

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION

Bill Providing for the Appointment of Body Which Shall Choose Site for Institution Given First Reading

AMENDMENTS OFFERED TO GOVERNMENT BILLS

Socialists Desire to Permit Judges to Summon Factory Inspector in Civil Cases at Their Discretion

The bill providing for the establishment of an independent impartial commission to select a site for the University of British Columbia...

Whereas the University of British Columbia has been established in the Province of British Columbia...

The succeeding sections of the bill provide for the appointment of a Commission of not less than three nor more than five members...

Upon the report of the House committee on the bill to provide for medical inspections in public schools...

PRESENTS AMENDMENT

Mr. Hawthornthwaite again presented his amendment rejected the committee stage...

LOOTED SAVINGS BANK

Treasurer of Boston Institution Found to Have Been Stealing for Twenty Years

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—A shortage of \$424,442 in the accounts of John A. Hall, treasurer of the Southbridge savings bank...

Little Boy Frozen

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 7.—Caught fast in briars bordering a swamp...

TARIFF REFORM FACTORY NEARER

Joseph Chamberlain Expresses His Views as to Results of Recent Elections—Campaign Must Go on Vigorously

MR. ASQUITH IN DEPENDENT POSITION

Will Not Be Likely to Fulfill Home Rule Promise—Liberals Obligated to Make the First Move

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Joseph Chamberlain's spirited interview with Fabian...

Mr. Chamberlain admits that tariff reform is the most popular of all measures...

SEVERE WEATHER IN NEW YORK CITY AND DISTRICT

Several Deaths by Freezing Reported From Places in Country

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The coldest day of the winter in New York...

NO RENEWAL OF PRIVATE CHARTERS

Children's Protection Act, and also the Game Act...

FAIRBANKS INCIDENT

ROME, Feb. 9.—The Pope today personally considered the recent incident...

DR. MARY GREEN DEAD

SEATTLE, Feb. 9.—Dr. Mary E. Green, widely known as a physician...

LAND IN DEMAND

CALGARY, Feb. 7.—A. B. Braddick, inspector of American agencies...

AGED DIVINE PASSES AWAY

Right Rev. Canon Newton Was One of the Pioneer Missionaries in the Far Northwest Through Riel Rebellion

HE SHOT THREE

Toronto Printer Runs Amok With Revolvers and Injures Three Men Before He Is Secured

TORONTO, Feb. 7.—Three men shot in one night in the record of Alfred James Haggart...

SENTENCED FOR FORGERY

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 9.—Three years in the penitentiary was the sentence meted out to Bernard...

INTENSE COLD CHILLS VICTIMS

Several Deaths by Freezing Reported From Places in Country

ASTORIA RAMMED SCHOONER

ASTORIA, Ore., Feb. 7.—While the schooner Expansion, owned by...

SAW THE REBELLION

During the time of the Riel Rebellion, the late Canon Newton was in the North West...

DARING HOT DIP DOWN IN KANSAS

Three Daring Bandits Relieve Passengers on Train of All Their Valuables Thoroughly and Without Haste

DEATH OF LIBERAL CANDIDATE

WINNIPEG, Feb. 7.—T. P. Jones, Liberal candidate for the provincial legislature...

ELEVATOR DESTROYED

WINNIPEG, Feb. 7.—The International Grain Company elevator...

ROBBERY AT ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 7.—Bishop Richardson in a pastoral to the Anglican church...

ROBBERY INCIDENT CAUSES COMMENT

Former Vice-President Fairbanks Refused Audience With Pope Because of Addressing Local M. E. Society

WILLING TO FIGHT

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Feb. 8.—Joe Goodman, manager of Sam Langford...

SENATE VACANCY

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada...

JUDGMENT AGAINST DENTIST

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8.—R. W. Pell secured a judgment against Dr. A. A. Shaw...

THREE CHILDREN BURNED

BOGDANSKI, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Three young children of Albert Dunster were burned to death last night...

ROSTAND'S NEW PLAY

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The first performance of Edmond Rostand's "Chanticleer" was given tonight...

NEW COMPANY WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA CHARTER, TAKES OVER FORMER ASSOCIATION

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—At a meeting today of the British Columbia miners' association...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

HE SHOT THREE

Toronto Printer Runs Amok With Revolvers and Injures Three Men Before He Is Secured

SENTENCED FOR FORGERY

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 9.—Three years in the penitentiary was the sentence meted out to Bernard...

INTENSE COLD CHILLS VICTIMS

Several Deaths by Freezing Reported From Places in Country

ASTORIA RAMMED SCHOONER

ASTORIA, Ore., Feb. 7.—While the schooner Expansion, owned by...

SAW THE REBELLION

During the time of the Riel Rebellion, the late Canon Newton was in the North West...

DARING HOT DIP DOWN IN KANSAS

Three Daring Bandits Relieve Passengers on Train of All Their Valuables Thoroughly and Without Haste

DEATH OF LIBERAL CANDIDATE

WINNIPEG, Feb. 7.—T. P. Jones, Liberal candidate for the provincial legislature...

ELEVATOR DESTROYED

WINNIPEG, Feb. 7.—The International Grain Company elevator...

ROBBERY AT ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 7.—Bishop Richardson in a pastoral to the Anglican church...

ROBBERY INCIDENT CAUSES COMMENT

Former Vice-President Fairbanks Refused Audience With Pope Because of Addressing Local M. E. Society

WILLING TO FIGHT

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Feb. 8.—Joe Goodman, manager of Sam Langford...

SENATE VACANCY

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada...

JUDGMENT AGAINST DENTIST

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8.—R. W. Pell secured a judgment against Dr. A. A. Shaw...

THREE CHILDREN BURNED

BOGDANSKI, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Three young children of Albert Dunster were burned to death last night...

ROSTAND'S NEW PLAY

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The first performance of Edmond Rostand's "Chanticleer" was given tonight...

NEW COMPANY WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA CHARTER, TAKES OVER FORMER ASSOCIATION

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—At a meeting today of the British Columbia miners' association...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

ROBBERY INCIDENT CAUSES COMMENT

Former Vice-President Fairbanks Refused Audience With Pope Because of Addressing Local M. E. Society

WILLING TO FIGHT

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Feb. 8.—Joe Goodman, manager of Sam Langford...

SENATE VACANCY

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada...

JUDGMENT AGAINST DENTIST

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8.—R. W. Pell secured a judgment against Dr. A. A. Shaw...

THREE CHILDREN BURNED

BOGDANSKI, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Three young children of Albert Dunster were burned to death last night...

ROSTAND'S NEW PLAY

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The first performance of Edmond Rostand's "Chanticleer" was given tonight...

NEW COMPANY WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA CHARTER, TAKES OVER FORMER ASSOCIATION

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—At a meeting today of the British Columbia miners' association...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

ROBBERY INCIDENT CAUSES COMMENT

Former Vice-President Fairbanks Refused Audience With Pope Because of Addressing Local M. E. Society

WILLING TO FIGHT

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Feb. 8.—Joe Goodman, manager of Sam Langford...

SENATE VACANCY

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada...

JUDGMENT AGAINST DENTIST

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8.—R. W. Pell secured a judgment against Dr. A. A. Shaw...

THREE CHILDREN BURNED

BOGDANSKI, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Three young children of Albert Dunster were burned to death last night...

ROSTAND'S NEW PLAY

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The first performance of Edmond Rostand's "Chanticleer" was given tonight...

NEW COMPANY WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA CHARTER, TAKES OVER FORMER ASSOCIATION

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—At a meeting today of the British Columbia miners' association...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship subsidy bill...

FRÖHMAN UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Fröhman, the theatrical manager...

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined that the administration's ship

INCIDENT USES COMMENT

Vice-President Fair- s Refused Audience Pope Because of Ad- sing Local M. E. Society

Feb. 7.—Protestants in gen- eral warmly congratulated Vice-President Fairbanks on what his dignified attitude re- sulted in the refusal to receive him at the Vatican. An opportunity to see the Pope had been withdrawn when he declined his purpose of addressing a society of the American Episcopal church. The protestants, on the other hand, express their indignation at the nature of homage to the pope which has given rise to a caution. Each party accuses the other of having assumed an attitude. The Catholics place responsibility for the unpleasant incident on the pope's attitude. The Methodists propagandists believe that the pope's attitude is the cause of the incident.

INGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Crit- ics of the action of the Vatican for former Vice-President Fairbanks' refusal to receive him at the Vatican would not cancel his bene- fit to address the Methodist ministerial assembly at Washington today. A set of resolutions framed by the committee headed by Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which the action of the pope is described as a characteristic expression of the Roman Hierarchy, was congratulated our former vice- president on his vindication of the spirit of toleration and his sense of the dignity of free Amer- icanism in this most significant Rome," says one of the reso- lutions.

ent against recognition by the of the Vatican is made in terms. Such recognition is de- scribed as inconsistent with the spirit of Americanism, and "a sanction of the assumption of a distinct menace to reli- gion."

Cranton sent the following in Mr. Fairbanks: "Your vindication of Americanism is heartily endorsed by our people."

ORD QUITE WILLING TO FIGHT

NGELES, CAL., Feb. 8.—Joe Langford, manager for Sam Langford, is strong where when shown Jack Johnson's alleged Buffalo statement (Johnson) would at once post fight Langford after the Johnson fight in July and that back Joe Jeanette for \$2,500 Langford before that time. The first thing for Joe to do is to get \$10,000," said he. "Twenty- five after Johnson's coin has been paid I'll have \$10,000 in the pocket. The sporting editor of the American in my home city, Jeanette, let Jack kick in \$2,500 and I will post a like the Los Angeles Examiner."

Senate Vacancy

REAL, Feb. 9.—Sir Wilfrid came down from Ottawa to- day conferred with a number of the members of the senate, the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Drummond. It is generally thought that Louis Leverrier, for- merly of the M.P. for Arthabaska, will be called to fill the vacancy.

Argument Against Dentist

NGELES, Feb. 9.—R. W. Pell judgment for \$3,000 yester- day. Dr. A. A. Shaw, a dentist, brought an action against the dentist, who had three teeth had let one of them down into his lung. For two weeks according to the dentist, the real cause of his shat- tled was revealed when in a of coughing he ejected the

Three Children Burned

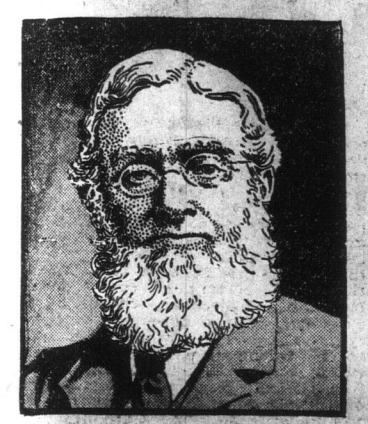
NSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Young children of Albert Duns- burn to death last night in a fire that destroyed the Dunster Lake Edwards, Mr. Dunster and Mrs. Dunster and three of her children were at first burned. Later they were found and huddled together in of their room. Efforts were made to rescue them, but the upper upon them before rescuers

London's

Feb. 9.—London's... (text partially obscured)

KIDNEY DISEASE TO RENEW FIGHT FOR YEARS

This Well Known Gentleman Strongly Recommends "Fruit-a-tives" to All Sufferers



JAMES DINGWALL, Esq.

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the almost marvelous benefit I have derived from taking 'Fruit-a-tives.' I was a lifelong sufferer from Chronic Constipation, and the only medicine I ever secured to do me any real good was 'Fruit-a-tives.' This medicine cured me when everything else failed. Also, last spring I had a severe ATTACK OF BLADDER TROUBLE WITH KIDNEY TROUBLE, and 'Fruit-a-tives' cured these complaints for me when the physician attending me had practically given me up. I am now over eighty years of age and I can strongly recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' for chronic constipation and bladder and kidney trouble. This medicine is very mild like fruit, is easy to take, but most effective in action."

(Signed) JAMES DINGWALL, Williamstown, Ont., July 27th, 1908. 50c a box, 5 for \$2.50 or trial box, 25c—at dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

TO BOLSTER UP WILDCAT SCHEMES

Government Reports Fraudulently Used by Promoters—Director Brock Calls Attention to Evil Practices

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—That the practice of misusing government reports in connection with wildcat mining schemes is an evil with which the mining industry of Canada has to contend, was the statement made by R. W. Brock, director of the geologi- cal survey, in discussing the question some time ago. Attention was drawn to the fact that certain oil companies had mis- quoted reports made by the late Dr. Dawson, former chief of the survey. It has been found, however, that misquoting extends to every branch of the industry. Brock told of several cases where the names of government officials had been used by the promoters of wildcat mining companies, while in another pro- pectus, a report he had made had been distorted and read exactly opposite to the original.

COST OF LIVING

Seven Members of U. S. Senate to Be Entrusted With an Inquiry into Its Increase

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Harmon- izing the several resolutions intro- duced in the Senate directing an investigation into the cost of living, the Republican leaders of the senate today perfected a resolution on that subject which was later presented to the Senate. It was referred to the committee on contingent expenses, which will consider the question of cost of conducting such an inquiry. The resolution bears the name of Senator Ellings as author, and contains the principal features of the McCum- ber resolution as well as some of those contained in the one introduced by Mr. Lodge. The inquiry is to be con- ducted by a select committee of seven senators, and it is planned to assemble all the information possible bearing upon the increased cost of food since 1909 and report, if possible, at the present session of Congress.

B. C. PACKERS

New Company with British Columbia Charter Takes Over Former Association

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—At a meeting here today of the British Colum- bians packers' association, the sale of the company which had a New Jersey charter to a new company under the same name with a British Columbia charter, was put through without opposition. The change, it is stated, will improve the financial position of the company.

Australia Renews Mail Contract

MELBOURNE, Feb. 8.—The com- monwealth government has renewed the contract for the Vancouver mail service for one year from July 31.

Frohman Under Arrest

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Froh- man, the theatrical manager, who was indicted on January 31st, 1907, for con- spiracy, in that he with other theatrical managers had formed a trust, today surrendered himself to the district at- torney. Later he was arraigned before Justice Gott and was held for trial in \$1,000 bail which was furnished.

Ship Subsidy Differences

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Determined to defeat the administration's ship subsidy bill, recently reported to the House, the minority members of the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries held a meeting today and decided upon a substitute for the Humphrey measure. The minority bill will receive the united support of the Democrats.

Parties in Britain Preparing to Resume the Armor Which They Recently Dothed—The Question of War Funds

TARIFF REFORM TO GET ACTIVE AID

Liberals Meanwhile at Odds on Matter of First Step to Be Taken: "Veto First or Budget First?"

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Premier Asquith returned to London today to find his most active followers in acute con- flict over the question: "Veto first or budget first?" Lloyd George's first public word on re-opening the tariff question was "Trust your leaders; they know best," but the Daily News, which is one of the powerful London newspapers, says the powerful Radical newspaper combination, still insists that Mr. Asquith has not actually received the King's guarantee for the overthrow of the tariff reformers must quickly get it. Meanwhile preparations are being made for another general election. De- spite the absence of definite funds the Unionists have begun to key up their defective organization in York- shire and Lancashire. A wealthy Transvaaler has come forward to help convert Scotland by tariff reform or- ganization. The Radical organ is also beginning to seek for funds through the newly organized Glad- stone League and the Free Trade Union. They are attempting to stimulate subscriptions through the story that the tariff reformers have already spent twenty millions sterling and are now prepared to spend another twenty mil- lions.

Factory for Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Feb. 8.—The Imperial Steel and Wire Company, which J. A. Currie, M. P. for North Shmoos, Ont., is interested, will build a factory here this year to employ 500 hands.

Peterboro Printers Strike

PETERBORO, Ont., Feb. 8.—Peter- boro people just who are undergoing the unique experience of going with- out their local papers. The mechanical printers here have already spent twenty millions sterling and are now prepared to spend another twenty mil- lions.

Propose Search of South Pole

U. S. National Geographic Society and Peary Arctic Club Plan to Fit Out Expedition to Go This Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The direc- tors of the National Geographic Society today accepted the invitation to join with the Peary Arctic club in starting an expedition to search for the south pole provided sufficient funds can be raised. The campaign for funds will be undertaken at once. Commander Peary, who is in New York, was notified immediately of the account of the board of managers. Capt. Bartlett, who was in command of the Roosevelt, which Peary used on his successful trip to the north pole, will probably have charge of the expedition into the Antarctic regions. With the exception of Commander Peary, the members of the expedition will be those who returned from the north last year. After the meeting this afternoon the board of managers adopted this resolu- tion: "The National Geographic society believes that the discovery of the south pole is of the greatest importance to science that tidal, magnet and meteorological observations shall be obtained during the expedition under the leadership of the Peary Arctic club and during the other side of the similar observations on miles distant, and at the same time that this recently discovered land shall be explored."

Lord Kitchener for India

LONDON, Feb. 8.—It is reported that Lord Minto, who will retire as Viceroy of India before the end of the year, will be succeeded by Field Marshal Lord Kitchener.

Pay \$226 for a Life

LOGANSPOUT, Ind., Feb. 7.—Anti- toxins has saved the life of little Fawn Florence, daughter of C. W. Florence, of No. 716 Washburn avenue, who was almost dead from diphtheria before a physician was called, and the child's recovery has shattered the theory held by many prominent physicians that too much of the antitoxin could be ad- ministered. A total of 150,000 serum units was injected into the child. Usually 5,000 to 10,000 units are con- sidered a big dose, but as high as 22,000 units were given this little pat- ient at one time. The giving of 150,000 units is considered remarkable by local doctors, and they declare that there are few cases on record where this amount has been successfully adminis- tered. Antitoxin is expensive, but the law provides that where a family is unable to pay for the medicine the cost is to be borne by the city. The saving of the child's life will cost the taxpayer \$226.50.

Candy Men in Council

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 8.—Manufac- turers of confectionery from Montreal, Toronto, London, Ont., Halifax, St. Stephen, N. B., and Pictou, N. S., met in session here today. The meeting, it is said, is to discuss business mat- ters, including prices, and there is some idea that the invasion of the west by goods of the maritime prov- ince candy men will be a matter for discussion.

Will Claim Estate

MERIDEN, Conn., Feb. 8.—Joseph Baudreau, an insurance man, today announced the completion of his plans to bring suit in Montreal in behalf of four claimants to recover a portion of the estate of the late Bishop Jacques Dany Vincent, an insurance representa- tive, whose father, Fabien Baudreau, and three other members of the family, who are advanced in years, they claim rights in the estate of a sister of Bishop Vincent. The estate is said to have included the site of St. Martin's Bridge, the site of the post office and of St. Lawrence church and other buildings, besides \$100,000 in the bank.

HIS LIFE MYSTERIOUS

Resident of Springfield, Mass., Dies Suddenly After Somewhat Strange Career

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 8.—With the sudden death of George B. Nelson in this city today there came to an end the interesting career of a person whose antecedents, as well as his prosperity during a twenty- year residence in Springfield, were shrouded in mystery. His only relatives to share his wealth, he leaves an estate roughly valued at \$800,000. More than twenty years ago Nelson made his first appearance in Spring- field. He came from some place in the west, and his mission was to deliver to William Bliss, former presi- dent of the Boston & Albany rail- road, two horses. Nelson was pleased with Springfield, and spent the rest of his life in this city, gradually net- ting an amassed considerable property, and a few years ago, when Mrs. Em- ma G. Winter died, he was named Nelson as her sole legatee to an estate valued at \$500,000. Relatives of Mrs. Winter contested the will, but after a bitter fight in the courts, Nelson won. He built the Nelson hotel and the Nelson theatre. He had a room for himself at the hotel and it was there that he died today, follow- ing an illness of several days.

NOTABLE SPEECH OF D. C. MEMBER

Mr. Burrell's Eloquent Pleading for Active Part of Canada in Imperial Defence—"One King, One Fleet, One Flag"

SEVERE REBUKE FOR SIR WILFRID

Naval Proposals of Government Entirely Inadequate to Meet the Situation—Attitudes of Parties Contrasted

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

NOTABLE SPEECH OF D. C. MEMBER

Mr. Burrell's Eloquent Pleading for Active Part of Canada in Imperial Defence—"One King, One Fleet, One Flag"

SEVERE REBUKE FOR SIR WILFRID

Naval Proposals of Government Entirely Inadequate to Meet the Situation—Attitudes of Parties Contrasted

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr. Borden.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House was the eloquent pleading of Mr. Burrell, the member for Yale-Cariboo, "What do we want, people of Canada want," he declared, "is one king, one fleet, one flag." Mr. Burrell strongly supported the "two Dreadnoughts at once" policy of Mr.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Liability, 47 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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

A USEFUL BULLETIN.

The Natural History Society has issued a Bulletin entitled "Our Timber Wealth and Its Conservation," which was a paper read before the Society on January 10th by Mr. W. J. Sutton, F. R. G. We are informed that the provincial government has accepted this paper, and will issue it as one of its Bulletins. The thanks of the public are due to the Natural History Society for securing the preparation of this valuable contribution from such a competent authority as Mr. Sutton.

From the Bulletin we cull a few facts. Mr. Sutton tells us that a maximum Douglas fir tree would be 15 feet in diameter and 200 feet high, and the biggest log which, to his knowledge, was ever converted into timber in this province, was cut at the Chemainus Mill, and was slightly over 12 feet in diameter. The ordinary size of a well-grown Douglas fir is between 4 and 5 feet in diameter, and about 180 feet in height, with a straight clear trunk for at least 100 feet. It is a rapid grower for the first 100 years and reaches maturity in about 600 years. A 3-foot tree is about 150 years old; a 5-foot tree from 200 to 250 years old. In some cases an acre of land will yield 300,000 feet of merchantable Douglas fir lumber, but that of the acre would be about the average of the fairly well timbered areas of Douglas fir.

The red cedar sometimes attains 20 feet in diameter, but in such cases, and indeed in all cases of exceptionally large cedars, they are rotten at the heart. The best red cedars average from 4 to 5 feet in diameter, and attain a height of 120 feet. Mr. Sutton thinks the largest cedars must be at least 1,000 years old. A 3-foot tree is about 200 years old.

Mr. Sutton speaks of the Menzies spruce as attaining a diameter of 15 feet and a height of 250 feet, but the average size is from 4 to 6 feet in diameter, with 100 feet of clear timber without branches. The largest trees are about 700 years old; a 4-foot tree would be about 300 years old. The hemlock is a slow grower. It is rarely larger than 4 feet in diameter, and a tree of that size would be about 700 years old; one 2 feet in diameter would have an age of about 300 years. The Engelmann spruce grows in the interior. It sometimes attains a diameter of 4 feet and a height of 120 feet. It grows slowly, and a 2-foot tree may be 300 years old. Indeed in an exposed situation of 6-inch tree may be 200 years old. The Western Yellow Pine sometimes attains a diameter of 6 feet, but is usually about 3 feet. It sometimes lives to the age of 500 years. The Black Pine grows to a diameter of 2 feet and a height of 60 feet and reaches its maturity in 200 years. The Larch reaches a diameter of 2 feet in about 250 years. The white fir sometimes reaches a diameter of 5 feet, but it requires 300 years to do so. A 5-foot tree would be about 200 years old; an aspen reaches maturity in 50 years, when it is about 1 foot in diameter. The Western White Pine will attain a diameter of 3 feet in 200 years. The yellow cedar sometimes grows to a diameter of 6 feet, and a height of 80 feet, but it requires 1,000 years to do so; it is a sub-Arctic tree, and is found on Vancouver Island only at high elevations, its habitat becoming lower as we go north. The Maple attains a diameter of 5 feet, and a height of 120 feet. It grows rapidly, and a 2-foot tree would be about 100 years old. The Alder is a rapid grower, and will reach a diameter of 3 inches in 25 years. The Garry Oak, which is that growing in the vicinity of Victoria, probably attains an age of 500 years before it begins to decay.

Mr. Sutton estimates the merchantable timber in British Columbia at something under 400,000,000,000 feet. The facts set out in this valuable Bulletin may well give rise to very serious thought. It is true that there is a stand of timber in the province equal at the present rate of consumption to the demands of the next 500 years without allowing for growth; but we know that the rate of consumption will increase very rapidly, and that it will double in a very few years, and that will cut the time limit in half. It is a startling thing to know that our vast and almost untouched forests are within measurable distance of exhaustion, but such is the case, and Mr. Sutton shows us what a great length of time is necessary for the reproduction of the trees now being cut with lavish hands, which do very little for the preservation of the younger growth. It is certainly none too soon to consider forest conservation and restoration in British Columbia. With new transcontinental railways penetrating this province, with the Prairie trails filling up with people, and the certainty that the United States market cannot long be closed to the product of our forests, this virgin land has at the very outset a forestry problem of vast magnitude to deal with.

EVADING THE ISSUE.

A newspaper, which is afflicted with Bowerophobia, finds itself compelled to abandon its untenable position in regard to the proposed juvenile courts and take another, which is equally indefensible. Its original proposition was that Mr. Bower was casting upon the municipalities, in requiring them to provide for the maintenance of such courts, an obligation that ought to rest upon the province as a whole. We pointed out that there was no difference between this and the maintenance of police courts and municipal police organizations. To this the answer is made that the cases are not similar, because, in the case of the police departments, as soon as the police courts dispose of offenders the jurisdiction of the province begins. This is exactly what will happen under the proposed juvenile courts. As soon as the municipal organizations have disposed of the cases before them, the jurisdiction of the province will begin, and if it becomes necessary to commit a youth to an industrial school, he will be sent to a school maintained by the province. Our contemporary says it has been claimed that municipalities should maintain juvenile reformatories and industrial schools. We do not know who made any such claim. The first we ever heard of such a thing was when we read it in the columns of our contemporary.

The untenable position taken by our contemporary consists not only in its complete misunderstanding of what is proposed, but also in the fact that it thinks, because under the British North America Act the legislation in regard to juvenile offenders is within the jurisdiction of the local legislature, the enforcement of the law may not properly be delegated to the municipalities. We suppose this is the result of sheer ignorance of the elementary principles of constitutional law. Under the B. N. A. Act the licensing power is vested in the provincial legislatures, but no one has ever suggested that this might not be properly delegated to the municipalities. Under the same fundamental statute the control of all matters of a local or private nature is vested in the local legislatures, yet the legislatures have delegated the management of the majority of these things to the municipalities. Mr. Bower has given a great deal of painstaking attention to a very important question, and, in addressing the House upon it, did so in a speech that attracted much favorable comment. The Liberal members of the House deeply appreciated the thoughtful character of his remarks, which were delivered with a simplicity worthy of the subject, and they did not hesitate to say so. This is gall and wormwood to the newspaper referred to, which hates the Attorney-General with an enduring but senseless hatred. In its anxiety to attack him, it succeeded only in making an exhibition of its own complete failure to appreciate the rudimentary elements of the organic law of Canada.

GOOD WORK.

The New York Herald is publishing a series of articles on Canada from the pen of a special correspondent, who is touring the country and seeing it for himself. The most recent article of the series appeared in the Sunday edition of that paper, which appeared on the 30th ult., and was devoted to winter construction on the Grand Trunk Pacific. Articles of this kind are very useful. What Canada needs at the present time is to be made known, not merely to persons contemplating settlement or investment in the country, but to the great body of the people. There are millions of people in the United States to whom Canada is as yet not very much more than a name. They have never had any reason to have their attention called directly to the Dominion, and although they may have, in a general way, an idea that north of their own country there is a great region as yet only at the beginning of its development, their knowledge does not go far enough to enable them to grasp what Canada actually is. All Canadians know that there is such a country as Brazil and that it is a vast region of great resources, but they do not think as much about it as they do about the possibility of the planet Mars being the home of a civilized people, and there must be a very large element in the United States, whose ideas of Canada are quite as vague as are the ideas of Canadians about the great South American republic. Recently the magazines have done much to make the real nature of the Dominion better known; but it is after all to the newspapers that the people of the United States, like the people of every other country, look for information. When the magazines handle a topic, the average reader looks upon what is said as "literature," and not to be taken too seriously; when a newspaper does so, the reader looks upon it as "news" and it becomes a part of what the lawyers call the "res gestae."

The New York Herald reaches a class

of people, whom it is highly desirable to inform in regard to everything pertaining to Canada, and its reputation for reliability is of the highest. The intelligent interest which its management is showing in the Dominion cannot but be highly appreciated by all who are able to keep track of what it is doing in this way.

THE LAKE REGION OF B. C.

Lying east of the Coast Range and west of the 124th Meridian is what may be called the Lake Region of British Columbia. It is triangular in shape, having its apex at the southern end of Lake Chilco, which is a few miles south of the 51st Parallel, and the 56th Parallel for its base. The above mentioned Meridian forms one side and a line drawn from the head of Lake Chilco to the intersection of the 127th Meridian with the 56th Parallel the other side. The extent of the water area within this district shows on the very face of things that it is a region that does not require artificial irrigation. The area of the triangle is about 25,000 square miles, that is to say, it is considerably larger than Nova Scotia and substantially as large as New Brunswick. For further comparison it may be mentioned that the area of Scotland is a little over 30,000 square miles, that of Ireland a little over 31,000, and that of the New England States a little over 22,000. The altitude of the Lake Region varies, but the greater part of it is under the 3,000-foot level, which Dr. G. M. Dawson fixed as the probable maximum altitude for successful agriculture, although he cited some instances, where farming had proved successful at a higher altitude. No one can give the number of the lakes within this area, because they are not yet all laid down on the map, but as far as is known the principal are Chilco, Tadiyocoh, Talia, Ettauik, Tatchuck, Ootsa, Cheslatta, Francois, Fraser, Babine, Stuart, Tremblair, Tzocla, Marston and Germansen. There are many others shown on the maps smaller than these, and yet others that have not yet been laid down. There is no means of estimating the approximate area contained in these bodies of water. Chilco is about 50 miles long, Babine more than 50. The area of the Ootsa chain of lakes about 70. As a rule none of the lakes are wide, Chilco and Stuart, which are eight miles across in their widest parts, being the broadest.

This region is going to play a very important part in the development of British Columbia. At present it is almost without facilities of communication. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will cross the triangle about the centre of its area. It will afford access to a part of it, and by the construction of short branch lines, tapping some of the lakes on the steamer trail, it will secure additional access, but a very large part of it, especially the southern part, will require considerable railway construction before it can be said to be accessible in the modern sense of the term. Generally speaking the whole region is unsettled, although during the last year or two a number of settlers have gone into the land adjacent to the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific. They have not as yet had much opportunity to test its agricultural capabilities, and the number of what can be done in this way remains to be seen. It is to what has been accomplished at the posts of the Hudson Bay company and the Indian Reserves. These posts afford a fair test of its future possibilities, for the reason that the cleared and cultivated tracts being very small, they have not had any effect upon the climate, but such as they are, the tests are highly satisfactory, and show that other parts of the continent will be repaid here, and with cultivation the soil will become warmer and late and early frosts will cease.

We look upon this as one of the most interesting parts of the province, for not only is it fit for agriculture and stock raising, but it seems to be very generally mineralized, coal, copper, silver-lead and gold being found. As yet it has been only very imperfectly prospected except in some localities. The Lake Region of British Columbia must soon receive greater attention than has yet been accorded to it. Indeed, which it has been spoken of as a whole, we are told that around Kamloops the cattle range is giving place to the fruit farm, and the cause is being placed by the well-bred horse, which will find a market anywhere. This is a good sign. A cattle range is a case of a maximum of land being put to a minimum of use. A fruit farm is a minimum of land being put to a maximum of use. Cattle ranges means sparse population. Fruit-farming means thickly populated communities. The business centre of a cattle-raising country can never be much more than a village. The business centre of a fruit-growing region may easily be a city. We congratulate Kamloops upon the splendid future that is opening before it.

TOILET ARTICLES After A 'Shampoo' The Hot Comb CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST 1228 Government Street Near Yates Street

Weiler Bros 'One Price' Store 'Better Value' Store NEW WILTON SQUARES That'll Please You in Both Style and Price—Don't Miss These Latest Arrivals THE new carpets for the Spring trade have been "piling" in during the last week or so. Chief among these latest arrivals are the squares, and the outstanding feature of the squares is the handsome showing of Wiltons. We know there is no other such showing of Wilton Squares in the Province, and we doubt if in Canada there is a better assortment than you have offered you right here. We are positive there is nothing better in quality—for it isn't made anywhere. The very latest of these Wilton Squares to arrive is a shipment of medium-priced squares of splendid quality, the sizes and prices of which we list below. These are very attractive in appearance. Oriental designs predominate, but some very attractive squares in the new art designs are shown, and also some very pretty floral effects in two-tone greens. Pleased to show you these at any time.

Smyrna and Wilton Rugs Just Received Some Fringe, Some Plain—Suitable for Hearth, Hall or Bedroom A great assortment of Smyrna and Wilton Rugs have just come to hand—hundreds of them, in many sizes and a wealth of pretty patterns. We have an unexcelled collection now, offering you a broad choice in pattern, color and size. Some are fringed, some plain. Specially desirable for hearth, hall or bedroom. Drop in and see some of these.

Fleecy, Warm Flannelette Sheets Today A BIG "run" on Flannelette Sheets—or Blankets—cleaned out our entire stock in quick order, and we have, during the past week, been compelled to disappoint some of our customers. We are glad to announce the arrival today of a big shipment of splendid flannelette sheets fresh from one of the largest British makers. If you have been waiting for these come in at once. If you don't know what splendid winter-bedding helps these are, come in and let us show you fleecy, warm sheets that'll cause you to wonder why you have so long shivered between white cotton. Several sizes, and they'll be priced for you this morning.

Wouldn't You Like a New Dining Table? You'll Like the Range We Show If you have a dining-room that you think would look the better for the addition of a stylish extension dining table, you would do well to come in and inspect the showing of moderately priced tables we show on our fourth floor. You'll be surprised what a small outlay of cash will purchase these—you'll get an abundance of style with Weiler quality behind it. We show a great selection of Extension Dining Tables in several woods and finishes, and in round and square styles—pedestal and regular. Every table is well built and well finished, and would do credit to any home. Come in and let us show you one suitable for YOUR dining-room. Priced from \$7.50

See 5 Dining Room Suites Specially Displayed We have a special display of dining-room furniture on our third floor—five suites grouped there for your easy and convenient inspection. While this grouping doesn't do justice to the splendid pieces shown, it will give you a fair idea of the possibilities of these suites when properly installed in a home, with furnishings to harmonize. We show two suites in mahogany, two in Mission oak and one in "dull" golden oak. There is smartness and newness in every piece, and they are worthy of inspection by every homekeeper. Drop in some of these days.

A Card Table Is Always a Useful Item In the Home—Especially if It Is a "Burrowes" Featherweight, The Card Table That Is Fit for Any Company Haven't you ever wished for a small table you could use for "cards"—a table that you could store away after the game? Most homes could find use for one of these splendid "Burrowes" featherweight, folding card tables. These tables are built in a strong, substantial way and are finished in best manner. They are "fit" for any home and any company. When not in use they fold very compactly and can be stored in very small space. This folding operation—either opening or closing—is simply and easily done. Each table is packed in a separate carton. Tops covered with green baize—some with imitation leather. Priced at from, each \$4.50

TIME NOW TO THINK OF SPRING CLEANING AND THE ALTERATIONS—LET US DISCUSS THE MATTER WITH YOU The West's Greatest Furniture House WEILER'S

SCHOOL ACT AMENDMENT House in Committee Upon Various Government Bills Medical Inspection in Schools LABOR DELEGATIONS REPRESENTED ON FLOOR Proposal to Prevent Inspection Being Summoned in Civil Action Criticised—Third Class Certificates The presence upon the floor of the House Monday of a large number of representatives of organized labor, who possibly inspired a more than casual debating of matters directly and especially touching the interests of workers, which very conveniently presented themselves in connection with the consideration of the amendments to the Factories Act, under which the Government Inspector is to be removed from availability as an expert witness in civil actions. Mr. Hawthornthwaite, in particular, energetically opposed the suggested exemption, and incidentally left the way open for the Attorney General to effectively answer him with several surprising observations, which were exactly welcome to the Socialist leader. He was in the debating of the contents of the Factories Act, under which the bill that the first session of the House in the week gained its principal interest, routine prevailing otherwise. At the committee stage upon the bill providing for Medical Inspections of the Public Schools, the father of the bill (Hon. Dr. Young) met very courteously the point that had been taken by the Socialist leader, and the advisability of any save qualified medical practitioners being in any event permitted to conduct inspections of pupils in respect to health or physical condition. As the minister had already explained at an earlier stage, it was the intention of the section providing for inspections by any others than medical men was designed solely to cover such inspections as might be made by sanitary officers, etc., with a view to the improvement of sanitary conditions and this was made more obvious by the bill was finally reported to the House, complete with minor amendments. During the half hour which the House spent in committee on the School Act amendment, the progress report being afterwards submitted, numerous amendments were presented and suggested, and ultimately reserved for the House. Mr. Hawthornthwaite struck out the term "superior schools" holding that it smacked of patronism; while Hon. Dr. Young defended the term employed. He had originally contemplated calling these special schools "high schools," but found that a more distinctive name was required. As the municipalities grew these schools would naturally develop into high schools. The matter was finally left in abeyance. Mr. Hawthornthwaite's amendments were certain as to whether the provision to establish school libraries was sufficient by explicit, while elicited an explanation from the minister as to the scope and purpose of such libraries as adjuncts of the schools, this section also eventually "standing over." Extending Life of Certificate. The principal debate arose, however, upon the proposal of the government to make third class certificates available for life upon the holder's qualifying themselves for pedagogic success by attendance at the Normal for thirteen months in all. It was contended by the Opposition members that the action contemplated was a premature one, teachers contemplating themselves with the lower grade certificate, as a result of which the rural schools would suffer, while the minister made it clear that the requirement of four months' preliminary Normal school training and nine months subsequently, would rather induce prospective teachers to go in for the higher grade certificate, meaning better positions and consequently higher salaries. On the other hand, at the educational standard of the present grade teachers, so that all advantage lay with the innovation. Mr. Jardine favored the making valid for life of any third class certificate upon which the holder had taught for ten years, with the proviso that an experienced teacher to take the Normal course. It was explained in reply that the establishment of third class life certificates would work out disadvantageously to teachers holding second or first class certificates, and who had gone to much trouble to secure such standard. This was contended by Hon. Dr. Young, who explained how the cases could not be brought into competition as suggested. To Overcome Difficulties. Premier McBride said that the government would certainly welcome an amendment making it possible to secure for the rural schools the special advantages as to teaching efficiency enjoyed by the city schools. It was to overcome difficulties innumerable in securing better teachers for the rural schools that this portion of the bill was designed, while noting in the

The Better Value Store

ON

Style and Latest

ing" in during the last the squares, and the wing of Wiltons.

Squares in the Provtment than you have ng better in quality—

is a shipment of medicies of which we list ental designs predom designs are shown, and

..... \$40.00
..... \$52.50
and \$60.00
..... \$67.50

ceived
om
n many sizes and a pattern, color and size. ne of these.

Each \$10.00
Each \$12.00
Each \$14.00
Each \$18.00

oday
and we have, dur- nounce the arrival edding helps these so long shivered

isplayed
re for your easy and give you a fair idea c. hartness and newness ays.

em
at,

..... \$4.50

RATIONS—

..... \$4.50

SCHOOL ACT AMENDMENTS

House in Committee Upon Various Government Bills—Medical Inspection in the Schools

LABOR DELEGATIONS REPRESENTED ON FLOOR

Proposal to Prevent Inspector Being Summoned in Civil Action Criticised—Third Class Certificates

The presence upon the floor of the House Monday of a large deputation representative of organized labor, very possibly inspired a more than casual debating of matters directly and especially touching the interests of the workers, which very conveniently presented themselves in connection with the consideration in committee of the amendments to the Factories Act, under which the Government Inspector is to be removed hereafter from availability as an expert witness in civil actions. Mr. Hawthorthwaite, more particularly, energetically opposed the suggested exemption, and incidentally left the way open for the Attorney-General to effectually answer him, with several surprises that were not exactly welcome to the Socialist leader. It was in the debating of the contents of the Factories Act amendment bill that the first session of the House in the week gained its principal interest, routine prevailing otherwise.

As the committee stage upon the bill providing for Medical Inspections in the Public Schools, the father of the bill (Hon. Dr. Young) met very courteously the point raised by the members of the Nanaimo member as to the inadvisability of any qualified medical practitioners being in any event permitted to conduct inspections of the pupils in respect to health or physical condition. As the minister had already explained at an earlier stage, the intention of the section providing for inspections by any others than medical men was designed solely to cover such inspections as might be made by sanitary officers, etc., with a view to the improvement of sanitary conditions, and this was made more plain before the bill was finally reported to the House, complete with minor amendments.

During the half hour which the House spent in committee on the School Act amendment bill (a progress report being afterwards submitted) numerous amendments were presented or suggested—and ultimately reserved. Mr. Hawthorthwaite was desirous of striking out the term "superior schools," holding that it smacked of patricianism; while Hon. Dr. Young defended the term employed. He had originally contemplated calling these special schools sub-high schools, but found that a more distinctive name was required. As the municipalities grew these schools would naturally develop into high schools. The matter was finally left in abeyance. Mr. Hawthorthwaite was also not quite certain as to whether the provision to establish school libraries was sufficient; while the minister, in an explanatory speech, held that the provision was sufficient, and that the purpose of such libraries as adjuncts of the schools, this section also eventually "standing over."

Extending Life of Certificate.

The principal debate arose, however, upon the proposal of the government to make third class teachers' certificates available for life upon the Board. Those qualifying themselves for pedagogic success at attendance at the Normal for thirteen months in all. It was contended by the Opposition members that the action contemplated placed a premium on the all-out contention themselves with the lowest grade certificate, as a result of which the rural schools might suffer, while the minister made it clear that the requirement of four months' preliminary Normal schooling, and nine months subsequently, would rather induce prospective teachers to go in for the higher grade certificates, meaning better positions and consequently higher salaries. On the other hand, at the worst it meant an improvement of the educational standard of the lower grade teachers, so that all advantage lay with the innovation.

Mr. Jardine favored the making valid for life of any third class certificate upon which the holder had taught for ten years, without requiring such an experienced teacher to enter the normal school course. It was explained by the member for Esquimalt that the non-existent, no third class certificate was supposed to qualify for more than a year, although it might for reason be extended to three years, after which the holder was obliged to qualify as a second-class certificate teacher. In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Hawthorthwaite as to whether or not academic qualification would entitle a teacher to a certificate independent of the normal course, the minister replied negatively, giving as his reason that University education might not especially qualify the fortunate possessor for success in the teaching profession. The object of this legislation was primarily and altogether to improve the standard of the teaching profession, which it was aimed to make as attractive as possible, while commanding skill and special competency.

While grudgingly admitting that the intentions of the minister might be admirable, Mr. Hawthorthwaite maintained that the establishment of third-class life certificates would work out disadvantageously to teachers holding second or first class certificates, and who had gone to much trouble to secure such standard. This was contradicted by Hon. Dr. Young, not only valuing how the classes could not be brought into competition as suggested.

Premier McBride said that the government would certainly welcome any amendment making it possible to secure for the rural schools the special advantages as to teaching efficiency secured by the city schools. It was to overcome difficulties in the rural schools by securing better teachers for the rural schools that this portion of the bill was designed, while nothing in this

bill was antagonistic to the principles as to certificates prevailing in the past. The idea was that a prospective teacher should first, after four months' Normal training, receive a preliminary certificate entitling him to teach for one year, after which nine months' additional Normal training was demanded when if the faculty of the Normal was satisfied as to the candidate's ability as a teacher, the life certificate would issue.

The committee eventually rose with a progress report. In committee on the Factory Act amendment bill, with Mr. Shaw as chairman, Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved in amendment to place within the discretion of judges the calling of the inspector a witness. This amendment was not what he himself desired, he admitted, as he was wholly and unqualifiedly opposed to the bill. No other public official was thus exempt from his duties of citizenship. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, as all members were aware, damages recoverable from an employing company in the event of an accident occurring in consequence of defective machinery or through other similar cause, were limited to \$1,500. As a result, many actions had been brought at Vancouver under common law, and much heavier damages secured. In such actions he could well see how the inspector should be the most valuable witness; it was only through the testimony of such an official that breach of the common law could be established. He felt confident that the present legislation was not desired by any labor body, but more probably by the manufacturers' association. His suggestion was that the trial judge should be allowed discretion in saying whether or not the evidence of the inspector was to be regarded as essential to the issue.

LABOR SATISFIED

The attorney-general was especially vigorous in reply. He pointed out how when this amending bill had first been brought forward the member for Nanaimo had aneringly suggested that the factory inspector had most probably been a political appointee out of his (the attorney-general's) party. He had explained that the choice had been made upon the recommendation of the Trades and Labor Council, which had seemingly been very well satisfied with the results. A number of prominent labor men, some of the most representative members of that body, had only that very morning especially congratulated the government upon having been the first to introduce the Factory Act, through Mr. McPhillips, while he had been personally congratulated upon the excellent choice made in the selection of the inspector and upon the way in which the act was working out in operation. As far as the representatives of labor were concerned, it was apparent that they were perfectly satisfied with the working of the act and in accord with the present amendment. The member for Nanaimo, however, seemed to be quite out of touch with the true labor interests. That member had suggested that the amendment before the committee had evidently emanated from the capitalist class of whom he was so prone to create. On the contrary it had been brought in at the direct and personal request of the inspector himself, approved on recommendation of the Trades and Labor Council, who found that his time was being wasted and his necessary official duties handicapped by the growing practice of calling him as an expert witness in civil suits, which was far from contemplated in the legislation dealing with the inspection of factories and the creation of the inspector. Nor was the member for Nanaimo any closer to the truth when he objected to the interests of the workers being prejudiced by withdrawing the inspector from eligibility as a witness; as a general rule it was the employing interest that found it wisdom to call the inspector, and his evidence was more apt to tell against the workers than otherwise. Taking the advice of the gentlemen actually representing the trades and labor organizations, it was found that they favored this amendment. In many cases where the suggestion of the inspector, guards had been put on machinery, workmen subsequently removed them for greater convenience in operating; this fact told strongly against them in suits to recover damages. The inspector went into the box when called, and of course told the truth; as a result workmen often lost their cases and left grievously aggrieved. The duty of the inspector was not to act as an expert witness for the benefit of civil litigants, but to find out defects in factory economy and report to the department of justice so that every precaution might be insisted upon for the safety of the lives of the workers. To promote his effectiveness along these lines it was desirable that he should be immune from service as an expert witness in such civil actions as were constantly arising.

As to the evidence of the inspector very frequently telling against the workmen pressing for damages, Mr. Hawthorthwaite said that he and his party only wanted the full production of the truth. If the inspector was not sufficient backbone to go into court and give true evidence he was unfit for his position, and should be dismissed therefrom. He still contended that the whole purpose of the bill was to prevent the workman bringing his case for damages under common law proceedings.

"But," said Hon. Mr. Bowers, "the Factories Act is not essential to the prosecution of an action for damages at common law. We had such actions before this act was passed, and probably as many of them and resulting in as heavy damages being awarded as since this act has been passed."

Father of Act

Being especially requested by the member for Nanaimo to express his views, Mr. McPhillips, the father of the Factories Act itself, said that as principle of the bill had been disposed of by the House in passing the second reading, he could not, of course, French upon this in discussing the amendment offered by Mr. Hawthorthwaite. He held that the principle aimed at in the bill, and any hesitation might have had in regard to the measure, was not essential to the Factories Act itself, and that as principle of the bill had been disposed of by the House in passing the second reading, he could not, of course, French upon this in discussing the amendment offered by Mr. Hawthorthwaite. He held that the principle aimed at in the bill, and any hesitation might have had in regard to the measure, was not essential to the Factories Act itself, and that as principle of the bill had been disposed of by the House in passing the second reading, he could not, of course, French upon this in discussing the amendment offered by Mr. Hawthorthwaite.

Rules for Bisley

New Regulation in Regard to Service Rifles Proposed for This Year's Meeting

LONDON, Feb. 7.—It was announced at a meeting of the National Rifle Association, that at this year's meeting at Bisley, from July 4 to 15, a team from Australia will be present, also a contingent from the Malay states and one representing the Singapore Rifle Association.

not necessarily condemn it as unwise. The idea was that a prospective teacher should first, after four months' Normal training, receive a preliminary certificate entitling him to teach for one year, after which nine months' additional Normal training was demanded when if the faculty of the Normal was satisfied as to the candidate's ability as a teacher, the life certificate would issue.

The committee eventually rose with a progress report. In committee on the Factory Act amendment bill, with Mr. Shaw as chairman, Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved in amendment to place within the discretion of judges the calling of the inspector a witness. This amendment was not what he himself desired, he admitted, as he was wholly and unqualifiedly opposed to the bill. No other public official was thus exempt from his duties of citizenship. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, as all members were aware, damages recoverable from an employing company in the event of an accident occurring in consequence of defective machinery or through other similar cause, were limited to \$1,500. As a result, many actions had been brought at Vancouver under common law, and much heavier damages secured. In such actions he could well see how the inspector should be the most valuable witness; it was only through the testimony of such an official that breach of the common law could be established. He felt confident that the present legislation was not desired by any labor body, but more probably by the manufacturers' association. His suggestion was that the trial judge should be allowed discretion in saying whether or not the evidence of the inspector was to be regarded as essential to the issue.

NEW YORK HERALD'S COMMISSIONER HERE

Gathers Information for Articles Upon British Columbia in Accordance With Paper's New Departure

The New York Herald, the first of the great United States papers to awaken to the growing importance of Canada, both as regards its internal affairs and its relation to the mother country and foreign nations, is at present represented in the city by Mr. Hamilton Peitz.

The determination of the Herald to establish an Ottawa bureau was announced in the Colonist some months ago, as well as the inception of the latter. For some time now that bureau has been gathering information and sending to different portions of the Dominion the news of the capital of Canada. For months new stories and special reports within the last month several articles of unusual interest have been featured in the Sunday magazine pages. An article dealing with the development of the harbor of Montreal and its possibilities for supremacy in handling the grain trade Europe-bound has excited no little comment in the press of the United States.

The latter article carried a "by line" with the name of Mr. Hamilton Peitz attached and that gentleman in Victoria in pursuance of a mission involving further articles of similar interest and of similar importance.

He has borne to the proprietors and management of the different papers which have commented upon the Herald's action in formally entering the Canadian field of news gathering, the appreciation of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the owner of Gotham's first paper. He has gathered data and information for numerous articles upon the different portions of the Dominion and he has gained a first-hand knowledge of the extent, the resources and the possibilities of the country which has claimed for its own the Twentieth Century.

Mr. Peitz is delighted with what he has seen in Victoria. Its climate, scenery and geographical position has impressed him greatly. He will leave for the east probably about Thursday after a tour which had its inception in Ottawa last November, which took him first east to the Atlantic seaboard and more latterly westward. He has visited and spent no inconsiderable time in every province.

To Boom Hunting Grounds

Word has been received by Hon. Dr. Young from Mr. Warburton M. Pike, whose mysterious absence in the wilds of Arizona occasioned considerable alarm to his friends and acquaintances, and who is now on his way from Yuma back to Victoria. Mr. Pike has accepted the professional representation of the province at the forthcoming sportsmen's show to be held in Vienna, Austria, which promises to be one of the most notable events of its character in recent history. The provincial authorities are now having printed a handsome, specially bound and especially illustrated handbook of shooting and fishing in British Columbia, which is in several European languages and will constitute one of the most attractive examples of modern publicity literature that America has yet produced.

Estate of Sir George Drummond

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—By the will of the late Sir George Drummond, president of the Bank of Montreal, which was filed today, the estate is left unreservedly to Lady Drummond and the three sons, Huntley, Arthur and Guy, being divided equally among them, and they are also appointed executors, with Huntley Drummond, the eldest son, as administrator of the estate. Instructions are left to the executors for the payment of a number of charitable and other bequests, but they will not be made public. The value of the estate is not announced, but it is understood to be about \$4,000,000. Lady Drummond is left the use of the family mansion on Sherbrooke street, one of the finest in the city.

Rules for Bisley

New Regulation in Regard to Service Rifles Proposed for This Year's Meeting

LONDON, Feb. 7.—It was announced at a meeting of the National Rifle Association, that at this year's meeting at Bisley, from July 4 to 15, a team from Australia will be present, also a contingent from the Malay states and one representing the Singapore Rifle Association.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

ENGLISH PRINTS

Grafton's English Prints fast colors, in stripes, spots and fancy designs

PER YARD **15c** PER YARD

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

Fit-Reform

New Styles Aplenty in Winter Suits

Our mid-winter showing of single and double-breasted Suits is fully in keeping with our policy of always showing something new. These suits are distinctive—the styles are different from any that we have presented this season—and the patterns are equally distinctive.

If your present garments have lost their charm or are beginning to show signs of wear step in and look over the many attractive models we are showing.

Allen & Co. **FIT-REFORM** 1201 Gov't St.

TWO EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

JEWEL BLEND CEYLON TEA	MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE
40c Per lb.	40c Per lb.

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

SATISFIED OR NOT

GIVE **COPAS & YOUNG**

THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS A TRIAL.

Then make a comparison and you will see that they do save you money. No guess work. Try it

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER, 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
FRESH INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—3 lbs	\$1.00
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack	\$1.75
FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS, per lb.	15c
MILD CURED HAMS, per lb.	20c
NICE RED SALMON, 2 tins for	25c
PRIME ONTARIO CHEESE, per lb.	20c
ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER, 4 pkts for	25c
FRESH FINNIN HADDIE, per lb	12c
CHIVER'S ENGLISH MARMALADE, 1-lb glass jar	15c
CHIVER'S STRAWBERRY OR RASPBERRY JAM—2 1-lb glass jars	35c
TRAVER'S ENGLISH WORCESTER SAUCE—3 half-pint bottles for	25c

We do not give one or two Specials and hold you up for everything else.

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. THE ONLY INDEPENDENT GROCERS.

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


Our Hobby Again

Front of our fine all-wool English Shawl Rug; a large, handsome rug just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the class 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.

506 YATES STREET.



SIX YEARS METED CHINESE THIEF

Keeper of "Dream-Castle" Goes to Durance for a Year - A Smoker Is Sentenced to Three Months

Joe Gung you are a sinful man You steal goods on the wholesale plan But I forgive you Joe for this For you have acted to my bliss This is the most exciting day That I have had and so I say Although you are a sinful man I hope you do well and prosper.

And thus the toilet bird took farewell of Joe Gung and Gung Fong although we fall to see why a man with such a name as Joe had originally been sentenced to three months in the local police court has seen for some time.

When court opened and five forelorn and fearful drunks had been asked to contribute the customary amount, Joe was placed in the dock amid a ripple of excitement. The audience space in front of the court room was filled with spectators, Chinese and whites and of the front benches were several of those who had been fined property on various times extending over a criminal period of more than two years.

Joe himself was neatly dressed, China-fashion, but with clothes of such quality that taken together with quiet demeanor and well-kept appearance, rendered him the Raffles of Cormorant street. The set expression on his features never varied, he looked straight ahead, and when required to reply to a question he did so in a tone so low and so modulated that it was difficult to hear him.

Joe had pleaded guilty to all of the charges, to stealing all the endless array of jewelry that was reduced, for the greater part of the time was occupied in the rendering of separate charges and the identification of property by its owners. There was at least \$1,000 worth of goods, all small articles, piled up in the court room before Joe and all of this he admitted having stolen. In front of him was a big heap of pocket books of various qualities, some of them expensive ones. Then Detective Perdue pulled from his pockets enough rings, watches and chains to start a jewelry store and the hearing began.

Besides the charge made against him by W. J. McKewen in his house he was captured and held for a week last, there were five other charges against Joe today to all of which he pleaded guilty. Property was identified by and restitution orders will be made out for Gleason Hicks, Quadra and Bay streets; W. J. McKewen, Front and Cook streets; Mrs. M. G. Cook, George Bishop, Garbally road; J. Phillips, Parry street; and Robert Sellick, Esplanade.

The greatest efforts will be made to have the remainder of the stuff stolen identified and returned to its owners. The prisoner could not be taken to court as he had got a good deal of it, but the court officials and Prosecutor C. L. Harrison expect to be able to arrange the matter so that the majority of the stuff can be returned at least.

When the process of identification was through with Joe was sentenced. He was given two years for the offense in which he was captured, and two years on each of the others, the sentence to run concurrently in three of them.

When the charges began to pile up against him Joe's face did not change, but his voice faltered once or twice, he replied to questions from the court. When it was explained to him that some of the sentence would run concurrently he looked relieved.

An Opium "Vagrant" William Baynton's case took up a lot of time yesterday, too, but despite the joint in question, Mr. Alkman made a stiff fight for him Baynton was sent down for a term of three months on a conviction of vagrancy. The details of which alleged that he was a frequenter of an opium joint in Theatre Alley.

Prosecutor Harrison put Detectives O'Leary and Heather in the witness box when Baynton's case was called. One after the other these detectives swore that they had found and arrested Baynton in an opium den at 20 Theatre Alley last Friday, and that when they found him he was at an opium bunk with a Chinaman. Another Chinaman was in the room, which fairly reeked with the fumes of the plant was spread out between the bunk. This paraphernalia was exhibited in court.

Mr. Alkman took exception to the description of an opium joint as coming under the vagrancy clause, and he was overruled by the court. He then put Baynton in the box in his own defence.

Baynton, a white-faced young fellow, said that he worked in a barber shop. He admitted that he frequented the joint in question. Asked why he went there Baynton said that he went once to smoke opium, and that on other occasions he went to let him go, saying that if the police officer would give him a chance, he would take money to cut it out for good.

The court sentenced him to three months. Next on the list was Joe Kulp, charged with keeping the opium joint in which Baynton was arrested. Joe had originally pleaded not guilty, but after he heard what Baynton said against him and had seen the fine pile of opium smoking material on the table he threw up his hands and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and all his opium-smoking outfit was confiscated.

Two foreigners who had been fined and fighting in a local hotel were fined \$5 each.

Aged Minister Dead. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10. - Rev. Joseph A. Collins, a widely known minister of the United Presbyterian church in New York, died at his home in New York City at the age of 82 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and had spent many years in the ministry in Pennsylvania, Kansas and Chicago. At the time of his death he was editor of the Christian Instructor.

Hon. Mr. McNabb Rescues.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 8. - Hon. A. T. McNabb, of the Saskatchewan government, who has been seriously ill in St. Boniface hospital, has now recovered that he was able to leave his home in Regina today.

Railway Men Get Concessions. LAREDA, Texas, Feb. 8. - Rumors were current here today, said to emanate from reliable sources, that the American conductors and engineers of the merged lines of Mexico were to be granted the demands by the Mexican government.

Premier Roblin Ill. WINNIPEG, Feb. 8. - Premier Roblin and Mrs. Roblin will leave for Hot Springs, Ark. Mr. Roblin is in poor health and will not be able to attend the session of the legislature, which opens on Thursday. Hon. Robt. Rogers will be acting premier.

Looking After Ohio. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. - After several conferences at the White House, Wm. H. Ellis, Ohio, has been appointed to the position of assistant to the Attorney-general in the department of justice, to accept the chairmanship of the Republican executive committee of Ohio, and to resume charge of the Ohio campaign this fall.

Philippines Government. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. - Newton Gilbert, of Indiana, has been appointed to the position of assistant to the Philippine governor, to be appointed by the Philippine commission, and secretary of commerce.

British Cities and Unemployed. LONDON, Feb. 8. - The suggestion has been made here that the various cities of Great Britain should partially settle their unemployed question by the purchase of large places in Canada, where they can send their workless, to learn farming and leave to take up grants when they were efficient, or remain as paid employees on the farms. Lord Strathcona, however, does not think very highly of the idea and in an interview said that while the cities might be able to do so, it would not favor immigration, colonization had not proved satisfactory in the past and it would therefore not favor the acquisition of large areas by the English for the settlement of their unemployed workers.

J. Greenwood, of Yates street, has been doing considerable business in residential properties during the past few days. He has had two half lots on Washington avenue, the sum involved being \$1,800 in each instance. A house and lot on Collinson street, valued at \$1,200, was sold to J. W. Crocker, and a house and lot in Carberry Gardens, on the northwest, valued at \$1,200, was sold to J. W. Crocker. The activity of realtors on the outside of the city is the present feature of the market. This fact is attributed to the large number of prairie residents, who are visiting with an idea of making the home here. These people on the Burnside road were displaced yesterday by the Gardner family, who have moved into a new house and were taken up by Messrs. Lomas and Beck, the latter purchasing two.

Greenwood, of Yates street, has been doing considerable business in residential properties during the past few days. He has had two half lots on Washington avenue, the sum involved being \$1,800 in each instance. A house and lot on Collinson street, valued at \$1,200, was sold to J. W. Crocker, and a house and lot in Carberry Gardens, on the northwest, valued at \$1,200, was sold to J. W. Crocker. The activity of realtors on the outside of the city is the present feature of the market. This fact is attributed to the large number of prairie residents, who are visiting with an idea of making the home here. These people on the Burnside road were displaced yesterday by the Gardner family, who have moved into a new house and were taken up by Messrs. Lomas and Beck, the latter purchasing two.

On the quiet side of the word from the headquarters of the ex-patriated Greeks who have fled to the United States, an outbreak of hostilities between their fatherland and Turkey, between fifty and sixty thousand Greeks, who are awaiting for that signal to leave at once for the homeland.

Once the Hellenes waged a ten-year war and the world went through talking of the local dogs never heard of an outbreak of hostilities between their fatherland and Turkey, between fifty and sixty thousand Greeks, who are awaiting for that signal to leave at once for the homeland.

Whether they'll make good upon their promises remains to be seen, but the information they have received makes it appear as if at least they were going to have the opportunity. Advice is spread from the headquarters of the ex-patriated Greeks, which is situated in New York, and which is today there are thirty thousand Greeks who are waiting for that signal to leave at once for the homeland.

The following meanings of words in common use as the names of "individuals of our sex" are interesting even if not flattering: "The second part of this compound word, did not originally mean a male human being, but simply a human being as compared with a beast. It contains the same root as the word 'man' and at first meant 'a thing-animal.' This use of 'man' is still retained in the German 'Mann,' when used life the French on, which is itself a mutilated form of 'homme' (man).

"Hence, 'woman' means simply 'wife-man,' and the popular pronunciation of the plural, 'women,' were written 'wimmen,' shows the original vowel to have been an 'i.' In the early orthography exhibits the gradual development of form: first wifman, then wifman, then wifman, wifman, woman and woman. The close-fellow was sweet and clean meaning of 'wife,' in order to see what a 'wife-man' really was in primitive times. 'Wife' is from the same root as the word 'vibrate,' found in similar form in Sanskrit, Latin, and Old High German. 'The trembler,' therefore, we see the early household mass as it probably was, with the wife and mother of the family, and the 'wife-man,' the cowling, trembling, 'think-animal,' whom the other 'think-animal' was regarding to himself as in the proud title of 'man,' kept in subjection by kicks and blows. This is not so pretty a picture as the other, but it is undoubtedly truer to the facts.

It may seem a little odd that 'man' is a neuter, feminine, and was a masculine, but it is not an isolated case. The word 'girl' once meant a child of either sex. Thus in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' 'gilles' appears in the sense of 'young people,' and in 'Piers Plowman,' it means 'boys.' It was originally a rather contemptuous word, as such survives in the vulgar 'swig' and 'gillie.' Another word that is not necessarily feminine is 'bachelor,' which is the etymology shows, means 'a growing child,' and in fact, the cognate Gothic and Icelandic words, 'magus' and 'magr,' mean 'a boy.' The noun 'boy,' however, the correlative of 'girl,' and the noun 'bachelor,' the correlative of 'bachelorette,' both essentially masculine, 'bachelor' meaning literally 'a cowherd,' from the Low Latin, 'baccalarius.' The word 'dame,' however, was at first applied alike to men and women.

Another name about which a great deal of poetry had been forced to cluster without any justification is the word 'lady.' This, say the romantic old etymologists, who seem to have had a vast amount of sentiment in their hearts, 'originally meant the divider of the loaves,' and 'a beautiful picture it gives us of the gentle mistress of the household feeding the hungry at the gate.' Unfortunately for the truth of this pleasing conception, 'lady' really means not the trusted wife who could freely distribute alms from her husband's stock, but simply 'the keeper of the loaves,' or in plain language, the cook. The masculine form, 'lord,' means 'the keeper of the loaves,' and there is no reason to suppose that he failed to justify his title in those bad old times.

It is, therefore, in general safe to assume that even the most dignified titles of woman had an ignoble origin; and where they were in themselves honorable, language often played strange tricks in twisting them out of their proper meaning. A good instance of this may be found in the words 'madame' and 'madonna,' of which the first is now a most dignified form of address, and the second, almost sacred in its associations; yet they are both the same in origin and root as the latter word 'madonna,' which is the ape in the sense of 'little lady,' as we are told by the German authority, Dies.

It may seem a little odd that 'man' is a neuter, feminine, and was a masculine, but it is not an isolated case. The word 'girl' once meant a child of either sex. Thus in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' 'gilles' appears in the sense of 'young people,' and in 'Piers Plowman,' it means 'boys.' It was originally a rather contemptuous word, as such survives in the vulgar 'swig' and 'gillie.' Another word that is not necessarily feminine is 'bachelor,' which is the etymology shows, means 'a growing child,' and in fact, the cognate Gothic and Icelandic words, 'magus' and 'magr,' mean 'a boy.' The noun 'boy,' however, the correlative of 'girl,' and the noun 'bachelor,' the correlative of 'bachelorette,' both essentially masculine, 'bachelor' meaning literally 'a cowherd,' from the Low Latin, 'baccalarius.' The word 'dame,' however, was at first applied alike to men and women.

LOOK FORWARD TO BUSY TIME

Realty Agents Anticipate Brisk Demand for Property With Introduction of Canadian Northern Ry. Legislation

An ever increasing number of residential lots continue to change hands in the city. The demand is about equally distributed between local people and outsiders. The inquiry for business lots continues brisk, and the representatives of different banks, banks and other financial institutions have offered attractive figures for Government street sites. They have been able to secure hereof, and thus come to terms with any of the owners.

The realty agents all believe that the bringing down of the Canadian Northern railway legislation in the provincial house next week will give considerable impetus to the present market. During the last couple of days McPherson & Fullerton have put through the following sales: in the Hollywood Park subdivision, lot 21, block 3 to Blair W. Fleming, lot 20, block 3 to Gerald King; lot 27, block 3, to J. Perry; lot 28, block 3, to W. H. McManis; a house and lot, 12 and 14 in block 4, to T. N. Hilben for \$5,000; lot 26, block 3, to Frederick Guest; lot 5, block 2, to G. W. Redding; lot 3, block 2, to J. W. Crocker; and a house and lot in Carberry Gardens, on the northwest, valued at \$1,200, was sold to J. W. Crocker.

The activity of realtors on the outside of the city is the present feature of the market. This fact is attributed to the large number of prairie residents, who are visiting with an idea of making the home here. These people on the Burnside road were displaced yesterday by the Gardner family, who have moved into a new house and were taken up by Messrs. Lomas and Beck, the latter purchasing two.

Greenwood, of Yates street, has been doing considerable business in residential properties during the past few days. He has had two half lots on Washington avenue, the sum involved being \$1,800 in each instance. A house and lot on Collinson street, valued at \$1,200, was sold to J. W. Crocker, and a house and lot in Carberry Gardens, on the northwest, valued at \$1,200, was sold to J. W. Crocker. The activity of realtors on the outside of the city is the present feature of the market. This fact is attributed to the large number of prairie residents, who are visiting with an idea of making the home here. These people on the Burnside road were displaced yesterday by the Gardner family, who have moved into a new house and were taken up by Messrs. Lomas and Beck, the latter purchasing two.

On the quiet side of the word from the headquarters of the ex-patriated Greeks who have fled to the United States, an outbreak of hostilities between their fatherland and Turkey, between fifty and sixty thousand Greeks, who are awaiting for that signal to leave at once for the homeland.

Once the Hellenes waged a ten-year war and the world went through talking of the local dogs never heard of an outbreak of hostilities between their fatherland and Turkey, between fifty and sixty thousand Greeks, who are awaiting for that signal to leave at once for the homeland.

Whether they'll make good upon their promises remains to be seen, but the information they have received makes it appear as if at least they were going to have the opportunity. Advice is spread from the headquarters of the ex-patriated Greeks, which is situated in New York, and which is today there are thirty thousand Greeks who are waiting for that signal to leave at once for the homeland.

The following meanings of words in common use as the names of "individuals of our sex" are interesting even if not flattering: "The second part of this compound word, did not originally mean a male human being, but simply a human being as compared with a beast. It contains the same root as the word 'man' and at first meant 'a thing-animal.' This use of 'man' is still retained in the German 'Mann,' when used life the French on, which is itself a mutilated form of 'homme' (man).

"Hence, 'woman' means simply 'wife-man,' and the popular pronunciation of the plural, 'women,' were written 'wimmen,' shows the original vowel to have been an 'i.' In the early orthography exhibits the gradual development of form: first wifman, then wifman, then wifman, wifman, woman and woman. The close-fellow was sweet and clean meaning of 'wife,' in order to see what a 'wife-man' really was in primitive times. 'Wife' is from the same root as the word 'vibrate,' found in similar form in Sanskrit, Latin, and Old High German. 'The trembler,' therefore, we see the early household mass as it probably was, with the wife and mother of the family, and the 'wife-man,' the cowling, trembling, 'think-animal,' whom the other 'think-animal' was regarding to himself as in the proud title of 'man,' kept in subjection by kicks and blows. This is not so pretty a picture as the other, but it is undoubtedly truer to the facts.

It may seem a little odd that 'man' is a neuter, feminine, and was a masculine, but it is not an isolated case. The word 'girl' once meant a child of either sex. Thus in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' 'gilles' appears in the sense of 'young people,' and in 'Piers Plowman,' it means 'boys.' It was originally a rather contemptuous word, as such survives in the vulgar 'swig' and 'gillie.' Another word that is not necessarily feminine is 'bachelor,' which is the etymology shows, means 'a growing child,' and in fact, the cognate Gothic and Icelandic words, 'magus' and 'magr,' mean 'a boy.' The noun 'boy,' however, the correlative of 'girl,' and the noun 'bachelor,' the correlative of 'bachelorette,' both essentially masculine, 'bachelor' meaning literally 'a cowherd,' from the Low Latin, 'baccalarius.' The word 'dame,' however, was at first applied alike to men and women.

Another name about which a great deal of poetry had been forced to cluster without any justification is the word 'lady.' This, say the romantic old etymologists, who seem to have had a vast amount of sentiment in their hearts, 'originally meant the divider of the loaves,' and 'a beautiful picture it gives us of the gentle mistress of the household feeding the hungry at the gate.' Unfortunately for the truth of this pleasing conception, 'lady' really means not the trusted wife who could freely distribute alms from her husband's stock, but simply 'the keeper of the loaves,' or in plain language, the cook. The masculine form, 'lord,' means 'the keeper of the loaves,' and there is no reason to suppose that he failed to justify his title in those bad old times.

It is, therefore, in general safe to assume that even the most dignified titles of woman had an ignoble origin; and where they were in themselves honorable, language often played strange tricks in twisting them out of their proper meaning. A good instance of this may be found in the words 'madame' and 'madonna,' of which the first is now a most dignified form of address, and the second, almost sacred in its associations; yet they are both the same in origin and root as the latter word 'madonna,' which is the ape in the sense of 'little lady,' as we are told by the German authority, Dies.

It may seem a little odd that 'man' is a neuter, feminine, and was a masculine, but it is not an isolated case. The word 'girl' once meant a child of either sex. Thus in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' 'gilles' appears in the sense of 'young people,' and in 'Piers Plowman,' it means 'boys.' It was originally a rather contemptuous word, as such survives in the vulgar 'swig' and 'gillie.' Another word that is not necessarily feminine is 'bachelor,' which is the etymology shows, means 'a growing child,' and in fact, the cognate Gothic and Icelandic words, 'magus' and 'magr,' mean 'a boy.' The noun 'boy,' however, the correlative of 'girl,' and the noun 'bachelor,' the correlative of 'bachelorette,' both essentially masculine, 'bachelor' meaning literally 'a cowherd,' from the Low Latin, 'baccalarius.' The word 'dame,' however, was at first applied alike to men and women.

Another name about which a great deal of poetry had been forced to cluster without any justification is the word 'lady.' This, say the romantic old etymologists, who seem to have had a vast amount of sentiment in their hearts, 'originally meant the divider of the loaves,' and 'a beautiful picture it gives us of the gentle mistress of the household feeding the hungry at the gate.' Unfortunately for the truth of this pleasing conception, 'lady' really means not the trusted wife who could freely distribute alms from her husband's stock, but simply 'the keeper of the loaves,' or in plain language, the cook. The masculine form, 'lord,' means 'the keeper of the loaves,' and there is no reason to suppose that he failed to justify his title in those bad old times.

It is, therefore, in general safe to assume that even the most dignified titles of woman had an ignoble origin; and where they were in themselves honorable, language often played strange tricks in twisting them out of their proper meaning. A good instance of this may be found in the words 'madame' and 'madonna,' of which the first is now a most dignified form of address, and the second, almost sacred in its associations; yet they are both the same in origin and root as the latter word 'madonna,' which is the ape in the sense of 'little lady,' as we are told by the German authority, Dies.

It may seem a little odd that 'man' is a neuter, feminine, and was a masculine, but it is not an isolated case. The word 'girl' once meant a child of either sex. Thus in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' 'gilles' appears in the sense of 'young people,' and in 'Piers Plowman,' it means 'boys.' It was originally a rather contemptuous word, as such survives in the vulgar 'swig' and 'gillie.' Another word that is not necessarily feminine is 'bachelor,' which is the etymology shows, means 'a growing child,' and in fact, the cognate Gothic and Icelandic words, 'magus' and 'magr,' mean 'a boy.' The noun 'boy,' however, the correlative of 'girl,' and the noun 'bachelor,' the correlative of 'bachelorette,' both essentially masculine, 'bachelor' meaning literally 'a cowherd,' from the Low Latin, 'baccalarius.' The word 'dame,' however, was at first applied alike to men and women.

Snaka Found in Snow Pile

DANVILLE, Ind., Feb. 8. - This is a snake story, but it is absolutely true, as half a hundred people will make readily. In front of a leading business house on Main street, just off the sidewalk, curled up in the snow, Lloyd Simpson found a large black snake, a blacksnake, four feet long, apparently frozen. They picked it up and carried it into a pool room, where a number of people were gathered.

Now is the question: Where did the snake come from? It is generally believed that it had only been in a state of torpor, and had crawled out in search of food and water. The snow and cold so chilled it that it had become motionless. No rats or mice have been seen about the business houses in the vicinity all winter. The display of 1910 is believed to be something out of the ordinary. The entries will be stronger numerically than last year, and the quality will be exceptional as statements made on the authority of officials. News is expected that the prospects being brighter and more favorable on no other occasion have those of the present year.

A number have been engaged making the rounds during the past few days. During the past few days, the merchants and citizens in securing prices. They have been received well in the various parts of the city, and the interest manifested in the exhibition surprisingly general. It has been decided that the meeting will be made to a general meeting to take place on Friday evening at the offices of E. G. Hodgson, Government street.

Judge of the Superior Court, Mr. C. N. R. Edge Burned. WINNIPEG, Feb. 8. - One of the long trestle bridges on the Canadian Northern railway, between Fort Frances and Port Arthur, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Traffic will be tied up for some time.

Markoff Disciplined. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8. - M. Markoff, the revolutionary leader, to be executed by the Russian government, was today sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Duma because of a statement which he made upon the Jewack during a debate on the subject of reform in the local government. His sentence was aggravated by a subsequent insult to the president.

HELLENES HOPE FOR GRIM-RED WAR

Local Greeks Ready to Return Home With Outbreak of Hostilities - Hate the Turks - Stories Retold

On the quiet side of the word from the headquarters of the ex-patriated Greeks who have fled to the United States, an outbreak of hostilities between their fatherland and Turkey, between fifty and sixty thousand Greeks, who are awaiting for that signal to leave at once for the homeland.

Once the Hellenes waged a ten-year war and the world went through talking of the local dogs never heard of an outbreak of hostilities between their fatherland and Turkey, between fifty and sixty thousand Greeks, who are awaiting for that signal to leave at once for the homeland.

Whether they'll make good upon their promises remains to be seen, but the information they have received makes it appear as if at least they were going to have the opportunity. Advice is spread from the headquarters of the ex-patriated Greeks, which is situated in New York, and which is today there are thirty thousand Greeks who are waiting for that signal to leave at once for the homeland.

The following meanings of words in common use as the names of "individuals of our sex" are interesting even if not flattering: "The second part of this compound word, did not originally mean a male human being, but simply a human being as compared with a beast. It contains the same root as the word 'man' and at first meant 'a thing-animal.' This use of 'man' is still retained in the German 'Mann,' when used life the French on, which is itself a mutilated form of 'homme' (man).

"Hence, 'woman' means simply 'wife-man,' and the popular pronunciation of the plural, 'women,' were written 'wimmen,' shows the original vowel to have been an 'i.' In the early orthography exhibits the gradual development of form: first wifman, then wifman, then wifman, wifman, woman and woman. The close-fellow was sweet and clean meaning of 'wife,' in order to see what a 'wife-man' really was in primitive times. 'Wife' is from the same root as the word 'vibrate,' found in similar form in Sanskrit, Latin, and Old High German. 'The trembler,' therefore, we see the early household mass as it probably was, with the wife and mother of the family, and the 'wife-man,' the cowling, trembling, 'think-animal,' whom the other 'think-animal' was regarding to himself as in the proud title of 'man,' kept in subjection by kicks and blows. This is not so pretty a picture as the other, but it is undoubtedly truer to the facts.

It may seem a little odd that 'man' is a neuter, feminine, and was a masculine, but it is not an isolated case. The word 'girl' once meant a child of either sex. Thus in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' 'gilles' appears in the sense of 'young people,' and in 'Piers Plowman,' it means 'boys.' It was originally a rather contemptuous word, as such survives in the vulgar 'swig' and 'gillie.' Another word that is not necessarily feminine is 'bachelor,' which is the etymology shows, means 'a growing child,' and in fact, the cognate Gothic and Icelandic words, 'magus' and 'magr,' mean 'a boy.' The noun 'boy,' however, the correlative of 'girl,' and the noun 'bachelor,' the correlative of 'bachelorette,' both essentially masculine, 'bachelor' meaning literally 'a cowherd,' from the Low Latin, 'baccalarius.' The word 'dame,' however, was at first applied alike to men and women.

Another name about which a great deal of poetry had been forced to cluster without any justification is the word 'lady.' This, say the romantic old etymologists, who seem to have had a vast amount of sentiment in their hearts, 'originally meant the divider of the loaves,' and 'a beautiful picture it gives us of the gentle mistress of the household feeding the hungry at the gate.' Unfortunately for the truth of this pleasing conception, 'lady' really means not the trusted wife who could freely distribute alms from her husband's stock, but simply 'the keeper of the loaves,' or in plain language, the cook. The masculine form, 'lord,' means 'the keeper of the loaves,' and there is no reason to suppose that he failed to justify his title in those bad old times.

It is, therefore, in general safe to assume that even the most dignified titles of woman had an ignoble origin; and where they were in themselves honorable, language often played strange tricks in twisting them out of their proper meaning. A good instance of this may be found in the words 'madame' and 'madonna,' of which the first is now a most dignified form of address, and the second, almost sacred in its associations; yet they are both the same in origin and root as the latter word 'madonna,' which is the ape in the sense of 'little lady,' as we are told by the German authority, Dies.

It may seem a little odd that 'man' is a neuter, feminine, and was a masculine, but it is not an isolated case. The word 'girl' once meant a child of either sex. Thus in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' 'gilles' appears in the sense of 'young people,' and in 'Piers Plowman,' it means 'boys.' It was originally a rather contemptuous word, as such survives in the vulgar 'swig' and 'gillie.' Another word that is not necessarily feminine is 'bachelor,' which is the etymology shows, means 'a growing child,' and in fact, the cognate Gothic and Icelandic words, 'magus' and 'magr,' mean 'a boy.' The noun 'boy,' however, the correlative of 'girl,' and the noun 'bachelor,' the correlative of 'bachelorette,' both essentially masculine, 'bachelor' meaning literally 'a cowherd,' from the Low Latin, 'baccalarius.' The word 'dame,' however, was at first applied alike to men and women.

Another name about which a great deal of poetry had been forced to cluster without any justification is the word 'lady.' This, say the romantic old etymologists, who seem to have had a vast amount of sentiment in their hearts, 'originally meant the divider of the loaves,' and 'a beautiful picture it gives us of the gentle mistress of the household feeding the hungry at the gate.' Unfortunately for the truth of this pleasing conception, 'lady' really means not the trusted wife who could freely distribute alms from her husband's stock, but simply 'the keeper of the loaves,' or in plain language, the cook. The masculine form, 'lord,' means 'the keeper of the loaves,' and there is no reason to suppose that he failed to justify his title in those bad old times.

PREPERS FOR BENCH SHOW

Victoria Kennel Club Members Report Universal Success in Obtaining Awards - Meeting on Friday Night

On the 9th, 10th and 11th of March Victoria's annual bench show will be held at the Victoria Hotel. The show will be a success, as the members of the club have been very successful in obtaining awards. The show will be held on Friday night.

JOHNSING IS IN SERIOUS TROUBLE

NEW YORK, Feb. 7. - Justice Gott, the sternest judge in New York, will preside at the trial of Jack Johnson on a charge preferred against him as the winner of the fight with Jim Braddock. The case is being tried in the criminal court.

Winnipeg, Feb. 8. - One of the long trestle bridges on the Canadian Northern railway, between Fort Frances and Port Arthur, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Traffic will be tied up for some time.

Markoff Disciplined. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8. - M. Markoff, the revolutionary leader, to be executed by the Russian government, was today sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Duma because of a statement which he made upon the Jewack during a debate on the subject of reform in the local government. His sentence was aggravated by a subsequent insult to the president.

HELLENES HOPE FOR GRIM-RED WAR

Local Greeks Ready to Return Home With Outbreak of Hostilities - Hate the Turks - Stories Retold

On the quiet side of the word from the headquarters of the ex-patriated Greeks who have fled to the United States, an outbreak of hostilities between their fatherland and Turkey, between fifty and sixty thousand Greeks, who are awaiting for that signal to leave at once for the homeland.

Once the Hellenes waged a ten-year war and the world went through talking of the local dogs never heard of an outbreak of hostilities between their fatherland and Turkey, between fifty and sixty thousand Greeks, who are awaiting for that signal to leave at once for the homeland.

Whether they'll make good upon their promises remains to be seen, but the information they have received makes it appear as if at least they were going to have the opportunity. Advice is spread from the headquarters of the ex-patriated Greeks, which is situated in New York, and which is today there are thirty thousand Greeks who are waiting for that signal to leave at once for the homeland.

The following meanings of words in common use as the names of "individuals of our sex" are interesting even if not flattering: "The second part of this compound word, did not originally mean a male human being, but simply a human being as compared with a beast. It contains the same root as the word 'man' and at first meant 'a thing-animal.' This use of 'man' is still retained in the German 'Mann,' when used life the French on, which is itself a mutilated form of 'homme' (man).

"Hence, 'woman' means simply 'wife-man,' and the popular pronunciation of the plural, 'women,' were written 'wimmen,' shows the original vowel to have been an 'i.' In the early orthography exhibits the gradual development of form: first wifman, then wifman, then wifman, wifman, woman and woman. The close-fellow was sweet and clean meaning of 'wife,' in order to see what a 'wife-man' really was in primitive times. 'Wife' is from the same root as the word 'vibrate,' found in similar form in Sanskrit, Latin, and Old High German. 'The trembler,' therefore, we see the early household mass as it probably was, with the wife and mother of the family, and the 'wife-man,' the cowling, trembling, 'think-animal,' whom the other 'think-animal' was regarding to himself as in the proud title of 'man,' kept in subjection by kicks and blows. This is not so pretty a picture as the other, but it is undoubtedly truer to the facts.

It may seem a little odd that 'man' is a neuter, feminine, and was a masculine, but it is not an isolated case. The word 'girl' once meant a child of either sex. Thus in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' 'gilles' appears in the sense of 'young people,' and in 'Piers Plowman,' it means 'boys.' It was originally a rather contemptuous word, as such survives in the vulgar 'swig' and 'gillie.' Another word that is not necessarily feminine is 'bachelor,' which is the etymology shows, means 'a growing child,' and in fact, the cognate Gothic and Icelandic words, 'magus' and 'magr,' mean 'a boy.' The noun 'boy,' however, the correlative of 'girl,' and the noun 'bachelor,' the correlative of 'bachelorette,' both essentially masculine, 'bachelor' meaning literally 'a cowherd,' from the Low Latin, 'baccalarius.' The word 'dame,' however, was at first applied alike to men and women.

Another name about which a great deal of poetry had been forced to cluster without any justification is the word 'lady.' This, say the romantic old etymologists, who seem to have had a vast amount of sentiment in their hearts, 'originally meant the divider of the loaves,' and 'a beautiful picture it gives us of the gentle mistress of the household feeding the hungry at the gate.' Unfortunately for the truth of this pleasing conception, 'lady' really means not the trusted wife who could freely distribute alms from her husband's stock, but simply 'the keeper of the loaves,' or in plain language, the cook. The masculine form, 'lord,' means 'the keeper of the loaves,' and there is no reason to suppose that he failed to justify his title in those bad old times.

It is, therefore, in general safe to assume that even the most dignified titles of woman had an ignoble origin; and where they were in themselves honorable, language often played strange tricks in twisting them out of their proper meaning. A good instance of this may be found in the words 'madame' and 'madonna,' of which the first is now a most dignified form of address, and the second, almost sacred in its associations; yet they are both the same in origin and root as the latter word 'madonna,' which is the ape in the sense of 'little lady,' as we are told by the German authority, Dies.

It may seem a little odd that 'man' is a neuter, feminine, and was a masculine, but it is not an isolated case. The word 'girl' once meant a child of either sex. Thus in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' 'gilles' appears in the sense of 'young people,' and in 'Piers Plowman,' it means 'boys.' It was originally a rather contemptuous word, as such survives in the vulgar 'swig' and 'gillie.' Another word that is not necessarily feminine is 'bachelor,' which is the etymology shows, means 'a growing child,' and in fact, the cognate Gothic and Icelandic words, 'magus' and 'magr,' mean 'a boy.' The noun 'boy,' however, the correlative of 'girl,' and the noun 'bachelor,' the correlative of 'bachelorette,' both essentially masculine, 'bachelor' meaning literally 'a cowherd,' from the Low Latin, 'baccalarius.' The word 'dame,' however, was at first applied alike to

BRIDES

Five years of steady experience make from reliable. Number 1910. See free on request. R. M. WOOD, 101 St. George St., Victoria, B. C.

COMPOUND

Reliable old English remedy for CROUPS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, and all other troubles.

College

Class BOARDING COLLEGE for well-appointed (Genuine) in lovely BEACON Mountain. Prepared for Business Proprietors. University Fees inclusive and extra. D. Phons, Victoria term, Sept. 1st. W. W. OUBOZ, M. A.

W FURS

paid for all B. C. and Write for our price list. Information to raw fur shippers.

TRETT & SONS

10 York Department 13

TER NOTICE

herby given that an ap- be made under Part V, Act, 1907, to obtain a 2 1/2 of lot 12, to be returned to the land district, as a condition of sale, address and occupation of W. Deighan, 1111 West Victoria, B. C. (for purposes) Free Miner's me of the lake, stream or named, the description 16) of Doodman's River, High- of diversion 1/2 of the amount of water applied per second) 10 feet, of the character of the proposed imises on which the water (describe same) B. 1/2 2/2

poses for which the water is to be returned to the water which turbance irrigation describe the water to be irrigated, giving

water is to be used for other purposes describe the water to be returned to the channel, and the distance between point of diversion to return. Three from point of diversion to 40 feet fall.

Crown land intended to be present works. The notice was posted on the January, 1910, and application to the Commission of March, 1910.

names and addresses of proprietors of lands are likely to be proposed works, either by outlet, non abatement, Victoria, B. C., be-

J. W. DEIGHAN, 1111 West Victoria, B. C.

REGISTRY ACT

of an Application for certificate of Title to Part of the District of Esquimalt, whereby given that it is at the expiration of one month from the date of publication of Title listed to Charles Edward 1st, of August, 1904, 93 A.

the Land Registry Office, Victoria, this 26th day of

NOTICE

eral claim; situated in the Division of Clayoquot, shor, surveyed as Lot 699; that I, M. Barclay, the holder's Certificate No. 6, sixty days from the date to the Mining Record-Office of Improvements, of obtaining a Crown above claim.

take notice that action, by I, M. Barclay, in pursuance of such Certificate 5th day of December,

AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

of British Columbia.

CO CERTIFY that "The acting Company, Limited, authorized and licensed to use within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or any of the objects of which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia.

of the capital of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of five dollars each.

is situated at 516 Bastion Street, and the Attorney for the

for which this company is authorized and licensed to use within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or any of the objects of which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia.

for which this company is authorized and licensed to use within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or any of the objects of which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia.

WILSON'S



Black bass are plentiful in Christina Lake.

The confectioner board meets at Greenwood tomorrow.

Forty fruit trees are to be planted near Rossburg in the spring.

Prince Rupert is to have two daily papers by the coming of the spring.

Vancouver's license commission will hereafter hold open meetings.

Enderby's new city hall has been formally opened with music and much speechmaking.

Vancouver's license commission will hereafter hold open meetings.

The ball given at the C.P.R. hotel in Steveston last Friday evening for the event of the season in the district named.

The Non-Smoking-On-The-Platforma rule goes into effect on Vancouver's street cars tomorrow.

It now takes five days for mail to reach Orient from Phoenix and Greenwood, 30 miles away.

Mr. George Johnson of Nanaimo has been appointed to a permanent position on H. M.'s customs staff.

The Port George Stage company has been authorized to operate a weekly stage between Port George and Queeno.

Vancouver's first exhibition will be held during mid-August, and will precede the Everett show in the North Pacific Fair Circuit.

The Dundas Methodist church of Vancouver has unanimously invited its pastor, Rev. W. M. Thompson, to remain with the congregation for another year.

Mr. H. F. Dickenson, a well known Kootenai, was united in marriage last week to Miss Margaret McKee of Coeur d'Alene.

J. L. Keeley of Port Essington was fined \$100 a fortnight ago, for selling liquor to an Indian woman. This may be referred to as the Keeley cure.

One hundred passengers are provided for in the accommodation of the new steamer for the Golden to Windermere run.

The Wallace Shipyards Co. of Vancouver has been awarded the contract for the building of the new North Vancouver ferry.

The threatened strike of the United Mine Workers of America, for a higher scale of work, will not affect this province.

Miss Mary Mason has left Nelson for Port Alberni, where she is to be married today to H. R. Thomas, formerly of Greenwood, in this province.

The marriage of Mr. M. J. Bonner and Miss Isabella Whitehead was celebrated on Saturday last by Rev. Father Beck.

The marriage of Mr. J. West, Pacific and Miss Susa Buckle, of Coquitlam, was celebrated last night by Rev. Father McKillop.

Mr. E. C. Emde of Cumberland and Miss Clara Walker of Nanaimo were married at the Presbyterian church in Nanaimo, a week or so ago.

Harriet P. Dickenson, a well known Kootenai, was married to Miss Margaret McKee, on Saturday last.

Difficulties of a technical nature will prevent the contemplated change in the organization of the Westminster City, providing for a modification of the interest percentages.

Agents representing a Vancouver syndicate have located nearly six square miles of new land in the Yukon. It is said that good indications of oil have been found.

Nelson's public school board is threatening the city council with proceedings for libel, as a result of the council's reference to certain school funds as "wrongfully appropriated and expended."

Mrs. Minnie Williams, an aged resident of Creston, was found dead in her bed at that city on Friday night last. She had apparently been ill some time, alone and without medical aid.

The water supply in Marshall Lake has become so low that a larger body of water in the old Steveston mine is being tapped with city mains for use in Phoenix in the event of fire occurring.

While in prison at Greenwood, charged with assault upon a half-breed woman Arthur E. Mackenzie took the bars out of his cell window and escaped. He was recaptured at Newayach and brought back to Greenwood.

John Kando, alias S. Sano, has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary by Magistrate Yawwood of Nanaimo, on his conviction for a series of forged check speculations.

Mr. John Boyd, president of the Movie Makers' Union, has taken to him a wife in the person of Miss Mildred Smith, also a resident of Movie for some time past.

The Vancouver Power company is making initial preparations for the installation of a 20,000 h. p. unit at the Lake Buntzen plant, when completed will cost \$500,000.

An overturned Peterboro canoe found afloat near Bable River it is feared may prove to be evidence of a tragedy. The ownership of the unlucky craft is not yet determined.

One of the very earliest pioneers of Vancouver, Mr. Robert Balfour, is dead. He came to the Terminal City when engaged in the construction of the bridge.

While boating in Chemainus harbor Monday in company with one of the nurses from the hospital, Dr. Thomson received severe injuries through the accidental discharge of both barrels of his gun, which he had taken with him, hoping to pick up a few ducks. The contents on one barrel lodged in his chest and those of the other in his bow. The nurse applied first aid, and it is hoped to save the arm, although success in this is problematical.

"In the grove of trees below the Union street depot of the C. P. R., on Tuesday morning about 60 birds were heard singing," says the Rossland Miner. "There was a wild canary among the feathered songsters and its clear notes could be heard above the others like that of a strong-voiced soprano in a church choir. So many different songs were heard that there must have been several varieties of birds among the lot. This is one of the signs of the coming spring and is unmistakable. The mildness of the winter must have tempted the birds to journey north at an earlier time than usual. It was indeed cheering to hear these little warblers singing the glad songs of the coming vernal season."

CONSERVATIVES WILL GATHER

Great Convention of Party to Assemble From Every Province in Dominion Next June—Mr. Green Returns

Mr. R. F. Green has returned from Ottawa where he took part in the conference of the Conservative party in Canada that a convention has been called. Delegates will be chosen from every province in the Dominion and will come together in a sort of parliament of the Conservative party. The convention will be held in the city of Toronto, Ontario, in the month of June next.

Mr. Green said: "I believe, the first time in the history of the Conservative party in Canada that a convention has been called. Delegates will be chosen from every province in the Dominion and will come together in a sort of parliament of the Conservative party. The convention will be held in the city of Toronto, Ontario, in the month of June next."

The Nainaimo Citizens' League has passed a resolution in favor of holding the Great Northern convention of the C.E.R. Company in the city of Vancouver. The resolution was passed by a vote of 10 to 2.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

FOUR TEAMS IN BALL LEAGUES

Vancouver, Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle Only Cities Represented in 1910 Pacific Northwest Baseball Series

SEATTLE, Feb. 9.—There will be only four clubs in the Northwestern league this season and on Monday night the league directors completed the 1910 schedule. Vancouver will open in Spokane, and Tacoma in Seattle. The complete schedule will be announced next Sunday. W. D. Hayward, of Vancouver, was elected vice-president of the league.

The divided situation which has prevailed in regard to league affairs was cleared somewhat yesterday when the Northwest league while Attorney Brunner, of Aberdeen, looked after the Black Cats.

The league directors strong points were made when it submitted the constitution provision which gives it the right to dissolve the club on the vote of the remaining clubs, and when it accepted the Aberdeen club when Court Commissioner Robert H. Lindsay refused to grant the club an injunction restraining the league from making its schedule. The trial court superior court.

All the league magistrates were present. Fred Miller, of Spokane, was the attorney for the league while Attorney Brunner, of Aberdeen, looked after the Black Cats.

The league directors strong points were made when it submitted the constitution provision which gives it the right to dissolve the club on the vote of the remaining clubs, and when it accepted the Aberdeen club when Court Commissioner Robert H. Lindsay refused to grant the club an injunction restraining the league from making its schedule. The trial court superior court.

All the league magistrates were present. Fred Miller, of Spokane, was the attorney for the league while Attorney Brunner, of Aberdeen, looked after the Black Cats.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

RAILWAY BILLS ARE CONSIDERED

Committee Passes Upon Applications for Charters for Various Projected Undertakings

The railway committee of the local House yesterday granted a time extension as desired to the Vancouver and Nicola Valley Railway Co., although not just such an extension as this company had applied for. The committee has now until December 31, 1911 (not Feb. 1, 1912), in which to complete its primary work and save the deposit guarantee.

Three Graham Island railway petitions were also considered by the committee, the promoters of these several roads being in each instance a coal mining company, and the roads being primarily designed to facilitate development of their properties and shipment of the product of these embryo mines.

In the case of one company represented before the committee, Mr. E. W. Bodwell, K. C., it was suggested that a change of name would be desirable for the avoidance of confusion, this being the Graham Island Railway Co., a title held by still another company previously incorporated. The change was made to the Queen Charlotte Railway Co.

In each case the committee adhered strictly to the adopted principle of insisting upon all proposed branches being specifically defined, and no blanket privileges being given in respect to branches.

Petitions have been received by the attorney general's department from the people of prosperous and progressive Creston asking that the court will be granted, Mr. J. K. Johnson, editor of the Creston Review, being named as magistrate.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF SPRAYING

slow up the work of the men, as they were not able to get so many chances or be so certain of their feet.

"I can't see one chance in a thousand for the abolition of the spike. The steel chain in the shape of a triangle that was tried last year utterly failed to bring results. I do, however, think that the present spike can be changed so as to make it less dangerous and still just as valuable to the player."

A series of spraying demonstrations, with evening talks on "Practical Comedical Spraying" has been arranged by R. M. Winslow, provincial horticulturist, for the districts of the Island and on the E. & N., as follows: Feb. 14, Mr. Stuart's orchard and Temperance Hall, Keating.

Feb. 15, Berrington and Cantwell's orchard and Sidney Hall, North Saanich.

Feb. 16, Fred Crofton's orchard and Public Hall, Ganges Harbor.

Feb. 17, Hudson's orchard and South-Salt Spring schoolhouse, South Salt Spring.

Feb. 18, Jas. Bennett's orchard and schoolhouse, Mayne Island.

Feb. 19, Mr. Menzie's orchard, North Saanich.

Feb. 20, Mr. Hayward's orchard and Agricultural Hall, Duncan.

Feb. 21, Mr. Mottishaw's orchard and Opera Hall, Nanaimo.

Feb. 22, W. T. Shaw's orchard, Gabriola Island.

In each case the spraying demonstrations will start at 2 p.m. the boat connections, etc. permitting. Evening meetings are held at 7 p.m. in the afternoon, the making and application of Bordeaux mixture, lime-sulphur, arsenate of lead and aphid sprays will be demonstrated. In the evening a discussion will centre on the different types of pumps and apparatus, their efficiency, and conditions under which each should be used. This will be followed by a talk on a simple spray routine for the needs of each district, and a practical discussion on all sprays necessary for use.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

GROSSLY EXAGGERATED

Warburton Pike is in the city on his way to the exhibit of the provincial government, which is being held at the Victoria sportsman's exhibition. He will be in charge and as a result of his visit to the city he will be able to speak from his personal knowledge of British Columbia.

Spending the rumors of his death on a "perilous" journey down the Colorado, Mr. Pike laughed. The country is not nearly as dangerous as the rumors have it. The Colorado was for the most part a rather sluggish stream, and the water was not always very shallow. In one place it practically disappeared in the sand, and the shallowness often made the going difficult.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

The Citizens' League of Nanaimo are unanimous in their opinion that the C.E.R. Company should be allowed to operate in the city of Vancouver. The league has passed a resolution to this effect.

BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS

MARRIED.

POWELL-HOWARD—Duncan Powell, son of the late William Powell, London, Eng., to Eugenie Winifred Howard, of Victoria, at St. Barnabas church, February 2, 1910.

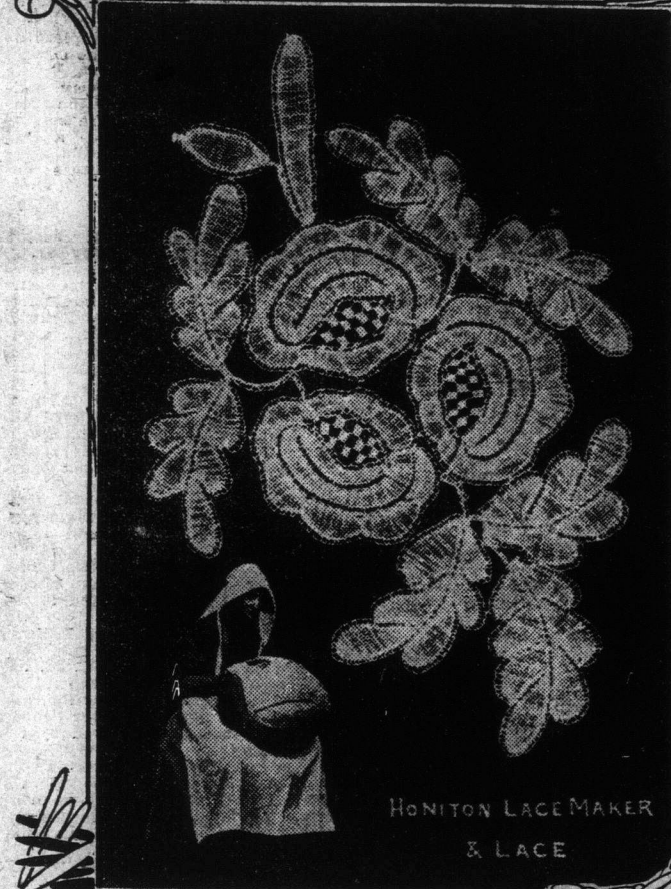
DEED.

HICKS—On the 2nd inst., at his son-in-law's residence, 231 Menzies street, Fredrick Hicks, a native of Norfolk, England, aged 81 years.

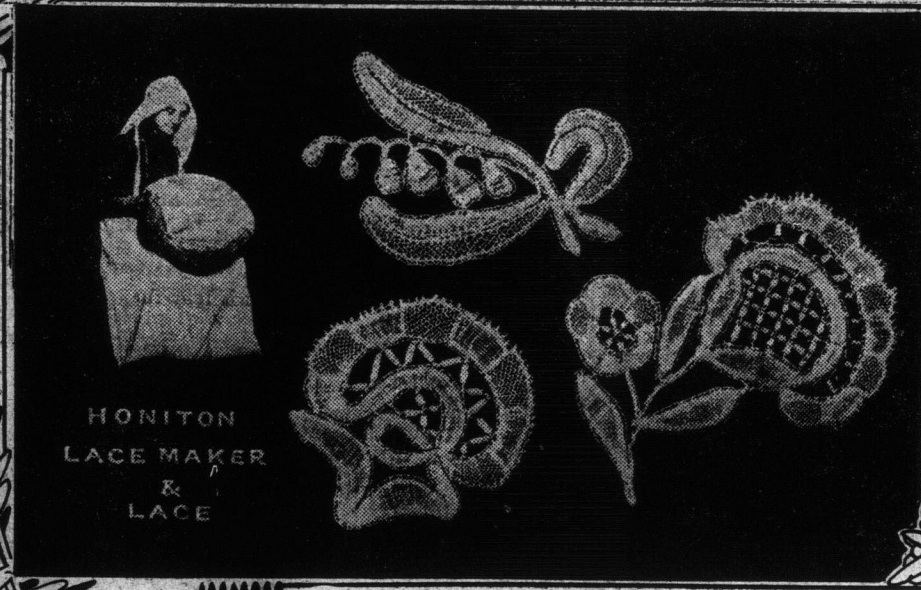
COLSTON—At 1061 Hulton street, on the 2nd inst., William Col

HONITON LACE

AND
THOSE WHO MAKE IT



HONITON LACE MAKER & LACE



HONITON LACE MAKER & LACE



HONITON LACE MAKER & LACE

There has been so much talk of late about the real English laces, that it might be of interest to ladies to hear a little of the old Honiton and its origin and how it was taught to the village women and girls by Queen Catherine of Aragon, who actually sat among them and instructed and taught the open net grounds, as were used in her native country, Spain.

She was going through a sad time just then for it was while she was awaiting her divorce from Henry. It is strange that all our English lace has come to us through sorrow; for after Queen Catherine taught the lace to the English women, it was carried on by the Flemish refugees who had come to England for safety on account of religious persecutions, and who had themselves, learned the art from the refugees from North Italy, who had also fled from their country on account of religious persecutions. So our English lace is a mixture of Spanish, Italian and Flemish lace, and from the same source springs also the Torchon, Cluny, Maltese and many other laces.

The Honiton lace is made the same as the Buckingham lace, with bobbins and pins on a pillow, but when first introduced pins were unknown and it is supposed that thorns and fish bones were used as pins; but there are in existence pins that are over 300 years old with hand beaten heads and as they are lace pins it is likely it must have been these pins that were first used as lace pins.

The Queens of England have all through the history of England been closely connected with the lace making of the country. For after Catherine, we now hear of Mary, Queen of Scots pleading while in captivity, for more materials for her lace making and designing,



Pillow Lace Maker (Mrs. Woodgate who helped to make Queen Victoria's Coronation Dress)

for she is credited with many designs of birds and four footed animals, which are greatly used in the Honiton lace of today. Then came Queen Henrietta Maria, who is not credited with any great work for the lace making but

was very fond of making it and was named by her court the "Royal Knitter."

It was Queen Adelaide who came to the aid of the Devon makers when their work was in a bad way, by suggesting the first Honiton applique dress and starting the fashion for applique and thereby giving more regular employment to the many Honiton sprig makers, Venetian needle stitches have also been taught to the Devon women.

Now again, our late Queen Victoria's Coronation dress was of Honiton lace, over which there was great trouble, for the time given to

make it was too short and workers from many parts were engaged on it. The accompanying picture of one who helped to make this dress was likely one of the girls who were allowed to assist for the time was so limited even children were allowed to help.

To conclude with the interests of the Queens and lace making to our present Alexandra is due to the actual revival of late years, for at her coronation she requested the ladies of her court to wear goods of English and Irish manufacture as much as possible, and in every way she encouraged and helped the Eng-

lish lace industry. Many people do not know that the lace designs are drawn by artists and many beautiful designs as beautiful in their form, as pictures were made by men and women who are dead and forgotten, and to whom has never been any credit given. In Italy a lace is made which bears the name of Michael Angelo as its designer. Honiton lace is also known by the name of Devon and Point d'Angleterre, for in 1678 or so a great deal of Brussels lace was smuggled into England as Point d'Angleterre.

A. E. DIESPECKER

Potato Improvement

During the past year very material progress has been made by way of perfecting our methods of potato improvement and in instituting their application throughout the country. At a meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association a very excellent paper on "Potato Improvement" was read by Mr. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist, at the Central Experimental Farm. Upon the work which Mr. Macoun and many other authorities on the potato plant, both at home and abroad, have done, a system of potato improvement suitable for use among Canadian growers was drafted and has been applied by several. The system adopted is simple and practical, yet is founded on scientific principles, the individual plant being taken as the basis for improvement. The tubers produced by each plant are, morphologically considered, simply swollen portions of the vegetative and not of the reproductive system. The question has therefore been raised as to whether or not the principles of breeding which apply in the case of sexual reproduction through the seed, obtain in a sexual reproduction or perpetuation through parts of the vegetative system. Bud variation is, as a rule, more narrow than is seed variation, and some investigators claim that a part of any plant cannot possess qualities which differ materially from those of another part of the same plant. The best obtainable evidence at the present time does not support this view, and the "individuality" of different parts is now generally recognized. Since the tubers produced by any single plant are all distinct parts of that plant the possibility of variation and in other qualities recognized.

The system drafted for use by this association enables the grower to plant the seed tubers taken from the different hills which were especially chosen for seed purposes the year previous, so that any promising variation which may result may be selected and used in endeavoring to build up a strong, healthy and productive type. Furthermore, in almost all parts of Canada, no matter how suitable may be the conditions, there are many adverse conditions with which the potato has to contend. Unfortunately man himself is often the worst enemy of the potato, and unconsciously, though very materially, assists in its downfall. The using of small potatoes from degenerate hills is perhaps one of the most glaring examples of this as far as the seed is concerned. The practicing of improper cultural methods is another common error. Against these things, this plant is continually struggling year after year, and while there is a continual survival of the fittest wherein a few plants succeed in rising above the prevailing difficulties in an endeavor to maintain the standard of the race, yet unfortunately these are quickly gathered in and hurried off to mar-

ket, leaving the smaller, less desirable and often degenerate tubers remaining to be used for seed purposes. With such a system is there any wonder why many of our best varieties have suffered a rapid decline until they are now practically worthless? What is needed among potato growers today is some practical system whereby it may be possible to select for seed purposes those hills which have shown themselves superior to others enjoying equal opportunities. In this way seed tubers which rank above the average would be chosen, while those falling short would be ignored, hence making an upward instead of a downward tendency. The need of just such an arrangement has been met by the association in its system of potato improvement already referred to.

In undertaking systematic work according to this system it is recommended in the first place that a good standard variety be chosen, and that the best possible seed of that variety with to start be secured. The beginner is advised to test two or three leading varieties the first year in small plots side by side, to keep the hills separate when digging, and, after having decided which variety has given the best results, to select and keep separate 25 of the best hills of this variety for planting in the breeding plot of the following year in accordance with the regulations as drafted. While the minimum size of the seed plot recognized by the association is 1/4-acre, yet in the case of potatoes it was thought advisable to depart somewhat from this rule and to reduce the size of the plot to one of 25 rows. From each of the 25 chosen hills 8 of the most uniform, smooth and sound tubers so selected is used to plant one of the eight-hilled rows, a single whole tuber being used to plant each hill. At harvest time each row is dug separately and the individual hills within the rows are likewise kept separate for examination. This arrangement permits the grower to determine first the best rows and secondly the best hills in these rows. The required number of specially desirable hills can then be laid away for planting on the spot the following spring as above indicated. Special blank forms are sent each grower in duplicate in order that he may record certain information regarding the performance of each row referring especially to yield, quality and freedom from disease. While it is urged that the crop on the improved plot be sprayed for blight, yet the spraying of a breeding plot is left to the discretion of the individual grower. In districts where disease is troublesome the desirability of developing strains capable of withstanding these maladies is such that spraying is ignored and those plants which have shown the greatest power in resisting diseases, are chosen.

Tetrazinni is going to sing in Montreal some time in February, and a new high record has been established for prices for seats. The box chairs will be \$7, and so on, down the scale.

Stranger Than Fiction

On a fishing trip to Lake Pocotopaug, I was accompanied by three of the most successful anglers in New England. My companion and I were not very fortunate, and on reaching the shore we asked Jones and Charlie, who had gotten in ahead of us, what luck they had. For answer, they held up a three-pound fish, and Charlie said that it was not the weight of the fish that made him feel elated, but the way he had caught it. They had fished for an hour without a strike, and were getting discouraged, when Charlie saw a chipmunk near the water's edge. They started for the shore and soon had the chipmunk, and Charlie hooked it through the right ear and put it overboard. In a minute there was a commotion and the chipmunk jumped over the bow of the boat with a fish after it; then there was another commotion, and the chipmunk jumped over the boat again, nearer the stern. When it landed in the water there was a splash, the reel began to sing, and a fish jumped four feet out of the water. After getting the line unwound from the boat, Charlie found that the fish had wound the line seven times around a rock at the bottom. They rowed the boat around the rock to try to untangle the line, but after going in a circle for a half-hour, concluded to let the fish rest a while. They put down their anchor and began fishing, when suddenly the line went out and Charlie, jumped to get his rod. After that Jones and we each fought the fish for a half-hour, and then netted it. When his nerves were in normal condition again, Charlie started to get the hook from the fish's mouth and found that the fish had swallowed the chipmunk, which was still alive. The hook was removed and the chipmunk jumped from the fish's mouth into the water, and when last seen was going steadily for the west shore.—E. W. M., in Field and Stream.

To those of us who are getting a little tired, and maybe a little disgusted, with so many musical comedies, the knowledge that legitimate comic opera has been lately re-introduced, and bids fair to gain its old place in the popular favor, will be met with satisfaction. "The Chocolate Soldier" is an example of the old-new style of opera buffe, or opera comique, which years ago, when Gilbert and Sullivan were in their prime, was held in high esteem. "The Chocolate Soldier" is said to be free from extravagant burlesque and all vulgarity, and to depend for its success simply upon its witty dialogue, its clever situations, and bright music set to wholesome verse.

A minister, having walked through a village churchyard and observed the indiscriminate praises bestowed upon the dead, wrote upon the gate post the following: "Here lie the dead, and here the living lie."

Caring for the Fishing Rod

At odd times on winter evenings we get out our tackle to repair it so that it shall be ready to pick up at the opening of the season in early spring. Among the rods we possess, be they of solid wood, bamboo, or steel, there are sure to be parts that need repairing. A steel rod should be looked over carefully; rusty scratches and blemishes sand papered and enameled; if the joints are dry or rusty they should be well oiled after being thoroughly cleaned; the rings that fasten the reel should have attention that they may work easily, all dust and sand being removed.

When the enamel is quite dry, the rod can be put in its case or tied in the linen cover and put away. On rods of solid wood, especially those used in salt water, the silk or cord winding is soon frayed or broken; these should be rewound, particularly on tips. This applies equally well to a bamboo rod as in this, being of sliced wood, a defect soon becomes a disaster. Every angler should know one of the many ways of making an endless wind.

The red or green silk should be waxed; refined white wax, or common beeswax will suffice. After the windings are perfect and the guides rewound, if necessary, the silk should be coated with the best grain alcohol shellac to preserve the color of red and green; this shellac soon dries, ready to be varnished.

The best varnish for rods is known as extra light coach. Before use the tin varnish can should be placed in a vessel of hot water. This varnish will not crack, and dries quickly, with a good gloss, if used while quite warm.

Two flat camel-hair brushes should be used to apply the varnish and shellac, which can afterwards be cleaned with soap and hot water for subsequent use. After the various rods parts are varnished, they can be put together and the rod suspended in a warm, dry room free from dust; place it carefully in the rod case and put it away. If a ferrule is loose, take out the brad, then warm the ferrule over an alcohol flame; it will soon come out, and can be reset with shellac glue, or cement.—Louis Rhead, in the December Outing.

AND HE MARRIED HER

At a charity bazaar one day, the Marquis de Gallifet was pestered by a pretty patroness. After some banter, he put £20 on her stall.

"And what do you expect me to give you for that, Monsieur le Marquis?" she asked.

"Only a small thing—your hand, Mademoiselle," he replied.

He always said afterwards that his wife was the cheapest investment he had ever made.—T. P.'s Weekly.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

WANTED—A GUN LICENSE

To the Field Sports Editor, Sunday Colonist.

Sir—I should imagine that most sportsmen who have considered the matter will agree that, unless something is done to preserve the feathered game of Vancouver Island, a few more years will witness its practical extermination. Gone, and I am much afraid, never to return, are those days of four or five years ago that we have jotted down in the calendar of our memory when birds were plentiful and any afternoon a reasonably good bag could be obtained without traveling far from the outskirts of the city. It is not difficult to find the cause of the present scarcity of game; let us—

if not too late—also try to find a remedy. The existing laws are, in the main, good enough; the difficulty is, how to enforce them. The provincial game warden with the limited force at his disposal is naturally unable to police the whole of this great province, and it appears almost too much to expect that the government should find the money necessary to do so. But by paying a nominal fee, the sportsmen themselves could create a fund which would go a long way towards supplying the necessary protection.

It may be argued that as shooting has always been free in this province, it would be an injustice to the poor man to compel him to pay for his one or two days' sport; but, as a matter of fact, there are few, if any, poor men in this province in the present year of grace and good wages. The government does not contribute towards football, golf or tennis, and neither these nor any popular form of sport languishes in consequence. Why, then, should not the people who enjoy a day or a week in the woods with dog and gun pay for their pleasure?

Therefore I would advocate a gun license; and I trust, sir, that your efforts in this direction will meet with the success which they deserve.

A. S. BARTON.

Victoria, Feb. 2, 1910.

Sir—I read with pleasure in last Sunday's Colonist your article, "Wanted—A Gun License," and I can truly hope that some of our M. P.'s read it also. Very badly, indeed, is a gun license needed, and I am glad to say that at last some of our legislators are beginning to understand that it is the laborer, the clerk in the store, and others also who are clamoring for it—people who only can get a day off now and then from their work for a hunt after grouse, duck, pheasant or other game.

This idea of a gun license is no new thing in British Columbia. For the last six or seven years the government has been petitioned by deputations from both the Island and Mainland to put on a gun license, but so far to no purpose.

In the United States, most of the states have their resident gun license. A sum of over \$200,000 was collected last year in California by means of a one dollar gun license, and the money spent in protecting game and in importing game where needed.

A license of two dollars and a half in British Columbia would work no hardship on any man, and if the total amount collected were spent in properly protecting our game, that same man, instead of coming home without a single bird, as many a good hunter did on the 1st of October last, would have something to show, instead of uselessly spending his money in railway fare and hotel bill.

Wherever a gun license has been tried in the States it has been an unequal success. It is found that a person who pays for his right to shoot game, becomes a sort of game warden himself in that he takes care that anyone with whom he comes in contact out on the hills also pays for the privilege, and he sees as far as he is able that no one shoots the game out of season, which he pays for to shoot in season.

I trust, sir, that your efforts in the direction of securing a gun license for the province will be successful. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred who shoot are with you, and the hundredth is probably one of those who "wants his cake and wishes to eat it also." One has only to travel in an E. & N. smoker on any holiday during the shooting season to listen to the conversation of the sportsmen collected there, to learn that they would all hold up their hands for a gun license.

J. MUSGRAVE.

Sir—I heartily endorse the position taken by you in your article in last Sunday's Colonist regarding the need of a gun license.

I have resided in the interior of this province and on the coast for a number of years, and my experience has led me to the conclusion that, unless a law requiring a gun license is passed, the practical extermination of our wild game is only a matter of a few years.

PHILIP OLDFHAM.

To the Field Sports Editor, Sunday Colonist.

Sir—I noticed in your last Sunday morning supplement an article advocating a gun license, and at the same time you ask for expressions of opinion from other members of the brotherhood of hunters.

Speaking for myself, I am most certainly in favor of a gun tax to be imposed on all people carrying a gun, and at the same time making it compulsory to produce receipt for same on demand from any authorized person.

Most men who have the interests of the majority at heart will support this very necessary legislation. It will be a safeguard to our lives and a check on the crowd of hunters who don't care how soon the game is exterminated.

It will also stop the murder of divers and gulls which goes on Sunday after Sunday in our midst. The amount of the tax should not be less than \$2.50 per annum, and the revenue derived from this source would be of a substantial size, and should be devoted to bettering the protection of our feathered game on this Island.

It is now up to all of us to use what influence we have to get this tax imposed at once, and I hope that your columns will show from the numbers of letters received that the interest is keen.

J. H. GILLESPIE.

Sir—You are to be congratulated upon your timely article in last Sunday's Colonist, advocating the imposition of a gun license for all who possess firearms. The necessity of such legislation has been evident for several years past, in the interests of the protection of our furred and feathered game. It is not necessary here to dwell at length upon the wasteful destruction of both bird and beast which has grown steadily worse in the past five or six years, with the increase of population, until whole districts which once abounded in game of every description are now completely shot out.

To a very large number of men, one of the principal attractions of rural life in Canada is the shooting. A good and carefully protected stock of game is thus a most valuable asset in the list of our resources, and forms a strong and influential factor in settling our rural districts—an indispensable part of the building of a nation. Of the power of this influence I witnessed a remarkable example three weeks ago.

A well known local professional man had in hand for a client the sale of a piece of land about nine miles from Victoria. An old friend of his, a Montreal man of wealth and position, came out here on a visit, and desired to purchase a country residence within a moderate distance of Victoria. The local man took him out to see this place. The Montreal man was pleased with it, but the price, though not high, would not be called a low one, and the Eastern gentleman, who was no longer in his first youth, and had learned to look twice at a dollar before letting go of it, could not make up his mind. He "hummed" and "hewed," and meanwhile the two of them walked about over the property.

Suddenly a fine covey of quail rose out of the scrub almost at their feet, and the Montreal man jumped.

"Do you mean to say you have quail here?" he asked.

The local man, who does not shoot, and to whom a game-bird was of no more interest than a blue-jay, answered carelessly enough that there were plenty of quail, grouse and pheasant around. The Montreal man said nothing, but was wrapped in thought.

They climbed into their rig to return to town, and on the way to the gate of the property, put up two fine cock pheasants. The man from Montreal turned to his friend:

"I'll take that property," he said. "Have the papers made out at once."

Twenty-four hours later the sale was completed, and I am betraying no confidence when I say that the price paid was a record one for the locality.

Now, I am in a position to vouch for the exact truth of this occurrence, and it is, I consider, a most striking instance of the valuable asset which we have in our game.

The revenue from a gun license would enable the staff of game wardens to be largely increased. The present men do their duty well, but their numbers are too small to be of much use. One man cannot catch another in the bush lands of British Columbia.

Then, if a gun license act is passed, it must be kept in mind that the law has got to be enforced. This brings us to the consideration of the small boy and the .22 rifle. There is, and has been for years, a law on the statute book to the effect that no person under the age of 16 shall be allowed to carry or use firearms unless accompanied by a grown-up person. It is a good law, but how many convictions have there been under it? Yet the woods are full at this season of the year with children of what is known as a tender age—each child carrying a firearm of some description, from a .22 rifle up to a 12-bore shotgun or a .303 Savage—which last weapon a friend of mine met a twelve-year-old boy shooting with a few weeks ago not two miles outside the city limits.

I would not prevent boys from shooting by any means. I believe that every boy ought to be taught to use a rifle and shotgun as soon as he is twelve years old. But, until he is sixteen or eighteen years old, he should never be allowed out with a firearm unless accompanied by a grown-up person. This would also provide grand and health-giving exercise for the fathers of several families which I could name.

Finally, as an assistance to the game wardens and to enforce the working of a gun license act, if such legislation can be passed, permission should be given to every farmer of good standing and repute in the country districts to require every person he may meet out shooting to show his gun license. This law exists in the Old Country, and has always worked well.

In regard to the tax itself, about \$2.50 per annum should be a suitable figure for the present. As to its being a hardship, that is nonsense, and no true sportsman will advance such a ridiculous argument. I am a poor man myself, and most of my friends are away down below the automobile and champagne class, but there is not one of us who does not think that \$2.50 or even \$5 a year is a cheap price

to pay for the proper protection of the finest sport in the world.

I wish you luck in your praiseworthy agitation.

G. SHELDON-WILLIAMS.

To the Field Sports Editor, Sunday Colonist.

Sir—I read with interest your article on gun licenses in last Sunday's Colonist, and cheerfully contribute my ideas upon the subject. I think that if, by persistently "keeping at it," you bring the authorities to see how great an asset our game birds are to our province; how surely we will lose this asset within a measurable period if rational protection be not afforded to our game birds; you will have earned the gratitude of all who go afield. Speaking of Vancouver Island and of the adjoining islands of the Gulf, I think the imposition of a moderate gun license would provide an annual working fund of \$100,000. With such a sum an intelligent policing of the game districts could be arranged for, and those who do not now obey the act could be made to do so. Alteration of the game laws is not needed so much as the enforcement of them, and if a fund is required by the authorities for such enforcement, it is ready to their hands by the establishment of a gun license. It would, I think, be willingly paid by the majority of sportsmen.

ERNEST BRAMMER.

CAPERCILLIE AND BLACKGAME IN THEIR NATIVE HAUNTS

(From an Article by "Sleipner" in The Field.)

Although capercillie are fairly plentiful, they are not so readily bagged. To the novice it may seem strange that there should be any difficulty in shooting so large a bird; the idea of missing one seems absurd. The fact is, however, that in shooting over dogs the capercillie is very difficult to hit, for it nearly always lies in tolerably close fir or birch wood, and has a wonderful knack of securing a tree to mask its line of flight. It is safe to say that one rarely gets more than a fleeting glance at one, and very quick shooting is necessary to stop the older individuals. Now and again young capercillie are found in more open ground, and are easily bagged; but as a rule they lie in thick cover, sitting splendidly to the dog, but giving the poorest of chances as they rise, or rather "slink" out, between the fir trees.

The ideal dog for use with these birds is one that will seek wide, report a find, and returning with the gun to the "point," encircles the same, thus stopping running, and then at a sign "runs in" and flushes the bird. This prevents the latter from using its usual tactics, and a fair shot may be obtained.

The greyhen and brood also lie often enough in open ground and afford easy shooting. The old hen is generally left off, but the old blackcock is as expert as the capercillie at selecting thick cover to rise from, and it requires both skill and luck to get a shot at either. With a couple of good hounds the shooting of hares and roedeer is a comparatively easy matter, always supposing that one is addicted to early rising and a good walker.

In winter excellent sport is obtained with the rifle, when capercillie and blackcock "sit up" in the fir tops, and it is astonishing how little attention they pay to the report of a rifle as long as one is well concealed. The male birds may be shot until February 15. The close time for roedeer begins January 1, but from the end of October till then very fair stalking may be done, as the tracks in the snow assist in locating the game. Winter is really the best time for easily procuring capercillie, blackcock, and roedeer, and any medium-bore rifle carrying well up to 100 yards is suitable for the purpose.

A double-barrelled shotgun, with rifle barrel underneath, known as the "drilling," is a favorite weapon nowadays on the Continent, and is well adapted for the various chances of shooting that may occur. For instance, in dull, snowy weather the blackcock settle in the snow and seem loth to leave their holes, thus affording excellent chances as they rise to the shotgun, and on bright, cold days they "sit up," as before mentioned, in packs of fifty to sixty birds, when the rifled barrel comes into play.

When the ground is frozen and the snow not too deep walking is facilitated; if, however, the snow is deep ordinary locomotion becomes rather a toil, and patrons of the northern games have a chance to indulge in ski-running—at any rate when the snow has a frozen surface.

One great charm of shooting here in winter is that new fallen snow is soon imprinted with a variety of game tracks, and affords not only a means of discovering their whereabouts, but also of studying the movements of wild game in their natural haunts.

TROUT CULTURE IN THE TRANSVAAL

The report of the Transvaal Trout Acclimatization Society on the work of the year 1908 mentions the fact that owing to the decision of the government to erect a large dam at Potchefstroom, which will flood the site of the old hatchery which has done such good service, it will be necessary to select a new site.

This has been chosen quite close to the old one. With regard to the year's work, it is recorded with regret that the importation of 40,000 brown trout ova from the Solway fisheries was a failure. Good work was done, however, as is evident from the report of Mr. C. Harvey, who manages the hatchery. Eighty-two female trout were spawned, yielding over 64,000 ova, of which about 54,000 were

successfully impregnated. Of these 10,000 were sent to Swaziland, 1,000 to Lydenburg. Of the rest about 40,000 reached the alevin stage and 30,000 became fry. Some mortality occurred among them then owing to overcrowding, this being due to the pending removal of the hatchery and the impracticability of making new ponds in the circumstances. Good results were obtained with a consignment of 5,000 brown trout ova from the Cape government hatchery at Jonker's Hoek, which hatched out very successfully in July. In January, at the time of writing the report, a good number of the little fish were over 4in. long. Mr. Harvey emphasizes the need for protecting fry in a limited area from such enemies as waterfowl, snakes, water-toads, etc. This, he says, can be done "by forming nursery pools of oblong boxes or shallow cement ponds, over which lids of perforated zinc should be placed."

After a list of the distributions of fish, it is stated that in January there were about 70,000 yearlings in stock. It is noted that the society's work in acclimatizing carp has been very successful. It introduced carp into the Kleinfontein Homestead Dam in 1904, and in 1908 a number of small ones were taken out to stock other waters. The fish in the dam are becoming so numerous that Mr. Harvey considers it desirable to remove as many as possible this year, for fear they should deteriorate. He comments on the fact that "the whole population of the lake has sprung from an original stock of eighteen fish about 4in. long." The fish are evidently popular, as "there are many applications for carp from farmers all over the country."

With regard to the trout liberated earlier, it is stated that fish have thrived and reproduced in the Broederstroom and various waters in the Carolina district. A list of waters which have yielded fish to anglers is given, the Moori being, of course, the most prominent. It is satisfactory to feel that "there is not much doubt now that before long trout will be firmly established in the different waters of this colony, and good trout fishing readily obtainable, and it will not be necessary for sportsmen to journey to Cape Colony and Natal to indulge in this favorite pastime."

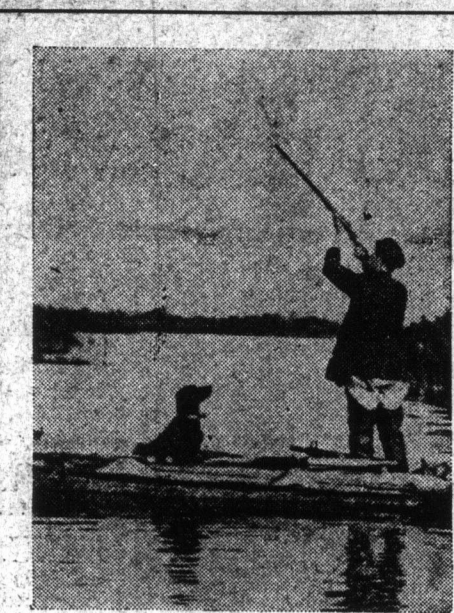
JUST IN TIME

The water was not reached till 1 p. m., and at this time of year a late hour at which to begin a day's dry fly fishing. But the angler had no choice in the matter, and he hurried over the last hundred yards of meadow murmuring a devout hope that the fly might not be all over, that, even should Providence not vouchsafe that rare blessing, an afternoon rise, there might still be a few stragglers moving here and there; to give him something to do while waiting for the evening rise. It was a hot day and a sultry, holding promise of thunder somewhere if not in the valley of the Itchen, so he did not dare to hope for much, and was duly grateful when the ring of a rising trout was the very first thing visible as his eyes came into line with the water. Even more grateful was he when at the first cast the fish took the ginger quill with confidence; and after a brisk little fight was in the net, a shapely pouter. A fish in five minutes—an excellent beginning.

In five minutes more a second was in the net, but it was a hair's breadth under twelve inches, so back it went none the worse. Ten minutes later a third was hooked on a sharp shallow thirty yards below a hatch; and it dashed away up stream like a mad thing, tearing line off the reel and getting right into the rough water. This must surely be a big one. But no, the effort could not be sustained, and it came down stream again and ultimately into the net, two ounces heavier than the first. They made a pretty brace as they lay on the bed of dried rushes in the creel. After this no more rising fish could be found for some time, until the bend below the big pool was reached. Here a trout was coming up quietly under the far bank. It rose at the ginger quill promptly but missed, rose again after a rest and was missed again. And then, strange to relate, it rose a third time at the same fly and took it. It is not so strange to relate that a too sudden strike left the fly in its mouth. Then came troubles, two good trout pricked and lost, and a third put down after ten minutes of vain effort to get a fly into it, the wind being dead down stream and the fish in an awkward corner.

Then came the remarkable fish in the sidestream, as restless a wanderer as could ever be met with. First it rose twenty yards up from the mouth of the stream, next fifty yards, next seventy, next a hundred, and so on, the angler pursuing it as quickly as creeping on hands and knees would allow. At last he withdrew from the bank and hurried up the meadow away from the water, approaching again at the spot where the trout ought now to be. By this time it seemed to have stopped rising, and he was just about to give it up when suddenly it came into view swimming slowly up stream. The fly fell promptly before it, was taken at once, and soon the creel contained a third inhabitant of 1lb. 4oz.

Another wanderer higher up was not so complaisant. Despite a cautious approach it caught sight of rod or angler or both, and was off like a torpedo, making great waves in the small stream. Do trout become liable to panic or that sort everywhere at a given moment? It is a curious fact that for the rest of the afternoon every fish approached fled in a like manner, and the basket grew no heavier. There was no evening rise at all, so the angler had to be content with his brace and a half caught in little more than an hour. Evidently he arrived only just in time.



The Sportsman's Calendar

FEBRUARY

Sports for the Month—For the angler: Grilse and Spring Salmon. For the shooter: Ducks and Geese.

In Season—Ducks, geese, brant, snipe; grilse, salmon, steelheads in tidal water.

February 28 the last day of the season for shooting ducks or snipe; also the last day on which it is lawful to sell wild geese.

PANTHER SHOT IN A BAZAAR

The following is a brief account of an exciting half hour which I experienced with a panther which had strayed into the bazaar. I was staying at N—pur at the time with the Deputy Commissioner, having been shooting in his district. Several reports had been brought in of a panther having been seen in the bazaar at night, but none of us had paid much attention to them. A day or two later, while having early morning tea with J. on the verandah, a native rushed up to say that the panther was locked up in a house in the bazaar. He also told us that the doctor and D. S. P., whom I will call C., had been informed of the fact.

We hurriedly dressed, and, taking our guns, hastened to where the panther was reported to be locked in. On the way we learned that the doctor and C. were ahead of us, so we quickened our pace, for we did not wish to miss any of the fun. We arrived to find a large crowd assembled in the main thoroughfare, and down a side lane. As we pushed our way down the narrow lane the crowd suddenly turned and rushed past us with loud cries, nearly knocking us down. I personally do not know what I should have done if the panther had appeared; it would have been impossible to have shot without the danger of killing someone. Luckily it proved to be a false alarm, and we soon reached the house where the panther had been shut in. We found the doctor and C. sitting on the roof watching two holes they had made by pulling off a few tiles.

All possible exits except these had been closed. J. and I quickly climbed up, and, making two peep-holes for ourselves, waited for the panther to make the first overtures. The roof was in a very ramshackle state, and it was surprising that nobody fell through. Suddenly growls were heard inside, and we all tried to catch a glimpse of the animal; J. put his head too close to the opening he had made, and with a savage growl the panther sprang up and, thrusting a paw through, tore his face. Luckily the wound was but slight, though he might have been badly injured.

I had no time for a shot, and the panther again retired. In order to move the beast we all fired a round through our peep-holes. After a short pause the animal sprang at the opening where I was stationed. I allowed it to get partly out, and then shot it dead with a ball from my 12-bore gun.

To make certain it was dead the doctor also fired into it with his revolver as it lay on the floor of the hut where it had fallen. When we pulled the body out it proved to be a small female panther, 5ft. from tip to tip, very thin. It was probably starving, which accounted for its presence in the bazaar. A large crowd carried it back in triumph to the bungalow, where the skin was quickly removed and pegged out to dry. We then escorted J. to the hospital, where his wound was dressed and a couple of stitches put in, and we left him with congratulations that the matter was not more serious.—H. B.

A man was brought up on a charge of beating his wife and biting off a portion of her ear. However, the woman, good-natured soul, was anxious to screen her husband, and, if possible, obtain his acquittal, as appears from her evidence.

Magistrate—"Your husband has been treating you very badly, eh?"

Witness—"Oh, no, your worship!"

Magistrate—"No? Why, did he not bite off a piece of your ear?"

Witness—"No, your worship; I did it myself!"

At the Lambs' Club a group of actors were laughing heartily over a story just told them by Willie Collier, when someone, in a spirit of banter, asked: "Willie, isn't that one of Lackaye's stories?" "Not yet," answered Willie.

N LACE MAKER
LACE

any people do not know
drawn by artists and
as beautiful in their
made by men and wo-
forgotten, and to whom
edit given. In Italy a
ars the name of Michael
Honiton lace is also
Devon and Point d'
so a great deal of
gled into England as
E. DIESPECKER

than Fiction

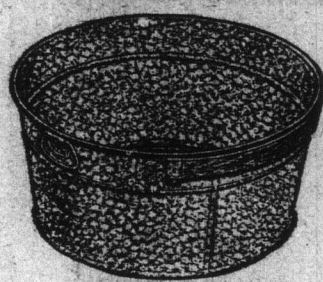
to Lake Pocotopang, I
three of the most suc-
w England. My com-
very fortunate, and on
we asked Jones and
en in ahead of us, what
answer, they held up a
Charlie said that it was
fish that made him feel
had caught it. They
without a strike, and
ged, when Charlie saw
ater's edge. They start-
on had the chipmunk,
through the right car.
In a minute there was a
pmtnk jumped over the
fish after it; then there
on, and the chipmunk
again, nearer the stern.
e water there was a
to sing, and a fish
of the water. After get-
d from the boat, Charlie
d wound the line seven
the bottom. They row-
rock to try to untangle
g in a circle for a half-
the fish rest a while,
anchor and began fish-
line went out and
t his rod. After that
ght the fish for a half-
it. When his nerves
on again, Charlie started
the fish's mouth and
d swallowed the chip-
alive. The hook was
munk jumped from the
ater, and when last seen
the west shore.—E. W.

are getting a little tired,
agusted, with so many
knowledge that legiti-
been lately re-intro-
gain its old place in the
met with satisfaction.
is an example of the
buffe or opera comique,
in Gilbert and Sullivan
as held in high esteem.
is said to be free from
and all vulgarity, and
is simply upon its witty
ations, and bright music

walked through a vil-
observed the indiscrim-
upon the dead, wrote
following: "Here lie
living lie."

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Today's Leaders in Hardware Section



The Hardware Section is offering some specially interesting offerings during this February Sale. The prices on the articles quoted below will convince you that you can save money by dealing here.

Galvanized Washtubs, with wringer attachments, strong handles. Today, \$1.00, 85c and **75c**

Galvanized Garbage Cans, ovetop cover. Today **\$1.50**

Mop Pails with wringer. Today **\$1.75**

Heavy Axes, good steel. Today **85c**

Hunters' or Handy Axes, 16 inch handles. Today **50c**

Knife Polish, with perforated top. Today, per tin **20c**

Wizard Knife Cleaners. Today **10c**

Never Scratch Silver Polish. Today, per bottle **20c**

Step-ladders, all sizes. Today, per step **20c**

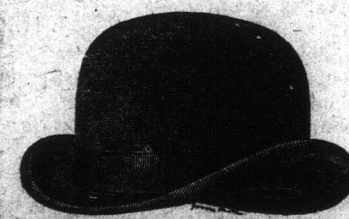
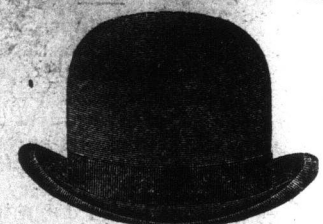
Friday's Bargain in Dressing Jackets at 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Reg. Sold at 85c, \$1.25 to \$2.00

A specially fine line of Flannelette Dressing Jackets is being placed on sale Friday at decisive savings. These are made of very fine quality flannelette, in shades of pink, blue, and red, in striped and plain effects, some trimmed. It is just the time when one of these splendid wearables is wanted. So here they are, and at a substantial saving.

Morning Ribbon Sale Today, Commencing at 8.30 a.m. Per yard, 15c

Fine All-Silk Ribbon, good 4 1/2 inches wide, useful for hair ties, millinery sashes, etc. The colors are white, creamy, sky, Nile, pink, lilac, reseda, V. rose, light and dark browns, cardinal, moss, olive, myrtle, and light and dark navy blue. Early morning shoppers will secure this line at, per yard **15c**

The Newest Styles in Men's Hats



Especially noteworthy in the Hat Department is the many, new blocks, in the famous Stetson hats. These are in browns and blacks, the weight being surprisingly light, while the prices are most modest, being from \$5.00 up. We are also showing some splendid shapes in crush and stiff hats, which were imported by us direct from the manufacturers, all of the reliable kind, prices ranging from **\$2.00**

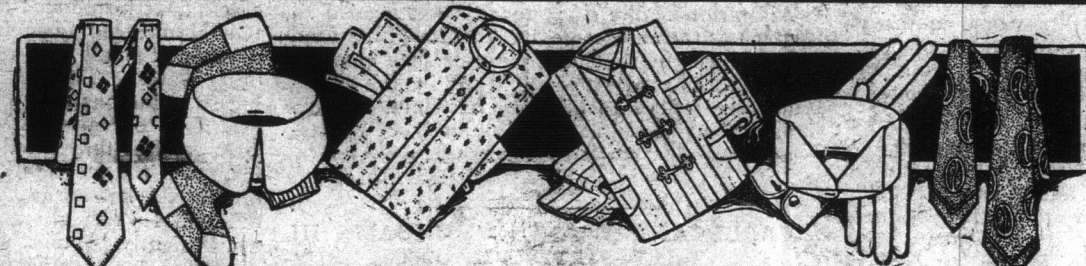
New Gingham and Chambrays

Dress Gingham, 12c, 15c
300 pieces of Dress Gingham, in staple and fancy checks and stripes, best Canadian make, scores of patterns to select from. Per yard, 12 1/2 and **15c**

English Gingham at 20c
English Zephyr Gingham, in large variety of checks and stripes. The colors are absolutely fast. Yard **20c**

Printed Lawns, per yd., 25c
Printed Lawns, white ground, with black, navy, sky, brown and green stripes, checks and dots. Very fine even weave. Per yard **25c**

Chambrays, per yd., 15c
36 inch Chambrays, in blue and tan only, nice fine quality. The width of this material makes it a very exceptional value at, per yard **15c**



Our Men's Furnishing Department Offers Many Suggestions

The Men's Furnishing Department of this store is really a store in itself, and carries an immense stock, in fact we venture to say the largest to be found hereabouts. Therefore we can offer you many advantages that would be found impossible to get elsewhere.

Men's Print Shirts, 50c
Men's New Print Shirts, grey, blue and fawn ground, with various colored stripes, good useful shades, not too light. Special **50c**

Men's Print Shirts, 75c
Men's Print Shirts, in pretty shades and stripes, including a number of very neat blue and white stripes, good quality. Special **75c**

Men's Zephyr Shirts, \$1.00
Men's Zephyr and Print Shirts, in the newest shades and patterns, some very neat and striking effects, including some wide stripes that are quite novel. Special **\$1.00**

Men's Imported Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, a good, useful weight, fine grade. Special per garment \$1.25

Black and Tan Cotton Sox, good heavy weight, sizes 9 to 11. Special, per pair 12c

Men's Underwear at 65c
Men's Heavy Weight Elastic Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, a capital quality for hard wear. Special, per garment **65c**

Men's Underwear at 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25
Men's Heavy Weight Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, shirts double-breasted. Special, per garment **75c**

Men's Heavy Striped Wool Shirts and Drawers, shirts double-breasted, extra strong underwear. Special, per garment 75c

Men's Fine Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, nice soft underwear, splendid wearing qualities. Special, per garment \$1.00

Men's Elastic Ribbed Natural Shade Shirts and Drawers, fine soft underwear. Special per garment \$1.25

Boys' Sweaters at 50c and 75c
Boys' New Sweaters, navy blue and cardinal wool, elastic ribbed, all sizes. Special **50c**

Boys' Coat Sweaters, navy blue and grey, buttoned down front, trimmed with a different color. Special 75c

Men's Sweaters at \$1.00
Men's Sweaters, in navy blue, extra good grade, special elastic ribbed. Something that is well worthy of your time to inspect. Full size. At **\$1.00**

Children's Dresses at \$1.25 to \$6.75

No better place to purchase a good light dress for the little one than this store. At present we are showing some very nice lines, including gingham, chambrays and dimities, in all the leading styles, including the much favored Princess Jumper and Peter Pan, also the new French effect.



Children's Pinafores at 50c

A fine line of Children's Pinafores is also to be seen. These are made of very full lawn, trimmed in very dainty styles, with lace and embroidery. All sizes.

A New Brush Brushes Clean. They Are to Be Had, Friday at Specially Low Prices

HAIR FLOOR BROOMS, assorted, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.65, \$1.35, \$1.10, 95c, 85c, 60c and 45c

HAIR BANNISTER BRUSHES, various styles, 75c, 65c, 50c, 35c, 25c. Friday Bargains.

WHISK BANNISTER BRUSHES, medium size. Friday Bargain 40c

WHISK CARPET BROOMS, with 4 ft. handles, will remove dust and dirt in just a few strokes, leaving the carpet like new. Friday Bargain, \$1.00, 75c, 65c and 50c

STABLE BASS BROOMS, in various sizes. Friday Bargain, \$1.00, 75c and 50c, 35c and 25c

SCRUB BRUSHES, very neat shapes, raised tips, narrow centre backs. Friday Bargain, 25c, 20c, 15c and 10c

STOVE BRUSHES, many sizes and styles. Friday Bargain, 50c, 40c, 35c 25c

SHOE BRUSH SETS, 3 in one. Friday Bargains, \$1.00, 75c, and 50c

WHITEWASH BRUSHES, assorted sizes. Friday Bargain, 75c, 65c, 50c, 35c and 15c

PAPER HANGING BRUSHES, good quality. Friday Bargain 65c

NAIL BRUSHES, assorted. Friday Bargains, 20c, 15c, 10c 5c

CLOTHES WHISKS, Friday Bargains, 10c

NAIL BRUSHES, with handles. Friday Bargains, 10c

SINK STRAINERS, adjustable to either side. Small size. Friday Bargains, 20c and 15c

280 Rolls of Wall Paper on Sale, Friday, Reg. 20c for 15c

Friday we are placing on sale 280 rolls of Wall Paper, 40 rolls of Ceiling and 30 rolls of Border. This is the remaining lot of a late shipment, and in order to clear it, we have marked it at a saving. It comes in stripes of green and gold, floral effects, tapestry designs, red stripe, and is suitable for any room in the house.

Veilings Specially Priced at 25c for Friday's Selling

60 PIECES OF VEILING, Plain and Fancy Net with Chenille and Fancy Spots. Some of the colors are champagne, royal blue, browns, greys, greens, wisteria, magpie and black. Values up to \$1.00. Friday morning, yard **25c**

Latest Corset Style Features Shown Here

Style has always been and is today the dominant factor of all our Corsets, but fit and quality are the real basis of Corset merit, therefore we have pleasure in bringing to your notice a series of many beautiful designs of this season's newest and smartest Corset Models, including the latest modes decreed by the great fashion creators. We have a full and complete stock of the following Bon Ton in all the latest models:

Price \$4.50 to **\$9.00**

C. a' la Grace \$2.00 to **\$3.50**

La Diva \$3.00 to **\$5.00**

D. & A. \$1.00 to **\$4.00**

Crompton, 75c to **\$2.75**

Royal Worcester, \$1.75 to **\$4.00**

Also a splendid assortment of Ladies' Brassieres and Children's and Misses' Waists, 35c to **\$1.50**

The La Vogue, perfect form and Corset combined for the average slight figure **\$1.50**

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

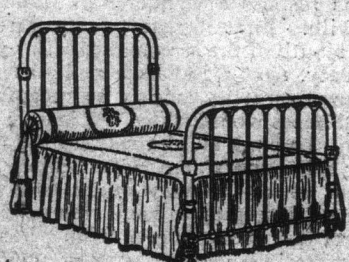
Chiffonier Priced at \$37.50

Our showing of Bedroom furniture is a very complete one indeed. The many splendid values to be found is numerous, to say the least. Here is a Chiffonier very similar in design to cut. It is made of solid quartered oak, polish finish, has four large drawers, nice British bevel plate mirror at top, supported by carved standards. Price **\$37.50**



Brass Beds at \$25.75

At this price we have only three very nice Brass Beds left. They are full size with 2 inch pillars, polished brass finish. They were marked in the usual way at \$29.75, but for our February clearance the price is but **\$25.75**



Buffets at \$29.75

2 only, Buffets, in solid oak, dull finish, 2 silver drawers, 1 large linen drawer, cupboard full length of case fitted with 2 doors, British bevelled plate mirror at back. This we consider one of the biggest bargains in this sale. Regular \$34. Sale **\$29.75**



New Arrivals in Carpets and Rugs Priced Very Modestly

Amxminster Hearth Rugs at \$3.15
During our February Sale we have sold a great number of these splendid Rugs, in fact there are 10 only left, Amxminster Hearth Rugs, various designs and colorings. Regular \$3.75. Sale Price **\$3.15**

Brussels Squares at \$13.00
Five only, Brussels Seamless Squares. Sizes 3 x 3 yards, in two tone effects, crimson or green. Very useful rug, suitable for boodoff or morning room. These were sold regularly at \$18.00. Sale Price **\$13.00**

Tapestry Rugs for \$12.00
Three only, Tapestry Rugs. Size 3 x 3 yards, in chintz colorings. For very hard wear these cannot be equalled. Regular \$15.00. Sale Price **\$12.00**

Tapestry Rugs at \$8.75
These are the remaining lot which was first placed on sale, a very choice selection of designs, in floral and conventional effect, suitable for dining-room or sitting-room, perfectly seamless, and usually sell for \$11.00. The size is 3 x 3 1/4 yards. Sale Price... **\$8.75**



The New Spring Coats Are Here

The forerunners of the season in Ladies' Coats are here, and most charming are the effects, faultlessly tailor-made. A great number are shown in the new covert effect, in light shades of grey, while the number shown in full length gives ample chance for easy selection. They are in box back effects, with roll collar and cuffs. Some beautifully inlaid, with outside pockets. A most pleasing array awaits your inspection. Prices range from \$5.75 to **\$30.00**

The New Waists Begin to Arrive. Priced at 75c and \$1.00

Every day sees the heads of the many different departments of the Big Store opening up something new for Spring. The latest is the new Waists. These advance guards are strictly tailored and fancy lingerie. The new styles show much care and judgment on the part of the designers. Some of these new tailored effects are decidedly smart, tucked fronts, in plain white lawn, also spotted effects. Prices range from \$1.00 to **75c**

VOL. L. NO. 327.

MORE VICTIMS OF SHIPWRECK

British Steamer Lima Stranded Near Straits of Magellan— Fifty of Her Passengers and One of Her Officers Drowned

MANY TAKEN OFF BY ANOTHER VESSEL

Rescuers Unable to Transfer Eighty-Eight People, Who Are Left on Lima Without Supply of Water

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 12.—The Pacific Navigation company's steamer Lima is ashore on one of the islands of the Eschschmann passage, of the straits of Magellan, and will probably be a total loss.

The chief pilot and fifty passengers were drowned.

The British steamer Hatumet rescued 205 of the persons aboard the steamer, but was forced to leave 88 aboard.

The Lima is a British vessel, owned in Liverpool and plying between that port and the ports of South America. She was last reported as sailing from Bahia Blanca, Argentina, on Jan. 28, and was on her way to Chilean and Peruvian ports.

Left Without Water.

ANCUD, Chile, Feb. 12.—The British steamer Strahurst has arrived here with 183 men and women and 12 of the crew of the steamer Lima, which is on the rocks in West Huamblino passage, straits of Magellan. The steamer went ashore in a storm.

The Strahurst's officers report having left 88 persons on board the Lima, their rescue being impossible. They had no drinking water, the tanks having burst.

The first mate of the Lima and fifty passengers were drowned.

Doubt as to Rescuer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—There seems to be some doubt according to the despatches from the straits of Magellan respecting as to the steamer which rescued the 205 persons from the stranded Lima. The steamer given in the shipping register, while the Strahurst is not listed there.

THE ART OF D'ANNUNZIO
Works by Night and Prizes Archaic Forms and Vocabulary

ROME, Feb. 12.—Gabriele d'Annunzio has been revealing some of his methods of work. His most recent novel, "Furioso," he says, "has been written entirely during the night. When he is not actually engaged upon a work, d'Annunzio lives by day like the rest of the world; the dawn of a novel or play in his mind, is a sign for the exact reversal, which becomes the normal till the work is finished. He sleeps from nine in the morning till four in the evening; then he breakfasts, and his nocturnal day begins. He prides himself—whatever his secret agonies may be—on giving his publisher a manuscript, always neatly faultless, not a spot or blot, not an erasure, not an addition.

Still he does not profess to write easily. He complains that many distinguished writers manage to say all their thought and do all their word-painting of scene and type with a poor palette of 800 words. He says his new novel uses no less than 15,000. He loves to bring up old words that have rusted in forgotten books and to set them in his modern prose; he is a voracious reader of old texts, and special vocabularies wherefrom to enrich his "linguistic treasure." Some money made against him he accepts as glory. "How many words have I not put into new uses by giving them a new sense. D'Annunzio is very modern in his impatience with the tedious, worn phrases that beset all languages that have classics.

Licenses in Hamilton
HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 11.—The board of control today decided to limit the number of licenses to 66, the number at present issued. This is the first time in the city's history the number has been below one license to each thousand of the population.

Committed For Trial
VANCOUVER, Feb. 12.—Dominick Marten, Italian, who shot T. Bruno, a countryman, a few weeks ago, this morning in the police court was committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder. It is alleged that the trouble arose out of so-called Black Hand differences, that Bruno had attempted to obtain some money from Marten, and when the latter refused, a fight followed, and Bruno was shot in the neck. He has been in St. Paul's hospital up to yesterday.

Finding in Corinthian Case.
HALIFAX, Feb. 11.—The wreck commissioner, Captain Lugar, Hall and Cole, gave a decision on the stranding of the steamer Corinthian on George's Island on December last. The decision in part states: "The stranding was caused by an error of judgment on the part of the master in estimating his distance from a schooner showing no lights, and also from the shoal on the northwest point of George's Island. A correct judgment of distance was probably prevented by the strong glare from electric lights on the schooner. We are of the opinion that the master, Captain Alex. Remick, was fully justified in manoeuvring the Corinthian in the manner he did, and therefore should be exonerated from all blame for the stranding of his vessel."