGRESS MADE WITH LEGISLATION
Private Members' Day in Legislature Sees Rapid Strides Made With the Remaining Business

ORIENTALS AND TENURE OF LAND DISCUSSED
Resolution of W. H. Hayward Not Accepted by the Government—Many Acts Passed Yesterday

ALBERTA CRISIS BECOMES ACUTE
Premier Rutherford Compelled to Resign—W. H. Cushing to Be Called on to Form Cabinet

EDMONTON, March 9.—"I have nothing to say," said Premier Rutherford in the legislature today just before adjournment, when Mr. Bennett asked that the premier take the members into his confidence and explain the startling political developments that have transpired since yesterday.

PORTLAND CANAL RAILWAY
D. D. Mann and Associates Active at Work—Application for Title Filed

VANCOUVER, March 9.—The Portland Canal Railway, which was to be built this summer by Donald Mann, the Canadian Northern magnate, and his associates, is applying for three hundred acres of land adjacent to Stewart, the new townsite, where all the steamers make regular calls. If secured, the railway terminals and ore docks.

SCANDAL IN FRANCE
Liquidator of Dissolved Congregations Found to Have Taken \$1,000,000

PARRIS, March 9.—M. Dues, employed by the government as a liquidator for some of the congregations which were dissolved by the law of 1891, was arrested today charged with misappropriation of the funds which he handled. The shortage is reported to be \$1,000,000. It is understood that the authorities have secured a confession from Dues, and that he has admitted the property of the Misericorde congregations, the Ploppis Fathers, Marianitos Oblates, Redemptorists, Marians and the Lady of Saint Mary. The investigation is reported to be continuing.

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FIND TWENTY-ONE BODIES IN SNOW
One-Third of Victims Uncovered by Work of Searchers—The Others May Remain Buried for Some Time

PROBABLY CARRIED DOWN INTO CHASM
Slide Packed to Hardness of Ice—Track Now Cleared so as to Permit of Resumption of Traffic

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RAPID PROGRESS IN LEGISLATURE

House New Clearing Off Order Paper in Quick Time—Many Bills Advanced at Yesterday's Sittings

BILL TO AMEND ELECTIONS ACT

Agreement With E. & N. Railway in Regard to Settlers' Lands Embodied in Measure Introduced Yesterday

The remaining legislature on the order paper of the local house was advanced in such volume and with such rapidity Tuesday that there is now a fair ground for the assumption that the list will be exhausted, if not by this evening at all events by Thursday, so that prorogation may take place as anticipated by the Premier...

Two notable examples of quick marching of this nature were the bills respecting the Provincial Elections Act and the Municipal Elections Act, the latter of which proved absolutely non-controversial, merely a matter of procedure for the uniformity of polling hours by fixing the closing hour for polling in rural municipalities at 7 o'clock, and incidentally terminating the anomaly of having by-law voting perhaps still progressing two hours after the closing of the district might be formally closed.

Another important feature of the day was found in the bill to ratify and confirm the agreement made with the E. & N. railway to terminate the long vexed question of settlers' rights within the railway belt, 20,000 additional acres of land with coal measures and certain forestry privileges being given in addition to the acre-for-acre lands already set aside.

At the opening of the house yesterday Mr. Hawthornthwaite enquired of the Premier when details of the vote polled at the last general election might be expected by the house in the form of the usual return.

Mr. Williams moved to add to subsection 6 of section 7 of the schedule, "Provided always that the lowest wage paid to any laborer or worker employed in said construction shall not be less than \$2.50 per day."

Mr. Williams moved to amend subsection (5) of section by adding the following words: "Where any farmer or owner of land neglects or refuses to obtain such permit he may be held responsible for any damage that may occur to surrounding holdings by the starting of such fires."

and also that such labor should be fairly paid. He thought that ample security to labor was already provided by the fact that the policy for the house to this effect, as might be expected, would be carried out, and which might also prejudice very easily the true interest of the workers themselves.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite was ready to agree that under conditions at present prevailing it was unwise at times to interfere with the general labor market, but held that this was an exceptional case, in which the best interests of white workers, promised to be more adequately protected by acceptance of the proposal advanced in the amendment. It was not the intention of these railway companies to employ white labor in construction operations, unless absolutely forced to do so.

Hon. Mr. Bowers once again elaborated the position in which the Provincial authority finds itself in respect to the danger of disallowance at Ottawa of the inclusion in provincial legislation of anti-Asiatic or other clauses antagonistic to federal policy. It was having these matters in view that he induced the government to secure, in dealing with the bill, first an undertaking from Mr. Wainwright, and subsequently a formal contract from the G. T. P. company, that no Oriental shall be employed in construction work.

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So soon as the railway legislation in the House had received assent, Hon. Mr. Bowers added, completing his explanation, he would see that a formal contract with the railway company was forthwith sent to Toronto for completion, in line with the agreement and the undertaking outlined to the House.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite remarked that the government already had an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company prohibiting the employment of Asiatics on the extension of the E. & N. railway to Alberni, and yet Orientals were being employed. Why, then, was no action taken by the government?

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Mr. Brewster moved to amend the following: "(19). For exempting from taxation any piece or parcel of land within any municipality used as a park, athletic club or association, or recreation ground to which the public is admitted, which is not organized for commercial purposes or solely for obtaining profit."

No change was made in the bill, upon which progress was reported. Other government business was advanced with a rush during the late afternoon, inclusive of the following:

Bill to amend the New Westminster Act, 1888 and amending act (this being the bill by which New Westminster, as a municipality, was incorporated, and which was amended by the act of 1894), received second reading, reported and given third reading.

Bill to incorporate the British Columbia Packers Association: report of committee adopted.

Bill to incorporate the Anglican Diocese of the Diocese of Caledonia: given third reading.

Bill to incorporate the Salvation Army: on consideration of report on the Salvation Army bill, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Williams to carry forward and make the newly incorporated body responsible for accounts incurred by the Army under the old organization.

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and carried in 1903-4 which it was hoped would prove effective, and in connection with this the member for Nanaimo had rendered very valuable assistance. Crown grants under this act were issued, and had been subsequently a great deal of disapproval, especially on the part of the railway company, which questioned the validity of these grants into the courts.

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This suggestion provoked a brief debate in which Mr. McPhillips and Mr. Hawthornthwaite and the attorney general, the latter pointing out the advantages of golf were debated by Mr. Hawthornthwaite and the attorney general, the latter pointing out the advantages of golf were debated.

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Advertisement for Campbell's Graceful and Exclusive costumes. Includes text: "Spring Arrivals in Children's Dresses." and "A neatly Dressed woman shows a lady like taste." Also features an illustration of a woman in a long dress.

Advertisement for D.J. Collis Brown's Eucodolone. Text: "The Original and Only Genuine." "The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc." Includes an illustration of a medicine bottle.

Advertisement for Evaporated Fruits. Text: "Clean and wholesome, an excellent alternative for those home made preserves which are daily diminishing. Try them." Lists prices for apples, peaches, prunes, and apricots.

Advertisement for The Family Cash Grocery. Text: "Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312."

Advertisement for Ellwood Wire Fencing. Text: "BULL PROOF CHICKEN PROOF FIRE PROOF." "Diamond Mesh Cannot Sag or Lose Its Shape." Includes an illustration of a wire fence.

Vertical text on the left margin including "BEST S", "PURITY", "College", "me", "s. Deaths", "Mrs. W. L. Street, a daughter of E. W. W.", "the 3rd by the Rev. J. Whymper, secretary of the E. W. W. Society", "March 8—Dr. Zubco today sitting about on March 22", "Dogs", "The demands treatment are not unlikely to be determined by the Government in its en-

MEMBERS SHOW SHORT TEMPERS

Debate on Naval Bill in Commons Proves too Much of Strain on Patience—Two Unseemly Incidents

LIBERAL MEMBERS TAKEN TO TASK

Doubt Whether Long Talk Will Be Ended at Tonight's Sitting—Urgent Whips on Both Sides

OTTAWA, March 8.—The naval debate is dying slowly, but its passing cannot now be long delayed. The whips are endeavoring to bring about the first division on Mr. Monk's plebiscite amendment tomorrow night or in the early hours of Thursday morning. Eight speakers contributed today, and there are still twelve orators on the list including such long distance performers as Mr. Emmerson and Mr. Carvell. It is not expected that the vote will be taken much before 3 a. m. on Thursday. An urgent whip has been issued on both sides, and the biggest vote of this parliament is expected to be recorded.

Mr. Lemieux explained to the house that his much quoted speech in favor of Canadian independence was made years ago in Bohmer park, Montreal, at a gathering held to raise funds for the Monument National. Four subjects were up for debate on that occasion, independence, status quo, the annexation and imperial federation. To him was assigned the independence speech, and he had made out a case to the best of his youthful ability. "But the debate was purely an academic one, added the postmaster-general, amid laughter. "I was merely a young law student then."

Major Beatty, of London, made the briefest speech of the debate so far, occupying merely six minutes, in support of the Dreadnought contribution policy.

Tempers Grow Short

As the long debate drags wearily to a close there is a perceptible shortening of the tempers of the members on both sides of the house. This was demonstrated today during the speeches of Mr. Geo. Clare, of South Waterloo, and Mr. Neeley, of Humboldt. Considerable uproar arose during the course of Mr. Clare's remarks. He is a Canadian of German descent, but has been little heard of in the house of recent sessions, owing to prolonged illness, from which he is not yet fully recovered. Mr. Clare said a warm tribute to the Germans of his constituency. They were peace-loving, honest and thrifty, and above all loyal to Canada and to the Empire. He declared that the British people nor the Germans wanted war. Germany was in the same position as Great Britain, she must have a navy to protect her enormous trade, as this trade increased so would the war vessels of the German empire increase. The only danger lay in a war for the possession of commerce. Mr. Clare alluded to the fact that Germany and England had never fought in the past. They had been firm allies for the betterment of humanity. He assured the house that the educated classes of his fatherland had great respect and admiration for the British nation. But, added Mr. Clare, we have one problem in Canada, and what we have to consider is how we can best perform our duty to the empire. The premier had taunted the opposition with having differences of opinion. Mr. Clare was proud to say there were differences. No great questions had ever arisen on which there were no varied opinions, but the supporters of the government had no right to think for themselves. They must do as they were told. Ever whilst the premier could make his followers vote as he wished, he could not make them think as he wished. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Clare referred to the speech of M. Y. McLean, of South Huron, who said we owed nothing at all to England, as she had not admitted our farm products any cheaper than she did those of the United States. He charged Mr. McLean with being a little Canadian.

Mr. Clare opposed the building of a navy in Canada. The expense would be very heavy, and the benefits infinitesimal. The premier should withdraw his bill and consult the people.

Mr. M. Y. McLean asked Mr. Clare if he favored a contribution of \$25,000,000 to the admiralty. Mr. Clare did not catch the question, and went on with his speech.

Unseemly Interruption

Mr. McLean remained on his feet, violently gesticulating, and would not resume his seat when ordered to do so by the Speaker. There was an immediate hubbub and cries of "Sit down!" and "Put him out!" from the Opposition benches, and counter cries from the government. Mr. Clare tried to resume his speech, but the noise was so great that he could not make himself heard. In the meantime the Speaker called Mr. Clare sternly to order, pointing out that Mr. Clare had the floor. Still Mr. McLean persisted, and there were loud cries of "Name him!" from the left. Mr. Fielding turned and motioned Mr. McLean to sit down, and nodded to Mr. Clare to go on and finish. Mr. Clare restored. Then Mr. Clare remarked that he had been in the house for seven years and had never interrupted anyone to his knowledge, especially when that member was in poor health. This rebuke to Mr. McLean was applauded and Mr. Fielding led the applause. After this Mr. Clare was permitted to finish his remarks in peace. He suggested that a sum be put in the estimate to carry out the plan of Lord Tweedmouth to build dry docks on the Atlantic and Pacific, capable of hauled in the air on to the roof of a snowshed forty feet above. The engine lay upside down, a mass of wreckage and twisted out of all semblance to the

accommodating the largest British warships. That would do more for the defence of the empire than the plan proposed by the government.

Another Scene.

The second scene came during the speech of Mr. Neeley, of Humboldt, who strongly supported the government plan and opposed Mr. Borden's counter proposals on the ground that it would involve taxation without representation. He then made a fling at Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, resenting the alleged charges of disloyalty that that member had levelled against the French Canadians.

Dr. Edwards was on his feet in a moment. He had not charged the people of Quebec with disloyalty, and anyone who said that he had did not know the meaning of the English language. He demanded a withdrawal from Mr. Neeley.

Mr. Neeley refused to withdraw, and there was more noise. Finally the Speaker ruled that Dr. Edwards' statement must be accepted and Mr. Neeley must withdraw.

Mr. Neeley only made matters worse by saying he would accept Dr. Edwards' statement, but would have to qualify his withdrawal by saying that if Dr. Edwards had not made such a charge against the French Canadians he had used the wrong words and phrases to express his intentions.

Dr. Edwards protested against this, and again the hubbub broke out. The Opposition refusing to allow Mr. Neeley to continue until an unqualified withdrawal was made.

Dr. Reid, of Grenville, supported the Borden amendment, as he said it would do something and prevent Canada from occupying the humiliating position of letting the taxpayers of England bear all the burden of naval defence.

Honore Gervaise, of St. James, Montreal, arguing for the bill, said that Canada was not free to reject the request for aid made by Great Britain, as Canada was not an independent nation. The question of naval defence should not be discussed from the view of race or religion. Canada was simply a province of the British Empire. She had no status in relation to foreign states, and was subject to the caprices of the parliament at Westminster. It would cost a few cents a head to build ships to protect Canada and develop our national pride, therefore his support of the bill. He dwelt on the small number of people in Quebec who had signed the plebiscite petitions.

W. R. Smyth, of East Algoma, taunted Sir Wilfrid Laurier with devoting all his speech to prove his loyalty. It was not necessary for Mr. Borden to do this. Every one knew where the Opposition leader stood. Mr. Smyth strongly resented the independence speeches of Mr. Turcotte, of Nicolet, and Mr. Lechance, of Quebec. He was convinced of the loyalty of the French Canadians, and said they would not be led away by any such talk. Mr. Smyth supported Mr. Borden's amendment.

GROCERS' GUILD WINS

Chief Justice Falconbridge Finds It Not Guilty On Indictment of Conspiracy

TORONTO, March 8.—"Not guilty" is the endorsement of Chief Justice Falconbridge on the indictment of conspiracy to enhance prices brought against the grocers' combine at the autumn assizes here in 1909. Indictment charged the grocers' guild with unduly limiting facilities in producing, manufacturing, supplying and dealing in sugar, tobacco, starch, canned goods, salt, cereals and other articles to restrain trade and injure commerce in connection with these commodities, to unreasonably enhance price and to lessen competition in production in respect to these goods.

A. H. MITCHELL SAW FATAL AVALANCHE

Prominent Victorian on Train Which Was Pinned Between Two Immense Snowslides in the Rockies

When the great snowslides from the Rockies over the C. P. R. railroad occurred, one sweeping to death a trainload of workmen, the regular passenger train was standing at Roger's Pass and among the passengers was A. H. Mitchell, of the firm of Chaloner & Mitchell, of this city.

Until arriving at the summit of the Selkirk, Mr. Mitchell, who had been visiting Toronto and Strathroy, Ontario, on business in connection with the Mooney Blastite Co., in which he holds considerable stock, had heard nothing of any trouble through avalanches in the mountains. On reaching there the train was held up and inquiring found that snow and ice had swept down on the track ahead and that it would be impossible to go forward for some time. The workmen were out clearing the right-of-way. That same night the disaster of which the papers have been full during the past several days happened.

The catastrophe took place at midnight or thereabouts. The gangs, Mr. Mitchell says, were still busy. The work was continued day and night in order that the passenger and freight trains might continue on their way to the coast at the earliest possible moment. It was while thus engaged that the second deluge from the mountain side descended and swept the faithful workmen to their deaths. Mr. Mitchell and his fellow-passengers heard the dreadful news in the morning. They proceeded to view the wreck, witnessed the work of rescue in progress and saw the mutilated bodies being taken away. For sixty hours the passenger train remained at Roger's Pass. Yesterday the right-of-way was open and Mr. Mitchell reached home by last night's boat. Mrs. Mitchell, whose state of mind when realizing that Mr. Mitchell would be on the train that would reach Roger's Pass about the time of the fatal slide, can be more easily imagined than described, met him at Vancouver.

Pope's Representative ROME, March 8.—The Pope has officially appointed Cardinal Vincenzo Vannelli legate to the Eucharistic Congress which will be held at Montevideo in September. Cardinal Vannelli will take this opportunity to visit the whole of Canada and a large part of the United States.

FIGHT NEAR FRISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—It was definitely announced to-night by Tex Rickard and Jack Gleason that the Jeffries-Johnson fight on July 4th will be held in an arena within the race track enclosure of the California Jockey Club at Emeryville, Alameda County, just across the bay from San Francisco.

Crew Safe Ashore

NEW YORK, March 8.—The Anchor line steamer Caledonia, which arrived this morning, brought to port Capt. Zerpe and forty-seven shipwrecked seamen of the Russian steamer Korea, abandoned in midocean March 1.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Harry W. Jayne, Ph.D., world famed as a chemist, died at his home at Elkton Park, Penna. near here, last night, aged 54 years.

START BUILDING RAILROAD APRIL

Two Hundred Miles of Canada's Most Northerly Road Will Be Completed This Year, Says Manager James

On the first of next month construction work on the Alberta and Great Waterways Co.'s railway from Edmonton to Fort McMurray, a point three hundred and fifty miles north of the former centre, will commence. The announcement was made by E. A. James, manager of the company, who is paying a brief visit to Victoria, last night. He said that he had just returned from a trip to the eastern Canadian manufacturing cities where he had purchased the rails and all the equipment necessary for the line.

Mr. James, who is a railroad man of experience, having been prominently connected with the Canadian Pacific railroad for twenty-two years and for five years was the general manager of the Canadian Northern, predicts that the greater part of the project will be completed this year. The goal the management has set before it is to finish the grading throughout before 1911 and to have the rails in place for two hundred miles out of Edmonton. The manager believes that there won't be any difficulty in carrying out these plans.

Questioned as to the character of the country to be traversed by this, the world's most northerly railroad, Mr. James declared that he wasn't in a position to say from personal knowledge. He hadn't yet made a trip through the region but it was well known that the district was one eminently adapted to agricultural pursuits and it was expected that, with the advent of transportation facilities, the land would be taken up, cultivated extensively, and become one of the great wheatgrowing centres of the northwest. One of the features of the system was the fact that the line would connect with a steamship service, giving southern Canada direct, rapid and convenient communication with the Arctic circle. From Fort McMurray by lakes and the Mackenzie river it would be possible to reach the outposts of the Dominion without difficulty. Although that country was little known, to say nothing of the sparseness of the population, there wasn't any doubt that with such a line as would be furnished by the Alberta & Great Waterways Co., the people would come and its resources would be exploited.

WASH FABRICS

Suitable for Ladies' and Children's Blouses and Wash Dresses.

Our early delivery of these wash materials will enable you to get your Spring sewing done early.

Grafton's English Prints, in stripes, spots, and fancy patterns, in all colors. Per yd. 15¢

Cotton Crepes, in all shades, 27 inches wide. Per yard 20¢

Indian Head, in white only, 36 inches wide. Per yard, 25¢ and 20¢

We are sole agents for Buttericks Patterns

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

The Quality of Satisfaction

Fit-Reform garments do give a real lasting pleasure to the wearer. There is a feeling of comfort—a knowledge that one is correctly dressed—that cannot be expressed in words, but which will be recognized at a glance when one meets the wearer of a Fit-Reform Suit or Overcoat. Have you seen the new spring style?

ALLEN & CO.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe Sole Agents for Victoria and Vancouver Island
1201 GOVERNMENT STREET

WINES AND LIQUORS

CIGARS CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS

Watch our ads., they will interest you. Others copy our headlines; they must be worth watching, so are our prices, but they can't be beaten.

Victoria Phoenix Lager—Per dozen pts. 75¢

Quarts \$1.50

Silver Spring Lager—Per dozen 90¢

Quarts \$1.75

Schlitz Milwaukee Beer—Pts. per dozen \$2.00

Lemps' Beer—Quarts per dozen \$3.00

Norwegian Bock Beer—Pts. per dozen \$2.00

Bohemian Beer—Pts. per dozen \$1.25

King George IV. Scotch \$1.25

King Edward VII. \$1.00

Dewar's Special \$1.00

Watson's XXX \$1.00

Plymouth Gin 90¢

Old Tom Gin 85¢

Copas & Young

Corner Fort and Broad Sts.
Phones 94 and 95. Quick Delivery. Phones 94 and 95

SPRING VEGETABLES

We receive fresh, clean, high grade vegetables from reliable growers every day.

Lettuce, per head 5c
Cauliflower, 20c and 15c
Celery, 15c, 10c, and 2 for 25c
Red Pickling Cabbage, per lb. 4c
White Cabbage, per lb. 4c
Leeks, 3 bunches for 10c

Radishes, 3 bunches 10c
Artichokes, each 15c
Beets, per lb 3c
Fresh Asparagus, per lb. 5c
Rhubarb, per bunch 20c
Parsley, per bunch 5c
Green Onions, 3 bunches 10c

BARGAIN THIS WEEK
"DIXI" LAUNDRY SOAP, 6 bars for 20c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

THE QUALITY STORE.
Liquor Department, Phone 1690
Phones 50, 51, 52


Our Hobby Again

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

Call or write for prices.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD

505 TATE STREET.



BURIED UNDER TONS OF DEBRIS

Bodies of Men Killed at Rogers Pass May Remain Long Time—Were Overwhelmed With Little Warning

ROTARY FIREMAN BLOWN TO SAFETY

Passengers on Delayed Train Reach Vancouver and Give Descriptions—Their Narrow Escape From Destruction

VANCOUVER, March 8.—Tired and travel-stained after their harrowing experience on the Rogers Pass, the summit of the Selkirk, over 150 passengers reached here early this morning on the delayed train.

The last previous train from Montreal arrived here last Friday. Since then direct rail communication on the main line through the mountains has been interrupted.

The passengers related many thrilling stories of their narrow escape from death and disaster on the Rogers Pass. When the train was stopped on top of the first slide, the same spot, train No. 97, with its human cargo, was taken over by children were stalled at Rogers Pass station, just one mile farther east.

These events occurred late Friday afternoon. At eleven o'clock, owing to the possibility of a slide at the station, the train was ordered to stop. The train was stopped on top of the first slide, the same spot, train No. 97, with its human cargo, was taken over by children were stalled at Rogers Pass station, just one mile farther east.

At seven o'clock, owing to the possibility of a slide at the station, the train was ordered to stop. The train was stopped on top of the first slide, the same spot, train No. 97, with its human cargo, was taken over by children were stalled at Rogers Pass station, just one mile farther east.

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zone. Not so fortunate were the other men in the direct pathway of the swirling mass of trees, rocks and snow. Many were engulfed and buried under a mass of debris to a depth varying from thirty to fifty feet.

Others again were hurled in the mass of wreckage a distance of fifty feet against the outer walls of the snowshed fifty feet distant, or buried in the rear end of the avalanche that piled up against the top of the snowshed to a great depth. About 150 feet of the shed was crushed like an eggshell.

It was a tragic spectacle that we witnessed. The rotary engine, weighing over a hundred tons, as well as the cars, were crushed and mangled. The cars were flattened and splintered. The engine several bodies were buried under the wreckage.

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Chilliwack is to have a Y. M. C. A. Port Alberni is asking the attorney-general for a policeman.

Diphtheria is reported epidemic at Nanaimo. Prince Rupert Publicity Club received \$450 from the G. T. P. last week.

The sawmill at Canford has suspended operation. Scarlet fever has made its appearance at Cumberland.

Mudslides between Lytton and Kamloops are delaying traffic. Kelowna's city band is now campaigning for uniforms.

Ladysmith is agitating for a subsidized direct service with Vancouver. Mrs. James Mundrell is dead at Cumberland, aged three score and ten.

The people of Delta are about to agitate for a new road to the B. C. E. R. into Vancouver. Miss Grace Ann Merrifield has just died at Nanaimo, after three years' illness, in her 23rd year.

James Brown has been elected an alderman of Cumberland by acclamation. James E. Ryder, of the Harrison House, and a pioneer of the Chilliwack district, is dead, at the age of 71.

The bridge is out, as a result of recent heavy rains, on the creek, on the Jordan River road. Fred Egan, a machinist at the St. Eugene mine, Moyie, has been seriously hurt by a rockfall.

A party of C. N. R. surveyors is at work on a second survey through the Chilliwack valley. Osoyoos Farmers' Institute will be known hereafter as Kelowna Farmers' Institute.

John Wilby, of Winnipeg, and Miss Vivian McKinley, of Revelstoke, have been married at Vancouver. Arthur P. Fisher of Vancouver has won a bride, in the person of Miss Alice Twidale of Goldstream, in the Okanagan.

PROVINCIAL HOSPITALS SEATTLE ELECTS GILL FOR MAYOR

Returns so Far Indicate His Success by Plurality of 3000 to 5000—Ballots Not All Counted at Midnight

SEATTLE, March 8.—The result of the municipal elections at a late hour today indicates the election of Hiram Gill, Republican candidate, by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority, although the returns are slow in coming in, out of 5 to 10 per cent. ad valorem, while an average ad valorem rate of the United States present minimum tariff is approximately 40 per cent.

At Prince Rupert last week Karl Bergdahl was sent to jail for months for having obtained goods under false pretenses. The prisoner had admitted to the "bank" which he closed out on December 10, since then he has presented the book to several business men and received goods, for which he gave checks.

It is reported from Barkerville that Slough creek has been shut down as a drift mining proposition, and that plans are being made to convert it into an open pit. Moore and his partner, who are being made to convert it into an open pit. Moore and his partner, who are being made to convert it into an open pit.

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Arthur P. Fisher of Vancouver has won a bride, in the person of Miss Alice Twidale of Goldstream, in the Okanagan. There have been large herds of deer in the Granite Creek basin this winter, but they are reported to be in poor condition.

The clerk to Penitentiary council (Mr. Were) has resigned, owing to the council's refusal to grant him an increase of salary. The steam shovel began to work last week on the approach to the tunnel, near V. & E. construction west of Princeton.

HOUSE EXTENDS ITS SYMPATHIES

Resolution Is Adopted With Reference to Disaster at Rogers Pass—Assistance in Work of Recovering Bodies

C. N. P. RAILWAY BILL READ THIRD TIME Discussion on Boiler Inspection Bill—Victoria Proposals Struck Out of Municipal Act Amendment Measure

Somewhat monotonous generally were yesterday's proceedings of the legislative assembly, but were limited to this morning and afternoon sittings, as in consequence of Mr. Speaker's illness the report was dispensed with. Interest of the day centred chiefly in the elimination from the Municipal Clauses act of certain suggested sections of special interest to Victoria but which did not conform therewith with the general principles of the statutory law.

The speaker's committee appointed to draft and report a message of condolence and sympathy with reference to the recent snowslide at Rogers Pass and the loss of life entailed thereby, beg to report as follows: "Your committee has learned with deep sorrow of the terrible snowslide on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Rogers Pass, which has resulted in the loss of many lives and the suffering of many more. It is a sad and a terrible tragedy, and your committee sympathizes with the bereaved relatives and friends of those who have perished. It is a great misfortune, and your committee sympathizes with the bereaved relatives and friends of those who have perished.

By a unanimous vote the House adopted the resolution and the resolution spread upon the records of the legislature: "Your committee appointed to draft and report a message of condolence and sympathy with reference to the recent snowslide at Rogers Pass and the loss of life entailed thereby, beg to report as follows: "Your committee has learned with deep sorrow of the terrible snowslide on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Rogers Pass, which has resulted in the loss of many lives and the suffering of many more. It is a sad and a terrible tragedy, and your committee sympathizes with the bereaved relatives and friends of those who have perished. It is a great misfortune, and your committee sympathizes with the bereaved relatives and friends of those who have perished.

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U. S. AND FRANCE Negotiations in Regard to Application of Minimum Tariffs Making Slow Progress

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Little progress is being made in the tariff negotiations between the United States and France, and at the present moment the indications of a speedy settlement of the question involved are not encouraging.

The great obstruction that has been encountered from the first is that the minimum rates of France range from 5 to 10 per cent. ad valorem, while an average ad valorem rate of the United States present minimum tariff is approximately 40 per cent. The law gives little latitude for negotiation, and the tariff officers of the government are compelled to insist, notwithstanding this great difference, upon substantially minimum rates for the United States. In reply to this position of the United States the French government has made a counter proposal, which would materially enlarging the list of minimum rates which the United States now enjoys in France, falls far short of the expectations of the government, that substantially the French minimum should be received.

Notwithstanding the present unsatisfactory condition of the negotiations with France, the tariff officers of the government express the hope that before April 1st, when the Payne-Aldrich duties go into operation, an amicable settlement will have been reached. The tariff officers of the government express the hope that before April 1st, when the Payne-Aldrich duties go into operation, an amicable settlement will have been reached.

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PRINCESS CHARLOTTE MADE FAST TIME

Three Funnelled Liner Speeded at 19 1/2 Knots Per Hour in the Gulf—Run Not Quite Satisfactory

The steamer Princess Charlotte went from the C. P. R. wharf yesterday to make a speed run in the Gulf, after six hours' steaming went to Esquimaux to be hauled out at the B. C. Marine railway's wharf for overhaul. The Princess Charlotte, while she made fast time, did not come up to the expectation of the engineers on the board. Her average was better than 19 1/2 knots per hour, approximately 12 land miles per hour. It was expected she would do better than twenty knots an hour. The steamer ran four trips from Trial Island to Race Rocks and back, and the Princess Charlotte, while she made fast time, did not come up to the expectation of the engineers on the board.

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Returns so Far Indicate His Success by Plurality of 3000 to 5000—Ballots Not All Counted at Midnight

SEATTLE, March 8.—The result of the municipal elections at a late hour today indicates the election of Hiram Gill, Republican candidate, by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority, although the returns are slow in coming in, out of 5 to 10 per cent. ad valorem, while an average ad valorem rate of the United States present minimum tariff is approximately 40 per cent.

At Prince Rupert last week Karl Bergdahl was sent to jail for months for having obtained goods under false pretenses. The prisoner had admitted to the "bank" which he closed out on December 10, since then he has presented the book to several business men and received goods, for which he gave checks.

It is reported from Barkerville that Slough creek has been shut down as a drift mining proposition, and that plans are being made to convert it into an open pit. Moore and his partner, who are being made to convert it into an open pit. Moore and his partner, who are being made to convert it into an open pit.

Mr. James Mundrell is dead at Cumberland, aged three score and ten. The people of Delta are about to agitate for a new road to the B. C. E. R. into Vancouver.

Miss Grace Ann Merrifield has just died at Nanaimo, after three years' illness, in her 23rd year. James Brown has been elected an alderman of Cumberland by acclamation.

James E. Ryder, of the Harrison House, and a pioneer of the Chilliwack district, is dead, at the age of 71. The bridge is out, as a result of recent heavy rains, on the creek, on the Jordan River road.

Fred Egan, a machinist at the St. Eugene mine, Moyie, has been seriously hurt by a rockfall. A party of C. N. R. surveyors is at work on a second survey through the Chilliwack valley.

Osoyoos Farmers' Institute will be known hereafter as Kelowna Farmers' Institute. John Wilby, of Winnipeg, and Miss Vivian McKinley, of Revelstoke, have been married at Vancouver.

Arthur P. Fisher of Vancouver has won a bride, in the person of Miss Alice Twidale of Goldstream, in the Okanagan. There have been large herds of deer in the Granite Creek basin this winter, but they are reported to be in poor condition.

The clerk to Penitentiary council (Mr. Were) has resigned, owing to the council's refusal to grant him an increase of salary. The steam shovel began to work last week on the approach to the tunnel, near V. & E. construction west of Princeton.



The Last of the Fraser River Packers

By a turn of the wheel of fate two men who may assuredly be looked upon as the last of the original packers of the early days on the Fraser river are in Victoria at the present time. One of them, Charlie Holtz, is a member of the little group of old timers at the Old Man's Home while the other, Luke Campbell, suffering from a cancerous growth in his neck, is lying at the Jubilee Hospital. The two old fellows were chums on the trail in the days of long ago when the lure of bonny dust was beckoning strong men into the wilderness and tempting weak men to their deaths. Campbell owns a ranch now and is comfortably fixed. Holtz met with hard luck, lost his mules through over speculation, and worked for wages as long as he was able. Rugged-looking, bronzed of face, firm of limb and with hair still black, despite his eighty-two years, Charlie Holtz is easily one of the most interesting of the remaining links between this generation and the generation of more than half a century ago. The fact that he played a part in the Seattle Massacre and that he was one of the first to carry the news of the gold strikes on the Fraser to 'Frisco, which news started the great rush that ended in the Cariboo, makes his story doubly interesting.

Seated on the little iron bed in the little room which is his home now, Holtz laughingly apologized for sundry evidences of recent industry in the shape of sewing materials which were lying about, and, in the course of a most interesting conversation, told his story.

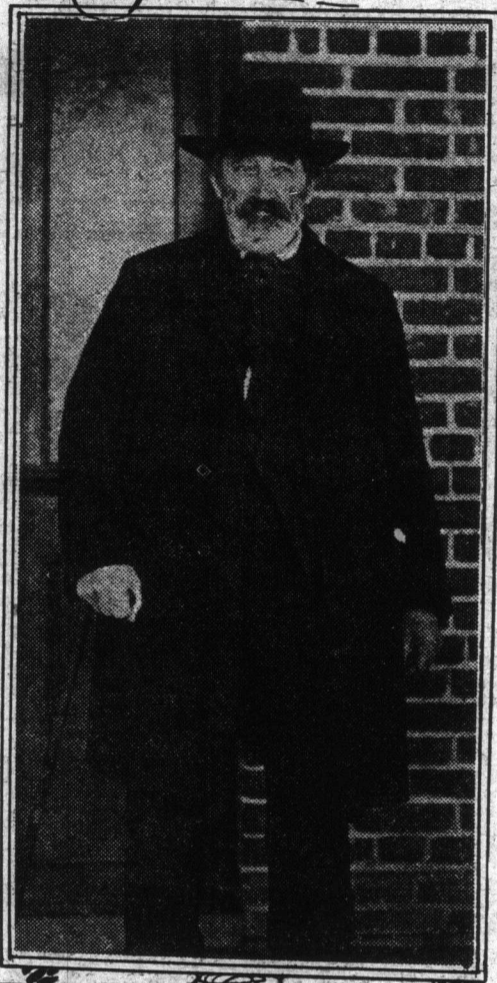
Charlie Holtz was born in Hamburg, Germany, November 20th, 1827. He remained there until 1862 when news of the gold to be dug in the deserts of California touched the nerve in his adventurous nature and bidding good-bys to that life which he was to know no more he shipped by way of the Isthmus for San Francisco. Through the stirring times of '49 he worked with shovel and pick and pan, but without the striking success that attended the similar efforts of more fortunate miners. Then, in 1854, he sought another Argosy, in search, this time for the Golden Fleece of adventure. His new Argosy was the U. S. Revenue Cutter Active, in command of Captain James Alden. The Active, among other duties, was required to carry on the coast surveys and in 1854, Holtz first visited Victoria on board the Active. Victoria, in those days, was marked by a Hudson's Bay fort and stockade. The Active, while on this trip to Victoria explored along the coast of Vancouver Island and discovered what is now Plumper's Pass in 1855. This pass was known at the time by another local name but the Active was the first naval vessel to sail through it and Captain Alden named it Active Pass. This name was changed afterwards by Captain Richards, R. N., in command of H.M.S. Plumper, who called the pass after his ship.

The Active was a wooden paddle steamer of 750 tons, mounting two guns and it is recorded that she took on coal at Nanaimo as early as August 13, 1855. The Active prior to her service in the U. S. Navy, was known as the Gold-hunter and saw many stirring adventures. She was schooner rigged, strong and a good sea boat when the navy department purchased her in 1853 from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. She was refitted and strengthened at Mare Island, and it was in 1854, when she was ready for service that Charlie Holtz joined her.

After the cruise along this coast, during which she passed through Plumper Pass for the first time, the Active started south and called at the settlement known as Seattle. Holtz recalls it as a dreary place, composed of a few Indian huts and the cabins of white settlers and squatters. But, on this occasion the Active had barely dropped her mud-hooks in Elliott Bay when the unusual situation prevailing ashore was brought forcibly to her attention. The Indians under Chief Lashi, were in open revolt, and the whites were being ruthlessly massacred, while the little body of volunteers was powerless to cover sufficient country to quell the trouble.

Captain Alden, realizing the seriousness of the situation, called for volunteers for a landing party at once, and Charlie Holtz was among the first who stepped forward. Under Second Lieutenant Johnson, the little party, comprising hardly more than a dozen nervous fellows, landed under cover of the fire from the Active's two guns, and ran, helter-skelter, for a large log hut on shore.

At this point in his reminiscences, if you



CHARLIE HOLTZ

especially ask him, Charlie Holtz will pull up his coat sleeve to the elbow and, taking your finger, will place it upon a hard, round object underneath the skin. This, he will tell you, very simply, is a buck-shot fired into his shoulder by Lashi's men, as he ran for cover with the rest of the landing party. The shot has worked its way gradually down to a point below his elbow. Another shot, which struck him in the head, has been removed.

In spite of these wounds, Holtz took an active part in the fighting which ensued. The landing party, once ensconced in the log hut began at once to fortify the position as thoroughly as possible. The Indians remained well under cover and, beyond some desultory firing, made no attempt to rush the position taken by the naval men. However, among those in the little party, were some experienced Indian fighters, and these men knew that the Indians would surely try to rush the hut under cover of darkness. This proved to be correct. A strong guard was posted at nightfall and those who were relieved sought sleep. As Holtz recalls it, it was about two o'clock in the morning when the guard gave the alarm. Every man sprang to his position. In the blackness outside nothing could be seen, but occasionally at the edge of the clearing a twig would snap or a branch swish, and there was that strange feeling of tension in the air which convinces the listener that danger is lurking unseen in the dark. The naval men had made their preparations in silence, and the period of waiting gave every man a chance to rub the sleep from his eyes and prepare for what was to come.

Without any warning a terrific yell split the air, and the night was full of the sound of running feet. The Indians attacked from all sides, firing as they ran. Amid the rain of bullets that beat against their little cabin, the naval men waited for the word of command. When the redskins were within a few yards of the hut and flushed with what they looked upon as an easy victory, the word came, and the cabin spit fire. Every shot told, and told so well that the Indians crumpled like leaves, turned about and scampered in disorder for cover.

Morning broke without a repetition of the attack, and the Indian fighters among the landing party felt sure that the redmen would not attack again until after nightfall. However, the Indians were shrewd, and daylight was flooding the landscape when they suddenly rushed for the cabin again. The naval men were not sleeping, however, and once more, after a hard siege, were the savages repulsed. What the eventual outcome might have been will never be known, for next day the volunteers came back and with their help the landing party cleared the Indians out.

The next year, in 1857, the Active was ordered to represent the United States in the survey of the 49th parallel, the boundary between Canada and the United States. She proceeded to the gulf and landed her men at Semiah-

moo Bay. The British government was represented by the men from H. M. S. Plumper, who were camped at Point Roberts.

The work of survey was well under way when one morning a man named Macaulay arrived at the American camp in a skiff, accompanied by two large barrels of long-range whiskey. Macaulay was welcomed by the men in camp, but his presence was carefully kept secret from the officers. As it happened, this visit of Macaulay made history. He disposed of the major portion of one barrel of his fire-water at the American camp and collected all the loose change there was among the men; then he moved off to Point Roberts, to ply his wares among the English. However, he wasn't so lucky at this camp. He was spotted by the officers, arrested and held for return to Esquimalt, where the Plumper lay. To accomplish his return, the British officer turned him over to the Active, which conveyed him to the naval base. On the voyage down Macaulay became more or less chummy with some of the Active's men, and in a spirit of bravado, he pulled forth an immense purse crammed full of gold dust. The color set the eyes of the ex-miners in the Active's crew to blinking, and they pressed Macaulay for particulars. The importance he thus gained appealed to Macaulay, and he finally told the Active's men that he found the gold dust, of which he had at least \$2,000 worth, on the Fraser river.

The excitement among the Active's men which followed this story came to the ears of Captain Alden, and, fearing a general desertion, he called the men together and had a talk with them. He pointed out that if they deserted then, they might be caught eventually, and, if caught, they would assuredly be shot. On the other hand, the Active would in a few weeks return to San Francisco, and then those who wished to do so might obtain their discharge.

This advice was followed by the men, and when the Active reached 'Frisco practically the whole complement obtained their discharges. Holtz was well acquainted in 'Frisco at this time, and he began to make preparations at once for a trip to the Fraser. The others of the Active's men went ashore and got drunk and spread the news of the gold on the Fraser through 'Frisco. Excitement ran high and the great rush of '58 was the result.

However, Charlie Holtz kept his own counsel and sawed wood. Many of his friends who heard the rumors came to him and asked if the reports were true. Holtz told them what he knew and assured them that if they would go to the Fraser at the first opportunity. The opportunity came in '58, in the spring, before the big rush began. Holtz and one or two friends took passage on the ship Panama for Esquimalt, where a pilot was obtained who steered the Panama to Bellingham Bay. Here the gold-hunters landed and began the toilsome, wearying hike through the brush to Sumas Lake. Loaded down with their duffle and tools as they were, the party found this a terrible march, and only the fact that they were strong, husky men kept them up. Arriving at Sumas Lake, the party obtained canoes and pushed on with all speed, knowing that other gold-hunters would be racing to beat them in. From Sumas Lake the party paddled into the Fraser and began prospecting. By hasty stages they worked as far up as Fort Hope. They were the first of the rush, and they had the pick of the diggings. Their frantic prospecting was well rewarded, for they finally struck Hill's Bar and staked their claims. One of the biggest aggregate fortunes of the Fraser was taken from this bar before it was worked out. After staking Hill's Bar the party went lower and staked claims on Strawberry Island, where more rich dirt was found. Holtz staked his claims with the others and set to work. The allowance in those days was 25 feet frontage, and out of his 25 feet Holtz took \$50 a day in washings. The party found that it had not got in a day too soon, for right on its heels came the front rank of the rush, and within a week camps sprang up along the river and the woods rang with voices where solitude and silence had reigned before.

Holtz and his partners had the cream of Hill's Bar worked out when the Indians, who had been troublesome for some time, began to evince a tendency to wipe out the whole diggings. Mutilated bodies of miners began to float down the Fraser. Little prospecting parties of two and three who pressed up-river ahead of the camps were suddenly set upon by Indians and slaughtered. Or, a lonely miner, asleep by his fire, never awake, stealthily red hands slitting his throat from ear to ear, mutilating his corpse and setting it afloat in the current as a warning to the camps below. At first the miners were so engrossed in their search for the gold that they accepted these murders as regrettable necessities along with the thousand and one other dangers and hazards of the life they led. But when they became too frequent the camps rose in indignation, formed volunteer committees and set systematically about chastizing the redmen. This proved to be no easy task. The Indians, finding the white men openly defiant, began decisive tactics and open warfare. They took up a position on the mountainside across from Fort Yale, where the river swept past a solid wall of rock, and the miners tried fruitlessly to drive them from this point of vantage.

The accepted leader of the miners in this campaign against the savages was a man named Snider, who had seen much Indian fighting on the American plains. The miners were well nigh discouraged when Snider, who was an indefatigable scout, one day returned to camp with the news that he had discovered a secret pass leading up to the top of the mountain. Next day a heavily armed party under Snider took the trail. They made a wide detour to throw the Indians off guard, and then, making use of the pass Snider had found, they surprised the Indians and drove them from their position. This put an end to the Indian trouble as an

organized campaign, and, although small parties of miners had to be ever on the watch, the mining operations on the Fraser were carried on with renewed energy. Grub was exceedingly scarce at this time, and Holtz recalls having seen sales made where bread flour would be weighed in one side of the scale and gold dust in the other. This at least was one instance where bread was worth its weight in gold. On another occasion, when he was down to hard pan and would have gone miles for a handful of flour, Holtz offered a Hudson's Bay man a fine ivory-handled Colts which cost him \$50 in 'Frisco, for a three-quarter sack of mouldy flour, and was indignantly refused.

Obtaining sufficient grub for a stake by one means or another, and depending largely upon fish and game, Holtz and some companions pushed on up the Fraser in search of new diggings, and went as far as the mouth of the Quesnel River, where they turned and went to the Forks of the Quesnel, and entered, for the first time, the famous Cariboo country.

Prior to this Holtz had purchased a train of mules from an Oregonian, who came in with them, and he started packing from the lower camps 80 miles up the Fraser. By this time there was a general exodus up-river, and Holtz found all the work he could handle. He eventually owned 37 mules and horses, and plied a big trade. But Holtz shakes his head and smiles yet when he thinks of those early packing days. There was no trail and the going was awful. The packs were securely slung on aparejos stuffed with straw mixed with branches to make them springy. The aparejos were securely cinched, and over the packs, set upon these, was thrown the famous diamond hitch. And even this diamond hitch jolted loose sometimes so rough was the trail. Between Yale and Boston Bar there were places where the ordinary man would have said it was impossible for a fly to make head-way. But over this trail, day in day out, Holtz's train followed the bell mare, and Holtz slipped and jumped and climbed over the trail with them. There were other packers at the time, one of whom, a Mexican named Manuel Bateros, lost his whole pack train in a crevasse on a bad part of the trail, which was called afterwards, in honor of the event, Jackass Mountain.

Holtz was up-river with his train when he heard of the strike on Keistler's Creek, the first strike of the famous Cariboo. He decided to have a look at the color on this creek, and, sending his train back, he wintered at the forks of the Quesnel. This was in '60 and '61. Soon after the success on Keistler's, Antler Creek was struck, and the fever raged through the Cariboo. Holtz and some of his friends were at Antler when the strike was made, and they decided to do some prospecting. Besides Holtz, the party consisted of Dutch Bill, who afterwards struck William's Creek, and Bob Davis, and some other Germans. The bunch ate noon-day grub at Tom Maloney's Flat, and packing about 150 pounds apiece, besides their picks, pans and shovels, they struck for new country. After leaving Maloney's Flat they separated, Dutch Bill striking off towards the valley of Grouse Creek, while Holtz and Davis headed for Bald Mountain. Holtz and Davis had reached Groundhog Lake, and Holtz was beating through the brush quite a piece in the lead, when he turned and saw no sign of Davis. He called and fired his guns without any response. That was the last he saw of Davis for a long time.

Finding that Davis had strayed away, Holtz decided to camp for the night. At daylight he saw smoke from a camp-fire some distance away, and believing it to be Davis, he hiked over to it. Instead of finding Davis he found two well known characters, Nate Campbell and Billy Farrell, otherwise known as Billy the Blat, by reason of his oratorical powers. Holtz asked these two worthies where they were packing to, and was informed that they were hiking in to Antler for grub stakes. Holtz then proposed that as he had quite a bit of grub with him, he should grub stake the crowd, and they would "go cayuse" on whatever they found. This was agreed to, and the trio set out.

As a result of this hastily-formed partnership Holtz was one of the finders of Lightning Creek, which turned out to be one of the richest in the country. "We called it Lightning Creek," said Holtz, with a laugh, the other day, "because it made us see lightning getting down to it. Jimmy Crickets! but it was rough and rocky!"

Staking out the discovery on Lightning, Holtz and his pals were joined by others, each of whom got 100 feet frontage on the discovery. In this party were Nate Campbell, Billy the Blat, Charlie Holtz, Jack Adams, Tom O'Brien and Jack Hughes. Holtz worked his claim for a short time to try it out, and turned up \$7.50 to the shovel. Afterwards, however, he found that he had all he could do to run his mules, and he gave his claim to Johnny Burns, who didn't have any. Johnny did well on that claim. Poor old Dutch Bill staked a claim, but it turned out so bad that Dutch couldn't make the price of the wear-and-tear on his pick out of it, and the boys took up a subscription for him, everybody chucking a little dust into the sack.

After this Holtz packed for many years along the Fraser and in the Cariboo. He packed over trails that are now supplanted by wagon roads, the work of the late Governor Douglas, and the old packer pays a high tribute to the man who could make wagon roads over that country. However, the gold fever drew Holtz on, and he did too much prospecting. He got into debt and had to sell his mules. Then he began to work for wages. He packed in the Cassiar and worked in the Crow's Nest Pass at various jobs. And today, passing the evening of life in the Old Men's Home, rugged-looking and strong for all his eighty-two years, he likes to look back on the stirring incidents that made up his life since he left Hamburg in old Germany early in the last century.

TRAINED SEA-LIONS

Though the seals and the sea-lion at the exhibitions did not look good subjects for the animal tamer's skill, this kind of animal can be trained to do the most astonishing things. Captain Winston is now showing at the Sydney Tivoli seven sea-lions that gave out of the cleverest turns of its kind ever seen in the colonies. The curtain goes up on an Arctic scene, and after a preliminary handshake, Captain Winston gets them to go through balancing feats that are amazing in such clumsy animals. "When an animal, whose habitat is the water, or in close proximity to it, gets enthusiastically down from its seat, and coming to the footlights, propels himself across a tight-rope on his fore-flippers, balancing meanwhile a ball carefully on his nose, just as some of the bipeds have done on the very same spot on some other occasion," says the Herald, "the impression on the mind is not so much the incongruity of it all as the amazement that anyone should have ever thought of trying to teach it such a thing." One animal balanced in succession an umbrella, a ball, and a drum-major's baton on his nose, and another walked up a ladder with a plate balanced on his nose and a stick poised on the rim of the plate. They played football by catching the ball on their noses as neatly as a good three-quarter line handles it in a passing rush. The troupe acted as a band, one vigorously playing a drum with his flappers, another clashing cymbals, another blowing a trumpet, and another—a comedian—making weird noises on a French horn. Captain Winston gave a Daily Telegraph interviewer an interesting insight into his methods. He achieves his success by kindness and patience. While the interviewer was with him he began to teach one of the sea-lions how to take up a bottle in her teeth and drink the contents by tilting it up. On the end of a small piece of wood was tied the tail of a fish. Topsy opened her mouth to take in the fish, and bit the wood. For this she was given a small piece of fish. The operation was repeated about a dozen times, and each time a similar reward was given. Then the fish-tail was removed, and Topsy seized the piece of wood without it. The next step was to insert the wood in the neck of a bottle, and so on, until Topsy was induced to lift the bottle alone and hold it tilted until her trainer took it from her. Captain Winston's father keeps a sea-lion farm in California, where the animals receive preliminary training before they take to "the road." After this there is nothing incredible in the proposal to harness polar bears to the sledges of explorers.

A REMARKABLE BEAR FROM ALASKA.

In a recent issue of the zoological publications of the Field Museum of Chicago (vol. x., No. 1) Mr. W. H. Osgood has described the skin of an abnormally colored bear from Alaska, identified with the so-called glacial bear (Ursus emmonsii), which is normally grey. The new specimen is much darker, the predominant tone being black, although grey hairs are distributed through the fur. A black line from the nape of the neck to the root of the tail is fairly distinct, and the tail itself is almost wholly black. This variation suggests that the so-called Ursus emmonsii is only a grey phase of the American black bear, and it is noteworthy that cinnamon-colored bears, which are by no means uncommon in many parts of the United States, are unknown in Alaska. It looks, in fact, as though Ursus americanus developed, as a sport, a grey phase in Gribble Island, British Columbia, where the so-called white bear is apparently nothing more than a pale variety of the black species.

AN AUTOMATIC COLLECTOR

A negro preacher, whose supply of hominy and bacon was running low, decided to take radical steps to impress upon his flock the necessity for contributing liberally to the church exchequer. Accordingly, at the close of the sermon, he made an impressive pause, and then proceeded as follows: "I hab found it necessary, on account of de astringency of the hard times an' de general deficiency ob de circulatin' mejum in connection wid dis chu'ch, t' interduce ma new automatic c'lection box. It is so arranged dat a half-dwollah or quatah falls on a red plush cushion without noise; a nickel will ring a small bell distinctly heard by de congregation, an' a button, ma fellow mawtels, will fish off a pistol; so you will gov'n yo'selves accordingly. Let de c'lection now proceed, w'ile I takes off my hat an' gins out a hymn."

VICTIMS OF DOSE COLDS

They met one morning on top of a motor-omnibus, sneezed, and shook hands. "Bordig, Jib!" said the first. "Bordig, Jib!" answered his friend. "Dice morning?" "Yes; uncobboldy dice." "Ade dew?" "Dot a thig! Adythig dew id your lide?" "Dot a blabed thig!" "How d'you feel this bordig?" "Dearly sneezed by head off last dight!" "Sabe here!" "Goig to the beetig todight?" "Do; goig to stay at hobe ad dridk rub ad hodey?" "I dridk hot rub pudtch for bide. So-log!" "So-log!" "And they wended their dismal ways, mentally exclaiming, "Codfoud these usdetled sprigs!"

This painful story comes out of a suburb. It was a visitor from the middle of the town music up late at night. "Yes," said the resident pensively. "We are trying to keep the people next door awake in the morning; and they are trying to mow the lawn so early that we shan't feel like singing at night."

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

PHEASANTS AND THE FARMER.

(Richard L. Pocock.)

Farming is a branch of knowledge of which I confess I am profoundly ignorant, but in my experience as a gun-lover I can say that I have usually found farmers both here and in other countries good sportsmen, and I have to thank more than one British Columbia farmer for many a day's good sport through his hospitality. In fact it is often a matter of wonderment that the farmers as a class are so ready to extend the hospitality of their coverts to us "townee" sportsmen, and are as tolerant as they have often shown themselves to be of the abuse of that hospitality of which it must be confessed some of our less responsible gunners are at times guilty. If we wish to retain the privilege of enjoying pheasant shooting on this island without having to be the possessors of large private preserves, it is certainly up to us to keep on good terms with the farmers by doing all in our power to see that their hospitality is not abused in any way.

At the same time I think there should be a certain amount of give and take on both sides, and that the argument which is often used by certain of the agriculturists, and finds its echo in the daily press, to the effect that pheasants are the enemies of the farmer, and that farmers object to feeding pheasants for the city sportsmen to come and shoot is made a little too much of. It is conceded by anyone who knows the nature and habits of pheasants that they undoubtedly flourish best where there are extensive agricultural lands to attract and hold them, but it by no means follows that their frequenting of such lands should be set down as depredation, and certainly, if the statement is true, that pheasants are looked upon "by the majority of the cultivators of the soil as one of their most inveterate enemies" there can be no doubt that this majority must be making a mistake. Lord Lilford says "it would be absurd to deny that grain forms the favorite food of the pheasant, and it is well known that a field of standing beans will draw the pheasants for miles," but there is another side to the question, and it would be equally absurd to deny that, for the grain to which the pheasant helps himself, he pays well by the good he does the agriculturist in destroying noxious insects and the roots of noxious weeds, of which he is very fond.

Tegetmeier, the recognized authority on pheasants in the old world, is equally convinced that grain is not the favorite food of the omnivorous pheasant, although of course he is at no pains to deny that they do take tribute from the farmer in return for the good work they do for him in destroying his real enemies. In Tegetmeier on Pheasants we read: "The value of pheasants to the agriculturist is scarcely sufficiently appreciated, the birds destroy enormous numbers of injurious insects—upwards of twelve hundred wireworms have been taken out of the crop of a pheasant, if this number was consumed at a single meal, the total destroyed must be almost incredible. There is no doubt that insects are preferred to grain. One pheasant shot at the close of the shooting season had in its crop 726 wireworms, one acorn, one small, nine berries, and three grains of wheat. Mr. F. Bond states that he took out of the crop of a pheasant 440 grubs of the crane fly or daddy long-legs—these larvae are exceedingly destructive to the roots of the grass on lawns and pastures.

Pheasants in their natural state are essentially forest birds, coming into the open tracts in search of food and retreating into the thick underwood at the slightest cause for alarm."

Though the common pheasants of China the descendants of which we have here, undoubtedly flourish best where they are close to cultivated land, still being in their natural state "essentially forest birds" this is by no means necessary to their welfare, as I have shot them in their native country in considerable numbers in mountainous country where they would have to travel a great distance to get the opportunity to take toll from the farmer. The Chinese farmers, thrifty, frugal, folk who will not willingly waste a grain of anything, evidently do not regard the pheasants there, which are thicker than wild pheasants anywhere in the world, as their natural enemies, or they would wage a remorseless war on them and would probably have exterminated them centuries ago, instead of taking no pains at all to keep them off their fields. Of course it may be said against this that, the principal crop of the country being rice, which is grown under water until just before ripening, there is no need to protect it against the birds; this is true enough so far as it goes, but the Chinese farmers raise large crops on the higher ground of other grain besides rice, such as wheat, rye, maize etc., the young shoots of which the pheasants of all kinds are very partial to. I have shot common pheasants, golden pheasants, and Reeves' pheasants with crops stuffed with the young green shoots of these kinds of grain, so that I have at times wondered why the farmers seemed to look with indifference on the way the pheasants were helping themselves. Probably they learnt many centuries before we were civilized that they were not the losers in the long run or they would have protected themselves by the use of traps and other ingenious instruments of war against the feathered enemy.

Even Lord Lilford when writing of pheasants although he says it would be absurd to deny that grain forms their favorite food, still says that "the pheasant, where not preserved in unreasonable numbers, is a good friend to

the farmer, from the enormous number of wireworms and other noxious insects which it devours, to say nothing of its liking for the roots of various weeds."

THE WHITENESS OF ARCTIC GAME

It has been one of the puzzles of natural history, in a direction in which sportsmen are interested, to explain why nearly all Arctic animals are white—a color scarcely known elsewhere in the world except among sea-birds—or else become white in winter. There have been several explanations satisfactory to their makers: but most of them seem inadequate when we come to examine the facts of the case. The mammals and birds which are able to survive an Arctic winter are few. The polar bear, barren-grounds wolf, Arctic fox, ermine-weasel, sable and wolverine; the musk-ox, mountain goat, Dall's bighorn sheep, polar and varying hares, and lemming-mice; and the snow-bunting with a few small seed and bud-eating forest birds, complete the list.

Of these, those truly polar animals, the ice-bear, wolf, polar hare, sheep, owl and falcons, are white all the year round, as also is the goat of the Arctic mountain-tops; while the fox, weasel (whose winter coat gives us the beautiful ermine fur), caribou, varying hare, lemming-mice, ptarmigans and grey phalarope,

being most often killed, while the whitest specimens survived to transmit their tendency to offspring, more and more likely to remain white, or to turn white in winter. But the difficulty of accounting for the exceptions I have noted and a fuller knowledge of hunting habits, have weakened the general faith in this explanation. That is, many naturalists now think the whiteness of Arctic animals is due to the direct effect of coldness and dryness, and that inherited tendencies have little to do with it.

They will point, for instance, to such a curious fact as this: Those weasels which live as far south as New Jersey, will almost never turn, while those of central New England will sometimes do so, and sometimes not, or will become only partly white. A captive weasel which would surely become white in Canada would surely not do so in Virginia.

The rapidity of the transformation is another strange thing. While it is true that the change is ordinarily brought about in the weasel, hares and lemming-mice by the outgrowth of a new winter coat of white hairs, which do not replace, but thicken and partly overlie the older hairs, these latter turn white at the tips and slowly white downward. While the weather remains mild this goes on imperceptibly, but if a "cold snap" with snow, comes, the animal will become perfectly white



Mr. J. J. Holgate's Setter, "Mallwyd Ned"

turn white, or nearly so, as soon as the snow comes, and remain so until their spring molt. The sable, wolverine, musk-ox and raven alone remain in colored dress, and the snow-bunting loses the redness of its summer plumage.

Now these are curious circumstances. The mere fact of a different dress in winter from that worn in summer is not surprising, for some seasonal change is seen in almost all animals; but it is remarkable that in so large a number of otherwise unrelated and very different animals the change should uniformly be toward white.

It has seemed to everyone that the explanation must be connected with the climatic conditions. Mr. Darwin stated it succinctly in his "Descent of Man":

"No one doubts that the quadrupeds inhabiting snow-clad regions have been rendered white to protect them from their enemies, or to favor their stealing on their prey. In regions where snow never lies for long, a white coat would be injurious; consequently, species of this color are extremely rare in the hotter parts of the world. It deserves notice that many quadrupeds inhabiting moderately cold regions, although they do not assume a white winter dress, become paler during this season; and this apparently is the direct result of the conditions to which they have long been exposed."

The ptarmigan, the hare, the lemming, the snow-bunting and the phalarope, are ground-keeping animals, which are liable to attack from all the beasts and birds of prey of their neighborhood. The less conspicuous their plumage makes them in a world of white, the more of them will escape from the teeth and claws ever trying to seize them. On the other hand, in their white or greyish winter coats, the Arctic wolves and foxes, the ermine, owl and falcons, have a better chance to come unobserved within striking distance of their prey than if they were dark-colored.

The musk-oxen keep in compact bands, and defend one another, as do also the caribou, but neither is conspicuously colored. The sable retains his rich brown coat, but he hunts only in the trees of the dark forest, where color matters little one way or the other; the wolverine hunts on the ground, but he is so strong that he can get food by digging up small animals in their burrows, tearing to pieces the houses of the musk-rats, etc., and need not depend on that combination of strategy and swiftness needed by the others. As for the raven, his solid black seems to resist change, as it does in the black tail-tip of the ermine, the wing-quills of the snow-bunting and wherever else it occurs; as a consequence the raven has had to learn to subsist in winter largely on carrion, for living prey is mostly beyond his powers of capture.

Mr. Darwin and most of his followers assume that here was a case of "protective coloration," and that it had come about through the process of natural selection, by those individuals of each kind least inclined to change

in a few days. It would seem certain that this was the effect of cold.

The birds may acquire the winter white in either of two ways. The phalarope becomes grey with the autumnal molt; but the ptarmigan undergoes two moltings besides that of spring, exchanging first a grey suit for the reddish one of early summer, and then having this replaced by pure white. The snow-bunting gets its winter dress by the wearing away of the little red edges of the feathers, leaving only solid black or white to show when winter arrives.

When one considers these various methods of change, as well as the differences among the animals affected, the explanation is not so easy as at first it appears to be.—Ernest Ingersoll in Recreation.

LION HUNTING WITH THE WANDEROBO TRIBE

In British East Africa the Wanderobo people are outcasts from other tribes who have taken to the forest. They are to be met with in bands about fifty strong, and build small "manjatia," or huts, the whole tribe comprising about 200 or 300 in all, within a radius of about thirty miles. The majority have wives and own packs of dogs. Their arms consist of bows and arrows and a short, heavy sword called a "semi." The bows are about 5 ft. in height, the strings are composed of sinews out of game, while the arrows are about 3 ft. in length, terminated with a barbed tip of iron smeared with poison. They live almost entirely on meat and honey, and generally hunt singly or in pairs, the old men as a rule remaining in camp. They leave at break of day, before the children are awake, as it is reckoned bad luck if a baby cries when the hunter is leaving, and nine times out of ten they will not go out after a child has cried. About 6 p.m. they return home with the spoils of the chase, which they willingly share.

These Wanderobo folk are very wild, and will not admit any stranger into their camp. Having heard rumors about them, I determined to try and find them, being well acquainted with the part of the country in which they lived. While resting in the forest I heard one of them following a honey bird, so waited for him, and, seizing my opportunity, sprang out and captured him. He fought and bit and struggled to get away, and it took me some time to explain that I wanted to be friends with him. At last I quieted him, and persuaded him to show me where the others were encamped. When we reached the spot there was a rush for arms, and I was within an ace of having an arrow sent through me; but as I spoke their language I soon got them to crowd around me. Then I gave the women and children some colored beads, the men some iron wire for arrow heads, and to some of the old men I gave blankets. I had some fat oxen with me, for my real mission was to trade for ivory, so I killed one and gave them the meat,

which put them all at ease. I did not mention to them that I wanted to buy ivory, or they would have all cleared in the night. I told them I had come to shoot lions, and then, when they promised to show me some in the morning, we turned in. They were ready at five in the morning, and informed me that there was an old "man-eater" in the neighborhood, and that he had killed three people out of their camp. We accordingly started out to look for him. After travelling for about four miles we began to see plenty of game. I shot a couple of topi, and let some of the old men who had come with us to skin them and take the meat back for the women and children. Then they spotted some vultures in the air, and told me that that meant there were lions on a kill. Three started ahead, and we followed slowly. All at once one of the leaders beckoned me to come on. He told me to follow quietly, as there were lions ahead. He led me up to the other two men, who were crouching in the grass, and they pointed out two lions, at a distance of about fifty yards, feeding on a female waterbuck. They heard me, and sprang in front of the carcass, giving me a splendid shot. I let the first lion have both barrels of my 500 Express, and he went down. The other tried to make for the bush, but as he ran I stopped him with a bullet in the hindquarters, when he turned and came straight at us. The Wanderobo had their bows ready strung, and just as I fired they released their arrows. My shot broke a foreleg, but the lion was immediately riddled with arrows. He seemed just to draw up and then expired. I had no idea their poison was so deadly. They took off the skins, and we started back for camp. On the way I killed a fine waterbuck, and found on measurement the horns that they taped again. The natives were delighted with the meat, of which they never seemed to have enough. I saw that I had made a good impression upon them, but thought I would wait a little longer before broaching the subject of ivory. That night I was made "blood brother" with old Labber-sonie, the chief of the tribe. I was delighted with my scheme, as I knew then he would be bound to sell me all his ivory. I turned in about eleven o'clock, feeling pretty tired, but had only just closed my eyes when I heard frightful screams and shouts. My first thoughts were that the Wanderobo were about to attack me, and as I was lying down in my clothes I seized the rifle and went outside the tent. The noise was at the huts, and I proceeded thence, shouting all the time and asking what was the matter. They informed me that the "man-eater" had carried off a girl. I proposed that we should get firebrands and endeavor to find him. So the women carried flaming sticks, and we searched till about four o'clock in the morning, but with no success. I then returned and had some coffee, determined as soon as it was light to continue the search till we found the lion. As soon, therefore, as daylight appeared we picked up the trail.

The Wanderobo are the most wonderful trackers in the world. Those who have tried tracking know how difficult it is to follow a trail with the wind blowing, but these men found not the slightest trouble in stooping down and following fast. Then came a frightful sight—the leg of a girl. The beast must have been disturbed by us in the night, but from this place it was easy to follow. We came up with him lying in a clump of bushes, and when he heard us he came straight out to do battle. I told the Wanderobo they were not to shoot, as I wanted to kill him myself. He was a magnificent black-maned lion, the mane just sweeping the ground. When about sixty yards from us he sat down like a dog and looked at us. So I started to creep up to him, and when I was within forty yards he laid down for a spring, his tail beating vigorously all the time, accompanied by a short purring noise. I knew I had to fire now, or it would be all up with me, so I aimed for the head, and got him clean through the chest. He just turned over quite dead. I had no tape measure with me, but judged him to be about 11 ft. 6 in. After this there was great rejoicing amongst the Wanderobo. They called a meeting of all the men and made me a chief amongst them.—A. Jordan in Field.

EXTINCT ANTELOPES IN AMERICA

A most unexpected discovery in regard to the geographical distribution of animals is recorded by Dr. J. C. Merriam in the Geological Bulletin, vol. v., No. 22, published by the University of California. Hitherto true antelopes of an Old World type have been quite unknown, either living or extinct, on the American continent. An expedition financed by Miss A. M. Alexander, and despatched to Nevada, has, however, led to the discovery in the Pliocene, or later Tertiary, formations of that state of portions of skulls and horn-cores of antelopes which appear to be undoubtedly related to the kudus and bushbucks of modern Africa. These remains indicate two distinct types, referable, as might have been expected, to extinct genera, for one of which the name "Dingoceros alexandree" has been proposed, while the other is described as "Sphenophalos nevadensis." The spiral twist of the horn-cores seem to indicate the former existence in that state of an antelope near akin to the sable and roan antelopes of South Africa. Nor is this all, for in the Pleistocene asphalt formations near Los Angeles, California, has been discovered the leg bone of a large bird identified by L. H. Miller in the publication already cited as that of a peacock referable to the typical Indo-Malay genus "Pavo." Although the typical members of both the tragelaphine and the hippotragine groups are wholly African at the



Sportsman's Calendar

MARCH

Sports for the Month—For the angler: Trout-fishing after March 25, grilse and spring salmon fishing. For the shooter: Geese and brant, which may be shot but not sold.

March 26—Opening day of trout-fishing season.

N.B.—March is one of the best months of the year for spring salmon trolling, and for brant shooting.

present time, the former have an outlying Indian representative in the aberrant nilgai, while the genus "Oryx" is common to Africa, Syria, and Arabia. In the early Pliocene both groups were, however, represented in southern and eastern Europe, as well as in northern India, and it must now be assumed that they also ranged over a large portion of central and northeastern Asia, since it may be taken as certain that the American forms, together with the peacock, entered the New World by way of Behring Strait, which was then bridged over. Probably this migration at the same time as the elephants and mastodons, and like the latter, seem to have enjoyed but a brief existence in their new home. The discovery is, moreover, of interest from another point of view, for it serves to confirm the opinion of the late Professor Huxley that the antelopes of Africa are comparatively modern immigrants into that continent, and that their original home was Europe and Asia.

A LITTLE DINNER

(Continued from Page Eight)

have been passed through a sieve after being carefully boiled; add a squeeze of lemon juice to the mixture and two teaspoonfuls of tomato catsup and put it into a buttered soufflé mould, leaving space for the meringue. Add a pinch of salt and a little pepper to the whites of the eggs and whisk them to a very stiff froth; pile them neatly on the artichoke mixture and bake in a moderately hot oven until the white of egg is a pale amber color, and serve directly, it is taken from the oven.

Apricot Cream.—Dissolve three ounces of loaf sugar in a quarter of a pint of apricot syrup and melt one ounce of isinglass in it. Have ready three-quarters of a pint (rather less than more) of bottled apricots which have been passed through a sieve; mix them with hot syrup and pour into a basin to cool, adding a tablespoonful of brandy and more sugar than the quantity named if the fruit is unswetened. Whip half a pint of cream until it is stiff, add a little powdered sugar to it and mix it lightly, but thoroughly, with the apricot pulp (which should be cold but not set) and pour into an ornamental mould. When firm turn the cream from the mould and decorate it with alternate lines of spikes of angelica and blanched almonds, which have been colored a golden brown in the oven, and surround with little heaps of iced whipped cream flavored with vanilla.

Oyster Bouchees.—Beard and scald some oysters (using the liquor from them) and put them aside to cool. Then flour them lightly and, after dipping them into beaten egg, cover them thickly with sieved breadcrumbs mixed with an equal proportion of grated cheese and seasoned with salt and cayenne, and fry the oysters quickly in a bath of boiling fat. Serve them separately on small round croutons of fried bread, which have been spread with a thin layer of anchovy paste and made hot in the oven; the oysters should be sent to the table as soon as they are ready.

Stern Guardian (to Willie, who has been promised a severe punishment)—Ah, you have brought your friends to ask me to let you off this time, eh?

Willie—No. They have all paid me a penny to see the whacking. So you can get on with it. See?

They are telling a story about Mr. Lloyd George's little daughter, to the effect that one night recently he had to say to her, "What's this I hear? You say you won't go to bed?" "Papa," was the reply of the statesman's offspring, "if you heard anything like that I have been misquoted."—London Opinion.

All our Chocolates are fresh daily. They are pure, wholesome and delicious, made under the supervision of expert candy makers

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Our Millinery Department Bursts Into Bloom Completely Ready for Spring

Our Tea Room, a favorite place for everybody. A cup of tea is most refreshing and is daintily served in our tea room, third floor

All feminine minds are thinking about the new hat. Easter is only a few weeks away. The question of what to wear can easily be solved by a visit to this store. Our Millinery Dept. is completely ready for Spring, with all that is new, all that is beautiful, with all that is authoritative in new Spring styles



Hundreds of Charming New Hats Now Being Shown

Consisting of Parisian Models and New York Styles

It is truly a wonderful showing which is to be seen at this store. You may wander about here gathering impressions from hundreds of new Spring hats—here you will see towering yet gracefully rolled, wide picture hats, imported direct from gay Paris, each one representing unlimited skill in its designing. Most prominent feature this year are the close fitting high crowned turbans. The flower toques in the new ideas are as attractive, if not more so, than they were last season. Prices range from the trimmed ready-to-wear at \$1.50, to the more elaborately trimmed hat at \$50.00

Hundreds of New Spring Flowers

No Matter How Particular You May Be, You Can Be Suited

Our Millinery Department represents a magnificent flower garden, hundreds of bright-hued flowers, fresh and beautiful. In fact, the only difference between them and the natural flower is that one grew, while the other is made. To the woman who has in mind the making of her own hat, this store will be a veritable paradise, especially so in our Un-trimmed Hat Section. You will be surprised at the immensity of this showing. We are more than ever able to supply your needs. Prices most moderate.



Tomorrow's Bargain Opportunity in Silk at per yd., 50c

Every lady in the land loves silk, and tomorrow every lady can have silk, and have it at an exceptionally low price, as we are placing on sale a splendid assortment of Satin Merveleaux. This is a beautiful wearing material, and "will not cut." It is 20 inches wide, in greens, blues, tans, browns, greys, myrtle, cardinal, helio, emerald, slate, cream and white. Tomorrow, per yard 50c

Duchess Cloth, Reg. \$1.00, Tomorrow, for 75c

Our Dress Goods Department is noted for the many splendid savings that can be made, also the exceptional quality goods that can be had at the price. Tomorrow you will be enabled to purchase 42-inch Duchess Cloth at 25c per yard less than usual prices. This is splendid quality, indeed, soft satin finish, in colors of navy, brown, green and grey. Regular value, per yard, \$1.00. Tomorrow 75c



Every Man Wants Good Clothes

This Means Quality, Fit and Finish

But He Also Wants Them at Reasonable Prices

Our showing of New Spring Suits is well worth the time spent in looking them over. Here you get style, fit, finish and quality, clothes that will hold their shape, clothes, in fact, that have those distinctive touches which you will find hard to get elsewhere, in all when purchasing clothing at this store you are assured of reliability in every respect. This year the styles for spring are decidedly snappy and smart, without being too extreme. They consist of two, three and four button, in single and double-breasted effects. The materials consist mostly of fine serges and worsteds, while prices range from \$30.00 to \$15.00

Mennen's Talcum, 20 Cts.

The superiority of Mennen's Violet Talcum and Borated Talcum over all other makes is acknowledged by all leading medical authorities. It contains only pure materials and is the best and purest sanitary Toilet Powder on the market. It never pays to buy a cheap and nasty talcum, especially when you can get a genuine article at the price we are selling at.

Mennen's Borated Talcum—the baby's friend 20c

Mennen's Violet Talcum 20c

At our Patent Medicine Department



Tailored Suits for Easter Wear

SPENCER'S

The Place Where the Last Word in Tailored Styles and Sterling Worth of Fabric Are Shown to Their Best Advantage.

New York Styles Just Received

The skilful suit designers and men tailors who made these suits have given them a presence such as makes a woman feel at ease, confident that she looks well dressed. In every detail they have a perfection of finish which belongs to suits of far higher price.

The materials are most pleasing, the quality being the finest.

They will not only be charming for Easter, but will keep their beauty through the months to follow. The cloths are fine French serges, handsome diagonals, manish worsteds, with linings of Messalines silk serges, and beautiful satins.

The range of colors is very full—a matter so very important in Spring, showing many navy blues and greys. A majority of the styles have the simplicity to which women have become so attached also a number of novelty styles which show considerable trimming.

Interesting features of the new styles are the rolling collars, short coats, tunic and pleated skirts, the simple but very effective embroidered collars and cuffs.

Prices range from \$35.00 to \$65.00



New Draperies Shown in Our Curtain Department

No matter what drapery material your desire may be, you will find it here in endless variety. Colonial Draperies, Madras Muslins, etc., are now being shown. Our curtain and Drapery Department is situated on the third floor, where the light is brightest, and where these exquisite goods are shown at their best.

GRENADINE MUSLINS AT 25c

A most exquisite assortment of Grenadine Muslins are now being shown. These are on the third floor, and are specially attractive for short sash curtains. The many new and artistic designs are sure to captivate the most discriminating. 30 inches wide. At, per yard 25c

NEW ARTS AND CRAFTS DRAPERY

These are something entirely new. They make a specially fine material for curtains, covers, etc. In the bedroom, for instance, an attractive bed cover with pillow cover to match, gives, in addition to a pleasing appearance, an assurance of restful slumber. Prices range from 35c and 25c to 15c

100 Doz. Ladies' Gloves on Sale, Tomorrow

Usual Price \$1.00 and \$1.25 for 65c a pair

Special value, indeed, are these. This is a special purchase which was made by our buyer, who was fortunate in getting them at an exceptionally low price. They consist of two lines—one is a fine Glace Kid Glove of French make, finished with two clasps, in shades of grey, tan, brown, ox-blood, white and black. The other is a splendid quality Suede Glove, of medium weight, finished with two clasps, in colors of slate, tan, mode and black. The sizes include 5 3/4 to 7 1/2. Whether you wish gloves for immediate use or not, you will find it wise economy to purchase here tomorrow. They can be put aside until such times as they are needed. Usual price was \$1.00 and \$1.25. Tomorrow 65c

FASHIONABLY SHAPES YOUR FIGURE ROYAL WORCESTER ADJUSTO CORSET FOR STOUT WOMEN

The Adjusto Corset is universally recognized as the most

Practical Hygienic, Self-Reducing

And Effective Corset Ever Invented

The adjusting bands can be tightened or loosened instantly without removing from the figure. Stout, medium and average women wear them. If you only knew how stylish they make you appear in figure, also their extreme comfort, you would not do without them another day.

Sizes 22 to 36

Prices: \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$6.50



OL. L. NO. 335.

GIANTIC THEATRE AROUSES FUROR

MAJOR Operations of Dues, Liquidator of Religious Orders, Are Made Use of by the Opposition

MILLIONS STOLEN FROM PROPERTIES

Swindler Shown to Have Subsidized Large Number of Persons—Receipts Are Signed in Cipher

PARIS, March 12.—The scandal in connection with the liquidation of the property of religious orders has aroused political passions in France to a pitch only comparable with that which the entire country is shocked, and the moral side is overshadowed by the political side.

The Opposition is preparing to exploit the affair in the coming elections, and, strangely enough, with the backing of the adherents of ex-Premier Combes, who are intriguing to return to power. It may try to overthrow Premier Briand on Monday, when the debate on the interpellation concerning the embezzlement of Dues is resumed in the chamber of deputies. The Premier personally has come out of the fray with flying colors, as he pledged the government to probe the scandal to the bottom regardless of consequences.

It is believed that the liquidation of the church properties was taken advantage of by political speculators in preceding administrations. The developments in the affair are amazing. The authorities have not been able to trace the millions of francs which have disappeared. A woman from whom Dues confessed he had stolen \$100,000, when confronted by the man, denied that she had been robbed and said she was unable to comprehend why Dues so alleged.

M. Pellegrino, who has succeeded Dues as liquidator, has informed the public prosecutor that \$400,000 had disappeared in connection with Stanislaus College. Les Courtisanes, in connection with the Chartraise affair, promises big developments.

Sensational disclosures have followed an examination of the personal papers of Dues, which showed that he had subsidized about 150 persons in the political, journalistic and social world. Although in each case he had exacted a receipt, the signature was always in cypher. One receipt for \$2,000, endorsed by Dues, bore the fictitious name of a newspaper. Dues refused to identify the recipients of his favors or to surrender his cipher code, saying coolly, "That is my protection; you cannot have it." The examining magistrate believes that a copy of the real names exists, and still has hope of digging the code up.

Martin Gauthier, an accomplice of Dues, was arrested today admitted to having embezzled \$400,000 from Stanislaus College, but he did not remember where the money went to. The police have placed seals on the house of M. Coustot, a generalist, who is suspected of having aided Dues in pocketing huge rackets. M. Coustot, it is charged, sent the heirs to the congregations, many of whom were ignorant of the fact that they were entitled to recover anything. From these he secured a large percentage of what was due to them in consideration of his "services."

VANCOUVER LADY KILLED

Victim of Automobile Accident in Seattle While on Way to Aviation Meet

VANCOUVER, March 12.—Mrs. Walter W. Dresser, a well known society woman, whose husband is a broker, was killed today in an automobile accident on the way to an aviation meet when the machine crashed into a post. Mrs. Dresser was a Hamilton, Ont., girl, and for a time immediately after her marriage, eight years ago, lived with her husband in Dawson.

BLOWN TO ATOMS

One White Man and Four Japanese Killed by Explosion at Bowen Island Powder Works

VANCOUVER, March 12.—Four Japanese and one white man, all employees of the Western Explosives Co., were killed today in an explosion in the dynamite works at Bowen Island, eighteen miles from this city. All the bodies and the powder house in which they were working were blown to atoms.

MONTREAL, March 12.—The Wanderers and the champions and Stanley cup holders, were called upon tonight to defend the title at the Jubilee rink against the Berlin team, who are champions of the Ontario league. The game put up by the visitors was a surprise to the Montreal hockey fans, and was very favorably commented upon. The score at half time was Wanderers 5, Berlin 2, the final score being Wanderers 7, Berlin 3.