

RIGHT ASSURE GENERAL PEACE

Discussion of President Taft's Proposal Develops Strong Hope that an Arbitration Treaty will be Accomplished

LONDON PAPERS MUCH IN FAVOR

President Inclined to Believe that Anglo-American Treaty will have Good Influence on European Powers

LONDON, March 18.—The discussion in the newspapers of the suggestion for an Anglo-American arbitration treaty continues unabated. Sir Edward Grey's speech at the banquet of the International Arbitration League last night appears to have removed one of the chief objections to President Taft's proposal, as urged by the Conservative press, that a treaty would involve a defensive alliance, and strong hopes are expressed in the editorials this morning that negotiations for the treaty will soon begin.

The Daily Telegraph declines to believe that negotiations will be shipwrecked like those undertaken by Lord Pauncefote when he was ambassador at Washington, and thinks that an Anglo-American treaty might speedily be followed by a similar German-American settlement.

The idea of a treaty is strongly opposed by the strongest imperial organs, like the Outlook, and thinks that the latter displaying its customary anti-American bias.

Not Like Peace
VIENNA, March 18.—Speaking last night before the budget committee for the Reichsrath in defense of his estimates, Minister of War Sonnenschein said history showed that universal peace was unattainable. Alluding to the suggestion for an Anglo-American arbitration treaty, the minister pointed to Great Britain's colossal shipbuilding programme and her efforts to modernize her army in order, as he expressed it, to be on an equality with continental armies. He then reminded his hearers of Col. Roosevelt's speech at Berlin University in May, 1910, and of the present "vigorous mobilization of American fighting forces."

President Taft Hopeful
AUGUSTA, Ga., March 18.—President Taft followed with interest the discussion of the arbitration treaty in the English parliament on the international arbitration treaty proposed by him.

He is delighted with the manner in which the proposal has been received in Great Britain. The president is hopeful that the treaty may be adopted by both countries, and believes it will be a great step toward the abolition of war, and with war practically impossible between the two great English-speaking nations, there is every reason to hope, according to the president's view, that other nations may come into such an agreement, and thus make the universal peace. In some quarters there has been an impression that the proposed treaty involved an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and Great Britain. This is an error. The treaty is a broad one, however, and proposes that all disputes including those of national honor and territory shall be settled by arbitration.

SLAUGHTER OF ARABS

Turkish Troops in Yemen Said to Be Routinely Slaughtering Tribes—Many of Latter Killed

FRANKFURT, Germany, March 17.—A despatch from Salonika to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that the Young Turks central committee has received a despatch from the seat of hostilities in Yemen that the Turkish troops are putting the Arabs to flight everywhere, and that the machine guns have caused great havoc among the tribesmen.

The Arabs have lost 200 in the last two fights, while 40 of the Turkish troops were killed.

Abdullah Jahl (Yaha) the leader of the fighting Arab tribes, is said to have fled to a refuge on British territory. The telegraph lines between Hodeida and Sana have been restored.

Australian Strike

MELBOURNE, March 17.—The government has decided to intervene in the harvesters' strike, and a conference has been arranged for Monday next. Very few, however, are expected to follow the action of the authorities. In the meantime the men's leaders are urging their followers to resort to violence and inflammatory speeches are being made at the order of the day. Some of the men urge that the electric power should be cut off from the newspapers. The lot of the strikers is not a

very rosy one, in consequence of the lack of monetary support from the other unions. The manufacturers, too, are forming free labor associations, and all non-union men are expected to join. The export trade in harvest machinery has been entirely lost to Australia by this time. The strike has now spread to Adelaide.

Police Captains Disciplined

NEW YORK, March 18.—Police Captains McCluskey and Hayes were fined five days' pay today for neglect of duty and disobedience in permitting alleged prizefights at the Longwood Athletic club and Brown's gymnasium. Inspectors Daley and George Titus were reprimanded on similar charges. The action is in line with a recent crusade against so-called fight clubs in New York.

DR. STEVENSON'S WILL

Mr. Justice Clement Holds That Testator Was Sane When His Bequest Was Made

VANCOUVER, March 17.—Mr. Justice Clement has dismissed the action brought by relatives to set aside the will of the late Dr. Eady Stevenson, a wealthy old-timer of this city, who bequeathed all his property for the benefit of Vancouver women of good character, who were not connected with any church. The relatives alleged Dr. Stevenson was not of sound mind at the time he made his will, and adduced evidence to prove that he was morally delinquent and greatly given to spiritualism. He professed to be guided in all his actions by what the spirits told him. The judge held that the evidence brought forward in no way established these allegations, and said that Dr. Stevenson's sanity had been unjustly attacked.

DEFENCE WORK OF DOMINIONS

London Times Refers to Their Action as Deserving of Gratitude—No "Debtor and Creditor Account"

LONDON, March 18.—Speaking editorially, the Times says: "It is a curious coincidence that neither in Monday's debate on the defence of the Empire nor in Thursday's debate on the naval estimates was there more than a brief reference to the assistance which the dominions are prepared to give us. It would surely be appropriate that at least a reference should be made to the patriotism of the kinsfolk, and while their assistance cannot be held to absolve this country from the duty of maintaining its supremacy of the seas, it is not the less manifest that in relieving us of some part of the burden of the dominions are acting as much in their own interest as ours. Nor will this lessen our appreciation of their assistance or detract from the warmth of gratitude for their help. As Mr. Balfour said in his speech on February 14th, we do not propose to deal with the dominions in the manner of a debtor and creditor account. It was in this spirit that the Admiralty had devised a common plan for the prosecution of an eastern fleet which was accepted by Australia and New Zealand at the defence conference in July, 1903."

GOLD IN TASMANIA

Quartz Veins Revealed by Cloudburst Washing Mountain Side—Story of Despair Claim

MELBOURNE, March 17.—Remarkable mineral discovery has been made in Tasmania, following a cloudburst. Near Launceston, the terrific rush of waters cut a gorge a mile long and of considerable depth along the side of a mountain. When an inspection was made of the havoc that had been wrought it was seen that hundreds of gold-bearing quartz veins had been laid bare.

A rush of prospectors to the spot immediately took place, and they are now busily engaged in sampling the spoils. Some of the veins revealed in the debris of the nature.

Another romance of gold mining is reported from Gundagai. A claim thought to be worthless was sold by its owner for a five pound note. The purchaser, making an investigation of his property, discovered gold in small lumps. The once-despised claim is now said to be worth at least six thousand pounds.

Italy and Balkans

PARIS, March 17.—It is expected in Rome that as a sequel to King Peter's visit Italy's activities will again be displayed in the Balkans before long. An arrangement between Italy and Serbia would be calculated to hasten the carrying out of a long-cherished scheme for building a railway line connecting the Danube with the Adriatic.

While walking the track near Ashcroft a few days ago a man named McKay was struck by a train and hurled twenty feet from the track. He received no serious injury.

NATIONAL GUARD ON WAR FOOTING

Mysterious Order Sent to Adjutant-General of Oregon by Major-General Wood, Chief of Staff

MEANING OF ORDER NOT MADE KNOWN

Questions in Regard to Equipment of Cavalry to be Studied During Manoeuvres

PORTLAND, Ore., March 18.—Adjutant-General Finzer, of the Oregon National Guard, today received instructions from Major-General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the United States Army, immediately to place the Oregon National Guard on a war footing.

Complying with the orders of his superior officer, General Finzer has already taken action which will in a short time increase the enrollment of the militia companies under his command to 1,600 men.

General Finzer has instructed his staff to at once get the various companies into shape for immediate service if necessary. Beyond the order to place the national guard on a war footing, Gen. Wood's telegrams say nothing. No reason for the move is given, nor is the work which the militia may be called upon to perform hinted at.

Study Military Problems

WASHINGTON, March 18.—One of the principal questions which the war department hopes to settle as a result of the manoeuvres being held at Fort Belknap is whether the army as now organized is provided with an overstock or with an insufficient equipment of wagons, tents and supplies.

This is a matter over which there has been a division of opinion among army officers, some holding that the army would be hindered on a march by the large amount of impedimenta it carries, while others think it should be even more heavily equipped.

Major-General Wood, chief of staff, in discussing the manoeuvres today, said that another question which he was expected to decide, was whether there should be a re-organization of the cavalry. It is contended that this branch of the service should be more in accord with the system in several European countries, where the size of the cavalry is much that of this country. He explained that on the present army basis a division of troops when on complete army footing would spread over eleven or twelve miles when marching.

To determine whether this was too unwieldy a body, and whether it should be reduced in certain respects the troops would be formed into complete divisions.

Troops Disappointed

GALVESTON, Tex., March 18.—With the arrival today at Fort Crockett of approximately 3,000 soldiers from coast artillery posts along the Atlantic seaboard, the movement of troops to Texas apparently has been completed. The men who arrived on the transports Sumner, McClellan and Kilpatrick, after an eight days' voyage from Hampton Roads, were keenly disappointed when they learned that an air of mystery still enveloped the so-called manoeuvres. They came expecting their stay here to be of short duration.

SHOT FOR BURGLAR

Resident of Chicago Suburb Killed by His Wife, Who Tried to Commit Suicide

CHICAGO, March 18.—After an all-night party, beginning with a midnight banquet and ending with a "see-you-in-the-morning" gathering at daylight, Mrs. Jessie Schenck shot and killed her husband, Charles Schenck, at their home in Park Ridge, a fashionable suburb, early today.

Mrs. Schenck declared that she shot her husband, thinking him a burglar who was trying to enter their home. Later she made several attempts to end her own life.

Schenck was superintendent of the Park Ridge branch of the Northwestern Gas Light and Coke company. He was dead when the first neighbor summoned by Mrs. Schenck reached their home.

Mrs. Schenck has been in a state of intermittent hysteria since the shooting, but she succeeded in making a statement to the police. She said her guests had remained until nearly six o'clock, and she had retired immediately after their departure. Shortly afterward she was awakened by her husband calling her.

"I got my revolver and hurried to the top of the stairs," she said, "and called, 'What is it?' Then I saw a form on the

stairs and thinking it a burglar, fired." After her confession a police guard was placed around the Schenck home. One policeman was placed in the home to watch Mrs. Schenck. Twice she rushed to the window and tried to throw herself out, and once she sought another revolver in an effort to shoot herself.

Killed by Anchor

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., March 18.—Stepping under an anchor on the sand barge Ludington which was under repair, F. Lottinville, aged 55, a caulker, was instantly killed today when a chain holding the anchor suddenly gave way. He was married.

Doctor Not Killed

TULSA, Okla., March 18.—Mrs. J. W. Wilson of this city, whose husband, Dr. J. W. Wilson, with the Mexican insurgents was reported killed in the assault on Casas Grandes, March 6, today received official denial of his death. I. J. Bush, surgeon-general of the Red Cross with the insurgents tonight wired her as follows: "Wilson" escaped. Assistant slain. Red Cross nurse fallen into hands of federals. Feared she will be mistreated."

For London News Show

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The United States cavalry will participate in the international horse show in London in June in connection with the coronation. Five officers and ten enlisted men will represent the American military establishment. The party will take two horses to a man. The officers will come to Fort Meyer, Va., for a period of preliminary work before going to London. The United States also received an invitation to participate in the international horse show in Rome in April, but the government was unable to accept.

The sailing schooner Umbriana, Capt. Folger, owned by Capt. J. W. Peppert of this city was run down and sunk on Wednesday off the Californian coast by the United States collier Saturn. The crew of the Umbriana was saved and landed at San Diego. The Umbriana had her boats and canoe out sealing when the Saturn came into collision with her, striking the schooner a heavy blow on the port quarter. The Umbriana settled quickly and went down in half an hour. It was at 10 a. m. on Wednesday when the sealing schooner was in latitude 41 north, longitude 124 west. There were not many on board the schooner, as the hunters were all out, and after picking up Capt. Folger, and those who were on board the vessel, the Saturn hoisted and waited for the homecoming of the hunters to find their vessel gone. As the canoes came back from the hunting one by one they were hoisted on board the Saturn, which remained standing by until 5 p. m., and then proceeded to San Diego. The Umbriana left here some weeks ago, and after picking up her boats and canoe, she proceeded south to hunt seals off the Californian coast. She carried a crew of 35 people in all, in command of Capt. Folger. There were seven white men, 25 Indians and two kitchenmen and a Chinese cook. The schooner had two boats and 48 canoes.

The Saturn was on her way to San Diego from Seattle, with a cargo of coal for the use of the United States warships on this coast. The Umbriana had but one sealah on board when she was sunk.

The Umbriana is a well known sealing schooner. She has been engaged in sealing out of this port for the past 20 years, being one of the fleet brought from the eastern coast in 1881. The Umbriana was brought out by Capt. Charles Campbell, now master schooner. She has been engaged in sealing out of this port for the past 20 years, being one of the fleet brought from the eastern coast in 1881. The Umbriana was brought out by Capt. Charles Campbell, now master schooner. She has been engaged in sealing out of this port for the past 20 years, being one of the fleet brought from the eastern coast in 1881.

PRESIDENT RETURNS

Spring Vacation Ends and Mr. Taft Goes to Washington—Postage Rates Commission

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 18.—President Taft's spring vacation ended today. Tomorrow afternoon he will depart for Washington, and thus there shortly after nine o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Taft left the Monday Club golf links with something of a sigh after he had completed his usual round of eighteen holes.

He has had seven mornings of golf in his eight days stay and he enjoyed every minute of the time.

Mr. Taft's outing here has done him a great deal of good, for he was thoroughly tired out when he left Washington. He has been as free from official cares as possible and has been highly pleased with the information of his visit.

It is said that Mr. Taft will ask Dr. Lowell, president of Harvard, to become the third member of the commission to inquire into the second-class postage rates with special reference to the magazines. Justice Hughes is to be chairman of the commission and Lawrence Maxwell of Cincinnati is the other member appointed.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

WINNIPEG, March 17.—C. A. Holt, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company store in Winnipeg, retired today from the company's service after fourteen years in that service. The new sales commissioner, Mr. Burbridge, is attending things up. Six heads of departments in the local stores resigned today, as did also a half dozen old managers at western points.

Following the announcement of a million dollar store for Calgary, it was announced here today that the company had purchased two blocks fronting on Portage avenue and running back to St. Mary, between Vaughan and Graham. Homes which cost five or six thousand dollars have been sold to the company for twenty-five thousand.

Densons of salaried men who saw

Capt. Lindsay, of the Work Point force, went over to Vancouver on the Princess Royal last night.

UMBRIANA IS SUNK AT SEA

Sealing Schooner Run Down by United States Collier Saturn off the Californian Coast—Owners in Victoria

SEALER'S CREW SAVED BY COLLIER

Saturn Stood by Seven Hours Awaiting the Return of the Hunters Who Were Out after Seals

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MAY TRANSFER TO OTTAWA FIELD

Presence of Hon. Robert Rogers at Dominion Capital Rnews Rumors of His Joining the Opposition There

OTTAWA, March 18.—The presence in town of Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works of Manitoba, gives renewal to the report that he is to enter federal politics. There is also a rumor that he will join the ranks of the opposition under R. L. Borden, but arrangements for obtaining a seat for him have not been quite completed.

Mr. Rogers is a well known sealer, and he has been engaged in sealing out of this port for the past 20 years, being one of the fleet brought from the eastern coast in 1881. The Umbriana was brought out by Capt. Charles Campbell, now master schooner. She has been engaged in sealing out of this port for the past 20 years, being one of the fleet brought from the eastern coast in 1881.

With such leisure's progress as the government is content to make with the reciprocity arrangement, there is every probability that in order to reach prorogation in May, the bank bill in its present form will be dropped and a shorter bill introduced to continue the present act in force for another year.

PRIMITIVE TRIBE IN CALIFORNIA

Expedition from University Discovers Small Remnant of Race—Still Use Arrows in Hunting

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—An anthropological expedition from the University of California, under Professor Kroeber, has reported the discovery of a supposedly extinct tribe of California Indians near the headwaters of the Sacramento River. The rest of the tribe, the Kombos, were exterminated in a raid in 1870, the settlers of northern California having been aroused by the depredations of the Indians, who were hunted down and massacred.

According to the members of the expedition, which returned from the north today, there are about twenty in the tribe at present. They were identified by arrowheads and other implements of the Northwest, and the Indians themselves were too wild to be approached.

The university will try to have them rounded up by a troop of U. S. cavalry in order that their language and ancient customs may be studied in the interest of ethnology. Numbered reports from the expedition in Tehama county that sheep have been found killed by arrows led to the search for the tribe.

Capt. Lindsay, of the Work Point force, went over to Vancouver on the Princess Royal last night.

little ahead a short time ago, have cleaned up comfortable sums and are able to retire on the sale of their homes. Property outside of the Hudson's Bay Company purchase is being held at eight hundred to a thousand dollars a foot along Colony street.

DRIVERS RETURN TO WORK

NEW YORK, March 16.—After a stormy meeting which lasted for more than an hour, the striking drivers and helpers of the Adams Express Company voted almost unanimously this afternoon to return to work tomorrow leaving their grievances to Mayor Gaynor for settlement. By this decision 500 men will return to work, in addition to strikers in Jersey City.

Caused by Dependancy

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 18.—Walking into a Filmore street shooting gallery last night, Jack Kane, a laborer, laid a dime on the counter and asked for a revolver. He fired a shot carelessly at a target, then suddenly turned the pistol against his breast and shot himself through the heart, dying instantly. Kane lost his job as an employee of an amusement resort next to the shooting gallery about six months ago, and his resulting dependancy is thought to have been the cause of his suicide.

Smallpox in Hospital

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., March 18.—The board of health, at a special meeting today approved of the quarantining early this morning of the McKeellar hospital. A man recently discharged from the hospital developed symptoms of smallpox. No connection between the latest smallpox case and the one which developed about three weeks ago was established.

With 220 Chinese, of whom 148 pay \$74.50 in taxes to land and a cargo of 11,000 tons of general freight, including the new Lobnitz rock crushing vessel built at Renfrew for improving Victoria harbor, the steamer Ningchow, Capt. Allen, of the Blue Funnel line, reached the outer wharf yesterday from Liverpool and way ports of the Orient. From Yokohama the steamer encountered strong westerly winds and made an ordinary passage. She sighted the steamer Minnesota about 600 miles out from Japan harbor, to Yokohama in a few days from Sydney to the port. She has brought many skins to Victoria, in 1893 she took 1,287 pelts.

BRITISH CHOW COMES FROM LIVERPOOL

Brought Lobnitz Rock Crushing Boat—Carried Many Pilgrims on Way to Mecca for Mohammedan Festival

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The Lobnitz rock crusher, as a tender to which a new government tug is being built at North Vancouver, will be put together as soon as possible after being landed on Tuesday next, and will be in operation in June next. The biggest and heaviest shipment was a big piece of iron with a steel deck, which was hoisted and lifted and let fall on the principal of a pile-driver. For some years a rock drill has been at work in the harbor, the crew taking some months to take out the amount of rock the Lobnitz craft is expected to crush this day, namely, one hundred cubic feet. The rock crusher will be manned by four men. The big chisel, or cutter, weighs ten tons.

California Railway Commission. SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 16.—Richard A. Ballinger, ex-secretary of the interior, was held up to the California senate today as an example of what appointive power means. The instance was cited by Senator Shattuck (Democrat) in the debate over a proposed constitutional amendment providing that the offices of railroad commissioners shall be appointive by the governor instead of elective, as now provided. The amendment was carried by a vote of 21 to 8, and now goes to the people for ratification.

American Stock in Paris. NEW YORK, March 16.—An American stock list at last been listed on the official market (parquet) of the Paris Bourse. Sanction of the French government has been obtained for listing the shares of the common capital stock of the Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg and the intervention will take place Monday, March 20. The Philadelphia Company is controlled by the United Railroads Investment Co., and in turn controls through stock ownership or lease a number of street railway properties in Pittsburg and other cities. It also owns and controls electric lighting and gas companies in that section, as well as gas and oil wells.

CONVEYS TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

Senior Limantour Understood to Bear Proposals from Insurrectos to Lay Before His Government

MADERO GATHERS CONSIDERABLE FORCE

Fight Near Torreon Said to have Cost Thirty Lives on Each Side—Many People Short of Food

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Mexican vice-consul here, Manuel A. Esteva, made a long statement to the press today in which he confirmed the understanding that Senior Limantour, the Mexican Minister of Finance, is the bearer of proposals from the insurgents to the administration. "Permit me to say," he urged, "that it seems to me a great mistake for the newspapers to print from day to day rumors from the Texas border as to whether Mr. Limantour will be permitted to make the journey across Mexico. He is returning to Mexico with important plans regarding reform and the general improvement of the country."

This fact, the vice-consul argued, "should be regarded as of the greatest importance," but the publication of rumors that insurgents may burn bridges ahead of Senior Limantour's train he believes might "injure individuals who had not thought of such a thing to interfere with his prompt return."

As a matter of fact, it is known that members of the Madero family here have advised Francisco Madero, provisional president, not to block Senior Limantour's journey. However, all the government communications have referred to the insurgents as "disturbers of the peace" sometimes as "anarchists" or more slightly as "disorderly persons."

The Mexican vice-consul today takes a different tone. He argues against the publication of sensational articles both in the newspapers and the magazines, and then, in analyzing their effect, he explains: "In the first place the Mexicans engaged in the insurrection are mostly above the peon class men who can read and write with no difficulty whatever. They not only have been able to read the newspapers but had given the substance of their contents to the ignorant."

Madero's Movements. EL PASO, Tex., March 18.—The movements and designs of Madero and his 1,000 insurgents are causing unceasing speculation among the federal troops at Juarez, Mexico, which is guarded by only 500 men. At Casas Grandes, 125 miles to the southwest Colonel Garcia Cuellar, of President Diaz's personal staff, according to reports, is still preparing a wounded arm. He is preparing to march northward with his 700 federals, which form the main strength of the Mexicans in the north.

With Colonel Cuellar at Casas Grandes and General Navarro at Juarez, Madero is drawing toward himself all the insurgents who heretofore have been scattered, with a view of preventing a joining of the federal forces. That Madero again will attempt to take Casas Grandes and establish in it a base of supplies, by keeping down the bridges along the Mexican National and Mexican North-western railroads will endeavor to prevent any addition to the federal strength at Juarez, is given out by the Junta here, as a fact based on messages from Madero himself.

For ten days Madero is reported to have been busy equipping his men. Herds of cattle have been driven into the "war zone" held by the insurgents, and the insurgents' leader is reported to have been able to give each of his men 200 rounds of ammunition.

Refugees who have been able to get through from Casas Grandes report that they came through numerous insurgent bands. One of the latest arrivals stated that several hundred insurgents were a few miles south of Juarez. In the last week the federal troops have not ventured out of Juarez. Reports that insurgents entered El Paso within the last 34 hours and were reinforced by more Americans received partial confirmation today when at daylight it was found that a cannon, which had adorned the public square had disappeared.

North from Chihuahua to the Texas border the people living in small towns are reported to be enduring great suffering, because of the stoppage of railroad traffic. Terrazas has a smaller where about 200 persons, some of them Americans, are employed. The members of a colony of a Greek church are at Candelaria and at Ahumada a body of Mexican customs officials is

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STRIKE ORDERED IN OHIO MINES

Nearly Five Thousand Coal Miners Affected by Order—Employees of Two Companies Disobey

BRIDGEPORT, O., March 18.—Nearly 5,000 coal miners in eastern Ohio were expected to lay down their tools at 4 o'clock this afternoon in conformity with the strike order issued by President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America.

The strike was called in sympathy with one which has been in progress in the Tucarcawa district of Ohio since April of 1910.

It is said the Tucarcawa operators agreed with the men to pay them according to the Cincinnati agreement and later repudiated the agreement. An effort made by the officers of the workers union to adjust the difficulty resulted in failure.

WASHINGTON, Penna., March 18.—The men in the mines of the Youghiogheny and Ohio Coal Company here refused to obey the order tonight and announced they would remain at work.

At a meeting it was decided that the name of President Lewis and two executive board members signed to the strike order were not sufficient reason for them to walk out.

CONVEYS TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

(Continued from Page 1.)

said to be marooned. All these, with a score of villages from the line of the railroad, but usually supplied by water trains, have been without outside aid for weeks.

Appealing messages have come from some points asking for a termination of the insurrection.

Provisions scarce

COLOMIA DUBLAN, March 14.—Via El Paso, Tex., March 18.—This town, which is a few miles from Casas Grandes, is surrounded by insurgents. It is believed Madero is near here and is planning another attack on Casas Grandes.

The federal troops kept closely in the town several days ago, some troops appeared outside the buildings to bury some soldiers, presumably those killed in the fight with Madero.

How the people around here are going to live has become a serious question, as the presence of troops from both sides makes forage into the country dangerous. Fortunately the natives are able to live on tortillas, or corn cakes, and the supply of corn is not exhausted. No fresh food can be obtained.

Reporter's Adventure

MEXICALI, March 18.—E. T. Jorgensen, newspaper correspondent was taken into custody by the insurgents today as the result of a complaint by Lewis James, a rebel recruit. James was arrested while endeavoring to cross the line with ammunition, but was released after an examination by Captain Babcock. Jorgensen was in Captain Babcock's tent during James' examination, and later when the reporter crossed the line to the Mexican side in search of news he was captured at the point of a gun by a rebel soldier. He was denounced as a spy by James because the latter had seen him in the army camp released by Captain McDonald of the rebel provost guard.

Two Mexicans, held prisoners in the bull-pen as spies, will be shot tonight by the insurgents, it is thought.

Lays and Berthold have not returned to Mexicali with the main body of troops, as it was expected they would after receiving news of Rodriguez's defeat at Tecate. They have posted a strong force in Picacho Pass, with the intention of opposing the federal advance at that point, though the decisive battle is expected here.

Mayol brings the main body of the Eighth battalion of Mexican regulars over the mountains.

In Sower California.

TIA JUANA, March 18.—Perfect La Rico received word this afternoon that 150 insurgents are camped three miles south of Campo California, and that the insurgents are in Picacho Pass, marching to join the Campo force. The Campo band is reported to be under the leadership of Germano Salinas, and the rebels in the Picacho pass are reported to have marched from Leguane Salinas and to be a part of the Berthold force from Mexicali, a junction of these two bodies to be effected Saturday night opposite Campo.

The Mexican troops of the Eighth battalion under Captain Justo Mendez have been reinforced at Tecate, and the combined forces left Tecate Saturday afternoon, destination unknown. They numbered 120 men when they left Tecate, it is reported, and they are to pick up their baggage on the Ensenada road and to march toward Mexicali. A collision of the federals and insurgents is expected sometime Sunday near Campo.

A trench was dug at Tecate this morning and the eight bodies of those killed in the fight there Friday were thrown in it and covered up. The family of Rodriguez feared to ask for his body after two members had gone as far as the border line.

Limaonour on Way Home

LAREDO, Tex., March 18.—Jose Yraes Limaonour, finance minister, diplomat and possible future president of Mexico, passed through here today, en route to Mexico City, where he is expected to be a factor in bringing about peace.

Senior Limaonour, his wife, son and a private secretary, composed the party, which left San Antonio this morning in the private car "Hidalgo." On the journey from San Antonio, Senior Limaonour

WANT MATTERS BEFORE EXECUTIVE

Vancouver Aldermen Return After Making Representation Regarding Terminal City Matters—Meet Tomorrow

Aldermen Rogers, Crowe and Kirkpatrick have returned to Vancouver, after fulfilling their mission in interviewing the Provincial Government on the variety of subjects in which the city is interested and in connection with which they had been officially delegated to speak for the council of the Terminal Town. Primarily the delegates made a strong appeal to the provincial Executive to give Vancouver City prior consideration as a bidder for the purchase of the Old Courthouse site at Vancouver, which it has been suggested should be selected as the location of Vancouver's new City Hall.

The site, at the corner of Hastings, Cambie and Hamilton streets, is now advertised by the Government for sale by tender, and the city fathers of Vancouver are urging that any offer the Corporation may present should be given prior consideration to any other offer. It was urged by the Vancouver delegates in their talk with Premier McBride and his ministers that the growth of Vancouver had created the high valuation now attaching to the old Courthouse block, and with the necessity for open spaces in the heart of the city it was just and desirable that opportunity should be given the Vancouver electorate to secure the choice block for the public benefit rather than that it should pass to individual owners for their own financial benefit.

Government gave most careful hearing to the representations advanced and will tomorrow consider the answer to the appeal.

Vancouver Cemetery

Ald. Crowe also took up with the Executive the question of land for additional purposes for Vancouver, which there is an urgent need of action owing to the circumstances that the lands adjacent to Mountain View cemetery will unquestionably be wholly taken up in the course of but a few years.

On this point it was urged that as the Provincial Government has several tracts of land in Burnaby, a price should be put upon the land for cemetery uses and a reserve ordered until the public of Vancouver shall have opportunity to vote upon a bylaw on the subject in the course of the consideration of this matter. It was explained that Vancouver's Mountain View cemetery is managed for the benefit of the entire district between Burrard Inlet and the North Arm of the Fraser, and land would soon have to be provided for cemetery purposes in some outlying municipality. The Executive will further consider this question also tomorrow and probably arrive at a decision thereon, the alderman, while looking up sections of land in Burnaby which may be regarded as suitable for the special purposes in view. Other questions were also discussed with the Government by the Mainland visitors, all of which will obtain careful and sympathetic consideration by the Executive tomorrow will in the volume and the importance of the listed business constitute a veritable field day.

Victoria Election

The selection of the date of Victoria's special election is expected to be made at this meeting of the Council, as well as the names of the candidates who are to form the promised commission on the evidence of taxation and who will report as to comprehensive and equitable taxation reductions prior to the next assembling of Parliament. The matter of the Railway and Vernon claims arbitration board, the restoration of the Kaslo & Slokan railway service, and the financial status of the Victoria & Sidney in respect to the Government bond guarantee, the location of the Federal Government Office, the application for Government co-operation in the establishment of a Home for the aged and indigent somewhere on the Lower Mainland, the adjustment of the long-pending difficulty between Vancouver and the B.C.E.R. Co. with respect to the Lynn Valley park, the Okanagan water record, the dispute and the urgent appeal from the local Councils of Women for the establishment of an Industrial Home for girls in British Columbia—these are a few of the other headings of the business, documents relating to which quite fill the basket of the Provincial Secretary.

Importing Common Birds

The committee of the Natural History Society, which is collecting money for the importation of English birds to be experimented with on the island in a meeting with decided success, and the fund has now reached the sum of \$134.50. The prime mover of the scheme, Mr. Arthur S. Barton, chairman of the committee, met with greater success than he at first anticipated, and is now able to send a further order for robins, blue tits and chaffinches. Each of the species will be imported in as large numbers as the funds allow, and will be given a fair trial here. The subscription list thus far follows: Mrs. Popley, Mrs. Bullen, A. W. McCurdy, A. S. Barton, C. A. Burdick, A. Friend, H. Bowen, S. Martin, H. Martin, W. LeMaistre, D. Koz, R. Green, F. M. Rattenbury, C. J. H. Oldfield, J. A. Mitchell, C. C. Plummer, Eberts & Taylor, A. E. Oliver, F. B. Pemberton, J. W. W. Blain, E. C. John, A. Wallace, W. H. Sampson, E. Coventry, \$2 each; C. H.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

On the occasion of the coronation of the Queen it is proposed that the Mayor of the City of Victoria shall offer a gift to Her Majesty and it is intended to give all those who wish to so an opportunity to join the donations will be limited from 5c to 10c. A list of all the contributors will be kept and forwarded to Her Majesty but not the amount given, as the gift will be limited to those who bear the name of Mary, Mary, Maria, Marian or Marion, and Marie. Contributions must not be sent direct to Her Majesty, but to Mrs. Paterson, Secretary of the Coronation Committee, 1111 Broadway, Victoria, B. C.

QUEEN MARY'S CORONATION GIFT

The Minister of Education for British Columbia, Hon. Dr. Young, has received from Mr. E. K. Beeson, secretary of the Nelson Board of Trade, the following resolution recently adopted at the meeting of that body: That this Board of Trade bring to the attention of the Provincial Government the requirement in this district of a mining school of mines and mining to be connected with the new Provincial University, in connection with the High School. We would further direct the attention of the Provincial Government to the mining school conducted in connection with the High School at Sudbury, Ont., which is supported by the Ontario Government, requesting that the British Columbia Government have inquiries made as to the operation of the same; and would further urge the erection and operation of a similar school at Nelson.

LAKE ERIE GALE FATAL TO CREWS

Seven Men Drowned When Fishing Tug Was Dashed on Breakwater—One Swept from Another Vessel

OLIVEBRIDGE, O., March 18.—With the recovery of five bodies of the crew of the fishing tug Silver Spray, which was dashed on the breakwater in last night's gale, the Coast Guard tonight gave up the search. Dock men who saw the vessel leave port yesterday say only seven men were aboard. Two bodies are still missing. They are those of Edwin Holmes, fisherman, and an unknown boy both of Cleveland.

The dead: Captain James Purdy, Engineer Robert Watts, Thomas Reed, Erie, Edward Holmes, Charles Brasso, Henry Anderson, Cabin boy, Charles Criss, of Cleveland, swept from the tug Erie B., dived.

The Silver Spray left Cleveland yesterday and tried to return when the gale raged. For three hours lifeboats vainly tried to reach the shore. At 11:30 the tug was caught on the crest of a huge wave and dashed upon the breakwater.

A piece of wreckage was found this afternoon on which Capt. Purdy had written "his wife." Good-bye, Hat-tee, we are now going on the breakwater—James Purdy.

The tug Swan, with a crew of three men, The Monarch and the Gerald D., after buffeting the waves and winds all night, were found and brought to safety.

MELBOURNE, March 17.—Penny post between Australia and the Oversea Dominions of the British Empire will be established in May next. The reform, which has been long delayed, is one that is sure to prove very popular and to bring a large postal revenue in its train.

HYPNOTIC SEANCES

Exciting Incidents at Vienna Lead to Interference by Police.

VIENNA, March 14.—During the last couple of days incidents have occurred during certain hypnotic seances here which necessitate the interference of the police, who have now forbidden further sittings.

In the first case, which took place at Urania, the most modern and popular lecture theatre in Vienna, a doctor engaged with a lady by named stars and regular movement of his arms and suddenly her of the faculty of volition. Suddenly the lady, who belongs to a distinguished family, became paralyzed and was carried in a rigid state out of the place. Turbulent scenes ensued, the course of which the police commissioner stopped the experiments, and the hall was only cleared by extinguishing the lights.

The second affair happened in a concert hall. During the production by a "suggester" named Herrmann, of experiments which were very successful, a competitor suddenly shouted out that there was danger for those hypnotized, and the police were obliged to interfere. The man's name was Herrmann, a well known Vienna actress, Fruelen Sander, who obeyed implicitly every order from Herrmann. She even forgot her first name when the "suggester" ordered her to do so. Part of the audience took the man's side and part that of his rival, but the latter forced upon which the police put an end to the seance.

LONDON EXPECTS BRIGHT SEASON

Coronation Year Likely to be One of Exceptionally Brilliant Hue—Some of Events on Season's Programme

LONDON, March 18.—The season of 1911 promises to be one of the most brilliant which London has seen for many years. It will have as its central event the coronation of the King and Queen, which will be followed, on the next day, by the royal procession through London. The coronation will bring with it a large number of meetings, ceremonies, and festivities, both public and private. The most important of these will be the Imperial Conference, which will be attended by representatives from His Majesty's self-governed dominions in all parts of the world.

The Court mourning will end on May 7 and in May and June the King will hold courts at Buckingham Palace. In July His Majesty will go to Dublin. He will subsequently visit Scotland and hold two Courts. The investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle will be made by the King in the summer, and it is possible that the Queen will also be present on this occasion.

As in former years, entertainments in aid of charity will occupy a prominent position in the doings of the season. The most important events in the calendar are the Royal Irish Industrial Sale, on St. Patrick's Day, on 17th, for which the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne are lending Lansdowne House. Among the ladies who are closely associated with these industries are the Countess of Devon, either preside at or take part in the management of stalls at this year's sale are the Marchioness of Waterford, the Countess of Devon, the Countess of Mayo, the Countess of Eglinton, Evelyn Baring, and Lady Arthur Hill. On March 23 Princess Christian will attend a matinee at the Playhouse in aid of the Incorporated Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society.

The Welsh Industries Exhibition will be the first important event in May. This will be held at Grosvenor Gardens, in aid of the organization of the Welsh and Strays Co-Operative at the Adelphi theatre on May 16, and at this the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected to be present.

The Exhibition of 1911 is a very conspicuous feature of the season. The King and Queen have declared the intention of being present on May 12, the Imperial concert at the Crystal Palace, which marks the opening of the Festival of Empire, which it was necessary to postpone last year owing to the death of King Edward.

The Coronation Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush also opens about the middle of May. On May 23rd the Duke of Connaught opens the Freedom of Glasgow. During their stay in Scotland the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton.

On March 7 there will be a show of thorough stallions in connection with the annual show of the Hunter, Imveterinary Society, at the Royal Agricultural Exhibition at Olympia on March 10 promises to be very interesting and several models of the most up-to-date agricultural machinery will be shown. Several well-known people are associating themselves with the show. The exhibition is to be opened at the Crystal Palace on March 21, while the United States Navy Cup regatta will probably be held on or about Easter Monday, on April 18 the Royal Dublin Society's spring show at Balls Bridge will attract a large number of people to Dublin. The ever popular Naval and Military Review will be held on May 18.

Many new features are promised for the horse show at Olympia this year. The show on June 14, and it is more than probable that the King and Queen will visit the show in state quite early during its existence. The Richmond Horse Show on June 9 has a large number of its own, who attend yearly by year, so the success is assured.

The present King, like his late father, has always been closely associated with agriculture and has a keen interest in it, and this year his Majesty, with a number of friends staying with him.

In view of the prominence of rubber during the last two years, it is only reasonable to anticipate success for the International Rubber and Allied Trades Exhibition which is to be held at the Agricultural Hall from June 12 to 28. The Children's Coronation Carnival, which the council of the festival are producing at the Crystal Palace on the Saturday in Coronation week (June 24), will be eagerly looked forward to by some 50,000 to 70,000 children from Sunday schools and other church organizations, who are expected to attend.

The Lancashire Pageant will be held at Southport on July 17, and on the following day there will be the Thanksgiving Centenary Celebration and Exhibition at Southport.

The spring bulb show at the Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, which is to be held on March 18th, is always a popular event. The Temple Flower Show is the most important show of the kind of the London season, and when it opens in the general mourning cast an air of gloom over everything, this year on May 23rd and the following days its former glories are likely to be reinstated and indeed greatly enhanced. Many people will regret that the beautiful grounds at Holland House are no longer available for the Horticultural Society's summer show; but so far as space is

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The lands in question are in the district attached to the United States land office at Juneau, Alaska.

The conspiracy began at Chicago, April 1, 1908, according to the indictment, and Frost, Ball, Osborne, Gwynn L. Francis were to have been the chief beneficiaries. The acquisition of the land, the indictment reads, was to be effected by "unlawful, fraudulent, false and collusive" locations for the preferential rights to purchase, and final entries and locations under the coal land laws.

Continuing, the indictment states: "That, by cunning persuasion and promises of pecuniary reward and other corrupt means, divers persons, qualified by law to make location upon, entry and purchase of coal lands, had been procured to make unlawful locations of coal lands, in and through the use of the exclusive use of claims, but in truth and fact for the benefit of the conspirators."

Ball is declared to have acted as a field agent for Frost, and is named in the indictment as having induced several men to file claims in the Cook Inlet district on March 30, 1910.

In taking up the charges against Frost, the indictment contains a copy of a letter written to P. M. Mullen, at Juneau, Alaska, setting forth that Frost had mailed applications for patents to thirty men, whom Ball is alleged to have induced to file them.

Other letters contain a list of men, the names of which were asked to investigate for Frost.

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The second indictment is brief and sets out that in pursuance of the conspiracy, A. C. Frost on May 11, 1909, addressed a letter to P. M. Mullen as follows: "Dear Mr. Mullen: Referring to a letter of the 7th, it has just occurred to me that the locators of coal claims in the Natunanus valley could have the funds wired to you direct to the First National Bank of Juneau or R. M. Behrend's bank, and will thank you to advise which would be the most satisfactory to you."

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Maintenance of Wives

The first cases that have come to trial under the "Maintenance of Wives Act" of the just ended session are reported from Vancouver, where they are still pending. In the first case Mrs. M. L. McPherson asked for a judicial order directing her husband, Angus McPherson, to pay her a stated sum weekly for the support of herself and their baby. The evidence of the wife is plain and the defendant was directly contradictory, and the case was "stood over" in the hope that a flash of the inspiration of Solomon might be vouchsafed to the presiding magistrate. In the second case a

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COAL LANDS

Report of Mr. Forster, Nova Scotia Expert, which was consulted in Framing of B. C. Regulations.

Report of very considerable interest to all engaged in coal mining in this province, and more particularly in the vicinity of Vancouver Island, which relates to the report of Mr. T. E. Forster, an eminent expert to the government of Nova Scotia, and which proved of very great assistance in the framing of the Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia, which received the royal assent and became law on Wednesday last.

This report of peculiar interest to this island, is as follows: "I have, in accordance with the instructions which you gave when I visited Nova Scotia in August, considered the changes in the Coal Mines Regulation Act relating specially to submarine areas, with a view to adapting you as to their suitability to the conditions under which undersea coal is now being worked in this province in order to enable me to do this in a satisfactory manner. The operations in which undersea coal is being worked are carried on, and made underground inspections of various mines besides examining the sections of the strata exposed at different points along the coast. In this investigation I had the benefit of your valuable knowledge and experience, as well as that of Mr. Fletcher of the Geological Survey, while I had further the opportunity of discussing with several colliery managers, questions in relation to the subject in hand. The results of this investigation are everywhere imparted has been much appreciated by me. I now beg to report as follows:

"The clauses in the Coal Mines Regulation Act relating to submarine areas are as follows: "In the working of coal or stratified deposits in submarine areas, the following provisions shall apply: "No submarine seam or coal or stratified deposits shall be wrought under a less cover than one hundred and eighty feet of solid measures. Provided, that the owner or lessee of any such area may, after passing notice to the mineral, be allowed to work under a less cover than one hundred and eighty feet, but not less than one hundred feet of solid measures.

"A barrier of the mineral wrought, on each side of the seam, shall be five yards on both sides of the boundary lines of every lease, shall be left unwrought between the workings of every submarine seam.

"Where there is less than five hundred feet of solid measures overlying the seam or stratified deposit, the owner or lessee of such submarine area shall lay out in districts of an area not greater than half of one square mile, and the barrier enclosing each separate district shall not be less than thirty ards thick, and shall not be pierced by more than four narrow ways, the width of each not to be greater than nine feet wide and six feet high. Provided, that the inspector may, if he deems it necessary, permit the said passage to be driven with a cross section, not exceeding sixty square feet.

"No district shall be less than one hundred feet in length parallel to the general trend of the adjoining shore greater than one mile.

"A proposed system of working the mineral in each submarine area shall, before being commenced, be submitted to and approved by the inspector, and no change shall be made in such approved system without the written sanction of the inspector.

"The owner, agent or manager of any mine to which this section applies, who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and the offence complained of is continued and repeated after a written notice has been given by the inspector to such owner, agent or manager of any such mine, having been committed, the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, whether any other proceedings have or have not been taken, may, upon application by the Attorney-General, prohibit it by injunction of the working of such mine. Provided, that the Commissioner may waive or modify any of the provisions of this section when, on the report of the inspector, it appears to his satisfaction that valuable coal areas cannot be otherwise wrought or mined.

"R. S. c. 19, s. 527, 1903-4, c. 2, s. 7. "Before discussing in detail the above regulations, it is thought that possibly it may be of interest to our readers to see a short account of the manner in which the working of submarine coal areas is regulated elsewhere.

"In this country the undersea coal is the property of the Crown from which water marks for a distance of three miles seaward, though there are cases in which possession of the coal under the forshore, between high and low water-marks, is vested in the owner of the soil under the adjacent land where he has been able to produce his title to it either by virtue of a direct grant or otherwise. The leasing of the undersea areas is conducted by the Office of Woods and Forests, assisted by a mining engineer who deals with all technical points relating to the method of working, con-

WINNING OF COAL UNDER THE SEA

Report of Mr. Forster, Nova Scotia Expert, which was consulted in Framing of B. C. Regulations.

Report of very considerable interest to all engaged in coal mining in this province, and more particularly in the vicinity of Vancouver Island, which relates to the report of Mr. T. E. Forster, an eminent expert to the government of Nova Scotia, and which proved of very great assistance in the framing of the Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia, which received the royal assent and became law on Wednesday last.

This report of peculiar interest to this island, is as follows: "I have, in accordance with the instructions which you gave when I visited Nova Scotia in August, considered the changes in the Coal Mines Regulation Act relating specially to submarine areas, with a view to adapting you as to their suitability to the conditions under which undersea coal is now being worked in this province in order to enable me to do this in a satisfactory manner. The operations in which undersea coal is being worked are carried on, and made underground inspections of various mines besides examining the sections of the strata exposed at different points along the coast. In this investigation I had the benefit of your valuable knowledge and experience, as well as that of Mr. Fletcher of the Geological Survey, while I had further the opportunity of discussing with several colliery managers, questions in relation to the subject in hand. The results of this investigation are everywhere imparted has been much appreciated by me. I now beg to report as follows:

"The clauses in the Coal Mines Regulation Act relating to submarine areas are as follows: "In the working of coal or stratified deposits in submarine areas, the following provisions shall apply: "No submarine seam or coal or stratified deposits shall be wrought under a less cover than one hundred and eighty feet of solid measures. Provided, that the owner or lessee of any such area may, after passing notice to the mineral, be allowed to work under a less cover than one hundred and eighty feet, but not less than one hundred feet of solid measures.

"A barrier of the mineral wrought, on each side of the seam, shall be five yards on both sides of the boundary lines of every lease, shall be left unwrought between the workings of every submarine seam.

"Where there is less than five hundred feet of solid measures overlying the seam or stratified deposit, the owner or lessee of such submarine area shall lay out in districts of an area not greater than half of one square mile, and the barrier enclosing each separate district shall not be less than thirty ards thick, and shall not be pierced by more than four narrow ways, the width of each not to be greater than nine feet wide and six feet high. Provided, that the inspector may, if he deems it necessary, permit the said passage to be driven with a cross section, not exceeding sixty square feet.

"No district shall be less than one hundred feet in length parallel to the general trend of the adjoining shore greater than one mile.

"A proposed system of working the mineral in each submarine area shall, before being commenced, be submitted to and approved by the inspector, and no change shall be made in such approved system without the written sanction of the inspector.

"The owner, agent or manager of any mine to which this section applies, who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and the offence complained of is continued and repeated after a written notice has been given by the inspector to such owner, agent or manager of any such mine, having been committed, the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, whether any other proceedings have or have not been taken, may, upon application by the Attorney-General, prohibit it by injunction of the working of such mine. Provided, that the Commissioner may waive or modify any of the provisions of this section when, on the report of the inspector, it appears to his satisfaction that valuable coal areas cannot be otherwise wrought or mined.

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BLACK BEAR ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

Government Unlikely to Prescribe Special Closed Season—Scottish Red Deer to be Imported

In connection with the proposals advanced by residents of the Alberni district, and presented to the Provincial legislature by Mr. Brewster, not long ago, that a special closed season should be prescribed for black bear throughout the province from the 15th July to the 1st September, it is fairly safe to predict that the suggestion will not be accepted by the government at the present time. At present there is a closed season for black bear throughout the province from the 15th July to the 1st September, it is fairly safe to predict that the suggestion will not be accepted by the government at the present time.

The first two provide for the application between the lines of 130 and 160 feet of cover of a system which is generally known as the "panel" system. Under this the area to be worked is to be divided into districts or "panels" surrounded by barriers through which as few holdings as may be considered absolutely necessary are made.

The dimensions of these panels are restricted so as to enable the dams to be placed in them in case of any inrush of water occurring in the panel in which they lead with the object of shutting off the district, and preventing a general flooding of the workings. This system has been presented to considerable extent in the country, in the case of workings at a moderate depth, but I think that experience has shown that, while it prevents advantages, it offers in reality, little if any real security. The restrictions as to the number and dimensions of these places commencing cause great inconvenience both in the matter of haulage and ventilation, while the loss of coal due to the barriers left is considerable. On the other hand, it is very seldom that the conditions of the strata surrounding the districts are such to render the possibility of damming likely to be of an extensive nature, being capable of being erected under these circumstances—and they are such as I consider apply in the same way in Nova Scotia as here—I do not think that any importance can be attached to this method of working, but it is better to rely on the pillars left for the support and a careful restriction of the width of the working places and disposition of the same.

I am of opinion, therefore, that no advantage can be obtained by retention of these provisions, and that their elimination from the regulations would not lessen the security of the mines, while it would on the other hand, lead to a saving of coal and give improved facilities for working. Under the regulations the system of working below the surface is left unfettered, though subject to the supervision of the inspector. I think that the same conditions should apply wholly as it already does in part to operations carried on between the 130 to 160 feet lines, or in other words, that the system of working should be entirely under the inspector's control, as it appears evident in any case, so far as it is concerned, that the controlling authority must eventually take the responsibility of regulating workings of this description. I am strongly of opinion that the conduct of undersea workings cannot generally speaking, be advantageously provided for by hard and fast rules, and that careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, guided by experience gained in the gradual development of operations of a proper system to be pursued in such cases.

As to matters of detail I would make the following suggestions: "1. In clause (c) I think that it should be provided that the approval of the inspector in the first instance, should, as in case of any alteration, be in writing.

"2. I am of opinion that provisions should be made either in the Mines Regulation Act or in the leases, that where any workings are carried on under the long wall system, an opening drift shall be driven fifty yards at least in a seaward direction in advance of such workings so as to prove the existence of any faults or dislocation until it reaches a barrier required to be left.

"3. I think that surveys and levelings of undersea workings should be made every three months, and that the levels together with the depth of cover should be marked upon the working plans at specified distances along the lines of all main roads and round the faces of all workings approaching the 100 foot line of cover. Soundings should also be taken at reasonable distances and recorded on the plans.

"I trust you will let me know if you require further information or explanation, in which case, I shall be very pleased to do my best to afford it.

(Sd) T. E. FORSTER, Hiram Donkin, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne, October 22, 1908.

MASSACRE OF WOMEN

Barbarous Scenes Enacted by Cossacks on Russo-Persian Frontier

TEHERAN, March 14.—Astonishing reports of an outrage in the village of Veraman, near Astara, on the Russo-Persian frontier, have been current for some days. The substantial facts are unfortunately no longer in dispute.

A certain Russet Ali Khan, who had been a government hostage at Teheran for the good behavior of his tribe, the Shabsevens, was lately released by an act of ill-judged clemency, and on his return home he immediately began again to create disturbances. According to the Persian version, the governor of Ardabil made preparations to suppress the miscreant, but was forestalled by the unannounced action of the Russian garrison at Ardabil.

The certain fact is that a skirmish occurred between Russian troops and the brigands, in which two Cossacks were wounded. On the following day a larger force of Russian troops, under Khan, near the village of Veraman, killing four of the brigands and losing some of their own numbers, was said to have on this occasion the Cossacks drew daggers on the villagers, both men and women, and ordered women to be taken to the houses and massacred. The substantial facts are unfortunately no longer in dispute.

The fact shows that only six men have been injured. The other men are reported to have a chance for recovery.

The railroad issued a notice tonight outlining its position in regard to the strike. The notice points out that the road's agreement with the firemen applies to all firemen, both white and black.

It says that no negroes are employed as engineers on the road, and that negroes will not be promoted to engineers under any circumstances.

COAL LAND PROBE USED AT SEATTLE

Officers and Legal Agents of United States Land Office to Take Up Cases of Western Alaska Operators

SEATTLE, March 17.—With their in the east of prosecuting fraudulent coal lands ended with several indictments at Detroit and Chicago, A. Christensen, chief of the field division of the United States land office, and B. D. Townsend, assistant attorney-general, will leave Chicago at once and move the scene of their operations to Seattle, where three important cases now await the attorney-general who have been instrumental in gaining sixteen indictments in Detroit and Chicago.

S. R. Rush, assistant attorney-general, with headquarters at Omaha, who for the past four years has been prosecuting land cases generally, is already on the scene, and for two weeks has been preparing the government's brief of facts for the coming cases in the absence of Mr. Christensen.

Besides Mr. Rush, an addition to the local force in the office of the chief of the field division has just been made in M. S. Hibbard, government surveyor and mining expert, who arrived this week from Deaver. Mr. Hibbard it was who investigated the coal fields in Alaska to determine whether the law was in all cases being carried out, with the result that he found that it was not.

The first skirmish in the coming campaign will take place on March 20, when Judge C. H. Hanford will hear arguments on a demurrer filed by attorneys for Christopher Cornelius and George Simmonds, who were indicted by the federal grand jury sitting at Tacoma last fall, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government of 6,087 acres of coal lands at Kalis, Alaska, said to be worth more than \$1,000,000. The most important of the cases before the local office will be that of the "English claimants" of the Munday group, composed of Archie W. Shields, C. F. Munday, Algeron A. Sturony and Earl E. Siegler. The indictment, returned at Tacoma, charges that on May 1, 1905, the men named entered into a conspiracy to defraud the government of eight-three coal claims, each of 180 acres, for the use and benefit of the Alaska Development company and the Pacific Coal and Oil company.

The trial is set for March 28 in the United States district court.

The third group, indictments against whom have been returned, is composed of D. A. McKensie, C. A. McKensie, Harry White, Charles Doughton and Raymond Brown. Indictments against this group were returned by the grand jury sitting at Spokane at the September term, and this case will be tried at Spokane, after the cases here are disposed of.

Called by War Talk GREELEY, Col., March 17.—Scores of men and boys last night attacked the house of George Ikeda, a local Japanese merchant, smashed all the windows and dispersed before the police arrived.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Grant, of Vernon, who have been visiting in the city, left last night on their return home.

Campbell's Underwear and Hosiery for Week-End Shoppers

Underwear and Hosiery for Week-End Shoppers. AT 15c OR 2 FOR 25c—Ladies Cotton Vests, long sleeves, short sleeves, and no sleeves. AT 20c—Ladies Cotton Vests, long sleeves, short sleeves, excellent value. AT 25c AND 35c—Ladies Extra Fine Cotton Vests, with lace yokes, low neck and no sleeves. AT 30c—Ladies Special Quality Cotton Vests, with lace yokes and necks, and sleeves lace trimmed. Low neck and no sleeves, also short sleeves and long sleeves. AT 45c—Ladies Cotton Vests of splendid quality, low neck and short sleeves, low neck and no sleeves, Neck trimmed with lace and ribbon draw. AT 50c—Ladies Fine Cotton Vests, high neck and short sleeves. Open front. The above are merely a few of a modestly priced underwear items—we have other underwear in more elaborate styles and trimmings at any price you feel disposed to pay.

COAL LAND PROBE USED AT SEATTLE. Officers and Legal Agents of United States Land Office to Take Up Cases of Western Alaska Operators

TOO GREEDY FOR MONEY. Kansas Banker's Explanation of His Dealings in Postage Stamps—Inspector's Evidence

WICHITA, Kas., March 17.—E. S. Natziger, former president of the Fourth National Bank of this city, was placed on trial in the federal court here today on the charge of dealing in stolen postage stamps.

TRADE CONDITIONS. NEW YORK, March 17.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Distribution trade is still quiet, more so, perhaps, than in recent weeks, because visiting buyers have returned home to await indications of the trend of spring retail distribution. The latter branch of trade has been checked by a cool snap which overpread a large part of the west and northwest.

INTERNATIONAL SHOW. LONDON, March 17.—Olympia will be converted at a cost of \$250,000 into an old-world English village for the International Home Show, which will be held during coronation week.

MOTHER COUNTRY AND RECIPROcity. Questions Asked and Answered in House of Commons—Part Taken by Ambassador Bryce Discussed

LONDON, March 17.—In the House of Lords today Lord Morley, replying to a question, said every message from Ambassador Bryce relating to the negotiations between Canada and the United States had been presented in Parliament with the exception of certain messages on missions. The government did not propose to publish further correspondence with the government-general.

WEST WINS TITLE. BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17.—Joseph West, of London, Ont., won the individual championship of the fifth International tournament of the National Bowling association, which ended here today. West rolled 694 in the two-man series, Kelsey and Johnson merchant, smashed all the windows and dispersed before the police arrived.

NO KILLINGS. Reports of Fatalities in Firemen's Strike Declared to Be Untrue—Six Men Injured

CINCINNATI, O., March 17.—Reliable reports received today show that there is no truth in the rumors of numerous killings in connection with the strike of the firemen of the Queen and Crescent route.

MASSACRE OF WOMEN. Barbarous Scenes Enacted by Cossacks on Russo-Persian Frontier

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TOO GREEDY FOR MONEY. Kansas Banker's Explanation of His Dealings in Postage Stamps—Inspector's Evidence

TRADE CONDITIONS. NEW YORK, March 17.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Distribution trade is still quiet, more so, perhaps, than in recent weeks, because visiting buyers have returned home to await indications of the trend of spring retail distribution.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. One year \$1.00, Six months \$0.60, Three months \$0.35. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE SONGHEES RESERVE

It is with very great satisfaction that we print this morning a statement from Mr. W. R. Ross, Chief Commissioner of Lands, giving the present status of the Songhees Reserve question. Ever since this matter came under Mr. Ross' attention he has dealt with it with energy and good judgment, and he has the pride and pleasure of being able to tell the people of Victoria this morning that all obstacles have now been removed, and that this ancient and troublesome question has been at last disposed of.

We doubt if the people of Victoria quite appreciate what the government has done in this matter. It is three years ago any one had suggested that the provincial government would be called upon to ask the legislature to sanction an expenditure of three-quarters of a million dollars to effect a settlement with the Songhees, and bring about their removal to a new reservation, the prospect of throwing open the reserve to the public and the removal of this grievous handicap to the progress of Victoria would have been regarded as hopeless. Nothing redeems more greatly to the credit of Mr. McBride, as Premier of the province, and a representative of this city, than the manner in which he showed himself equal to the increased seriousness of the problem presented by the unwillingness of the Indians to leave the Reserve. The appropriation voted at the recent session to purchase the new reservation and bonus the Indians for abandoning the present one is the largest single vote ever made by the British Columbia legislature out of revenue, and we fancy must be the largest single appropriation ever made by that body at any one time. We venture to think that few if any instances will be found in the history of any of the Canadian provinces of so large a grant for one special local object. We believe the treasury will be fully recouped by the sale of the land; but this does not in any way detract from the courage and public spirit evinced by the adoption of the bold and resolute policy that has produced such satisfactory results.

The reason why the negotiations with the Songhees proved successful was that they were treated as people who had emerged to a very great extent from primitive conditions. They were dealt with not as wards of the government, but as individuals enjoying certain rights, which they ought to be paid to relinquish. This placed the whole matter upon a business basis, and after that there remained only the question of price and the selection of a new reservation. The failure in all previous negotiations arose from an inability on the part of those conducting them to get the question upon a basis on which the Indians would discuss the matter at all. It is fair to say that Mr. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, when last in Victoria, freely stated that he realized the very great difficulty that any one representing the Dominion government would have in getting the case upon such a basis. Certain responsibilities had to be assumed, which the Department of Indian Affairs could not assume. Fortunately the provincial government found in Mr. J. S. H. Matson a gentleman in whom the Indians had confidence, and who was ready to assume all the responsibilities involved in the preliminary negotiations. Mr. Matson was able to do what Mr. Oliver very properly said no official of his department could do, and the question was very quickly brought within the range of adjustment.

It is right to add that the Dominion government has stood ready to do its share to carry out the agreement reached between the provincial government and the Indians. The case presented itself to that body in an unprecedented form, and called for exceptional treatment. It is not at all surprising that some delay occurred in reaching a full understanding between the two governments, but as soon as the former were fully advised of the necessities of the case, it gave its ready compliance with what was asked.

We congratulate the people of Victoria upon the settlement of this difficult question, and we also congratulate all those who have been instrumental in bringing it about.

NO COLOR LINE

The objection to Chinese, Japanese and Hindus in British Columbia is not to the color of their skins. It is based upon what seems to be radical racial distinctions. There is no prejudice in British Columbia against the Negro, and we are surprised to see a suggestion that there is a growing prejudice in the east against persons of African descent. The New York Tribune says: "With regard to Canada, popular sentiment which has already compelled the Dominion government to place the virtually prohibitive tax of \$500 a head upon every Chinese entering the country and which has shown itself so hostile to Indian and Japanese labor in the western provinces, is now manifesting a very pronounced disposition to exact from the government at Ottawa stringent legislation barring the American negro from the Dominion. Now, the United States has granted rights of citizenship to its negro population, which numbers nearly ten millions, and as citizens they have under existing treaties the same right to enter Canada and to travel or to reside there as any white American citizen; the same rights, indeed, that Canadians enjoy in the United States. The government and the senate at Washington will think twice before submitting to the exclusion of its millions of American negro citizens from the Dominion. On the other hand, the authorities at Ottawa and the legislature there may find themselves forced by public sentiment to enact laws excluding the American negro, with the object of averting any wholesale negro emigration from the Southern States to the phenomenally rich western provinces of Canada."

We certainly do not think that the people of Canada would view with satisfaction an influx of Negroes from the Southern States for the purpose of colonizing the Prairie Provinces. To many people it will seem as if the Tribune, when it demands that negroes who are citizens of the United States shall have equal rights in Canada with those enjoyed by white citizens of that country, is conveniently shutting its eyes to the status of the Negro in the South. At the same time we do not think that Canadians will be disposed to draw the line against anyone simply because of his color. Negroes who are fit and proper persons to come to Canada, will doubtless always be permitted to do so, and those who are unfit, can and ought to be kept out.

A little machine has been devised for use by the meteorological department that can be sent high up in the air, and will bring down a record of the temperature. One of them was used at Toronto, and it went up seven miles. It recorded a temperature of 90 below zero. Hereafter the people of Toronto will be apt to turn their thoughts in another direction. The eyes of the whole world will be turned anxiously towards China in anticipation of what reply may be given to Russia. Certainly the one thing to be avoided is war between these two powers, especially at the present time. It is dreadful to contemplate the possibilities of a situation in which war and pestilence would combine in the production of horrors. Russia may have to fight the plague as well as the forces of China.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the policy of the Dominion government is "hesitant." We are not going to tell you what this means, because it will be a fine mental exercise to look it up in the dictionary, and then see how you can fit the word to a political policy. We do not say you cannot, but just see for yourself if you can. We confess to standing aghast at the contemplation of a public opinion that can be enlightened by such a word.

While the suffering from famine in China is undoubtedly very great, and calls for liberal assistance from all parts of the world, the statement that 250,000,000 people are in danger of starvation is a tremendous exaggeration. If that were the case, the rest of the world might as well abandon the idea of sending relief, for the case would be beyond human control. There are doubtless many millions of sufferers, but no such number as has been suggested. In dealing with China most people seem to think that a 0 more or less is immaterial.

The discussion over reciprocity shows a marked tendency in the East to descend to a wrangle over personalities. If it keeps up much longer this will be almost the inevitable result, for it is impossible for the papers to print columns of matter day after day, and keep to the merits of the issue. If one half that is being said against the agreement now had been added to the protests of the Colonist made before any agreement was negotiated, there might have been a chance of preventing the negotiations from reaching any result, but at the time when objections would have been of some avail there was nothing said.

Princess Edward's Island wants her representation at Ottawa put back to its original figure. The Toronto Globe says the island province did not ask for it at the right time. We do not see the force of this. If the founders of Confederation had stipulated that the representation of their respective provinces should never be reduced, does any one doubt that such a provision would have been included in the British North America Act? We do not think so, for the reasonableness of the request would then have been conceded. Why then not concede it now? The provinces, whose population is growing apace, can afford to deal generously with those, which in the very nature of things cannot hope for very great increases in the number of their inhabitants.

A London despatch announces that Mrs. Norman Greenoover will shortly call for Canada to establish agencies for the intelligence league of educated women immigrants. This is a matter of very great importance to educated women who contemplate coming to Canada for the purpose of earning a living. Very erroneous ideas seem to prevail in the United Kingdom upon this subject, and in many cases the results to deserving young women who come to Canada are very grave. Much of what we read in the British papers concerning the opening for educated girls in what are vaguely called "the Colonies" is entirely misleading. Young women are given to understand that when they reach Canada they will find themselves in a land where their services will be at once in demand in positions where their refinement and education will be welcome as water in a thirsty land. Unfortunately this is not the case. While many places in Canada are on the fringe of civilization geographically, they are not so educationally, and while there are undoubtedly many homes where an educated English girl would be very welcome and also well paid, it is essential in the great majority of cases that they should be able to do household work. The proposed agencies will find a great deal of useful work to do in distinguishing between the opportunities for employment that English girls may expect to find in this country.

WERE MAROONED, LEFT TO STARVE

Corpses of Six Japanese Plum Gatherers Found on Lone Pacific Island and Abandoned

Marooned, and left to die of starvation, six Japanese plum gatherers have been found dead on Saipan Island in the Carolines, according to advices brought by the Sado Maru. They were hired by Shimizu brothers of Tokyo to go to Saipan to gather plum and feathers, six being left by the schooner Tora Maru on Saipan and eight on Guam Island. In October last the six men, whose food had given out while there, and who were ill with beri beri signalled to the Tora Maru to be taken off, but no notice was taken. On February 8th the vessel again visited the island and found six corpses with a letter charging the company with leaving them to die of starvation.

PIONEER PASSES

Allan Cummings, Who Came to British Columbia With Royal Engineers, Dead at Vancouver

VANCOUVER, March 16.—Another of the pioneers of the province passed away yesterday morning, when Allan Cummings died at the residence of his son-in-law, R. S. Drummond, 1246 Barclay Street. The late Mr. Cummings was a member of the Royal Engineers and came to British Columbia with his detachment in 1859. He was born in Cappoquin, County Waterford, Ireland, and joined the Engineers in 1858 as bugler. All the members of the Royal Engineers who enlisted for British Columbia had to be artisans, the deceased qualifying by being a blacksmith by trade. It can be truthfully said of him that during his fifty-two years residence in this province he never had a harsh word with a man, woman or child.

Two years ago, during the progress of the Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster, he attended a reunion of the survivors of the Engineers' corps, when twelve or fourteen were present. Mr. Cummings' death, in the second place the reunion of that band of men, whose names will be engraven in the annals of the early history of British Columbia.

Investments in Mexico

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A total of \$378,708,925 gold has been invested in 21 years by foreign interests in Mexico, outside the mining industry, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau of manufactures of the department of commerce and labor today. Americans supplied \$338,001,972, while capitalists of the United Kingdom furnished \$29,450,323; Germany \$26,246,232; France \$16,207,076; Austria-Hungary \$403,200; Spain \$2,356,987; and Italy \$58,905. The figures are from 1886 to 1909.

Large Bills from Doctors

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Justice Gould, in the supreme court here today refused to pass on the claims of Dr. J. F. Barker of John Hopkins University and Dr. C. F. Wainwright of New York for \$111,500 and \$12,000, respectively, alleged to be due them for professional services rendered the late Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado capitalist. The court referred the claims to the executors of the estate.

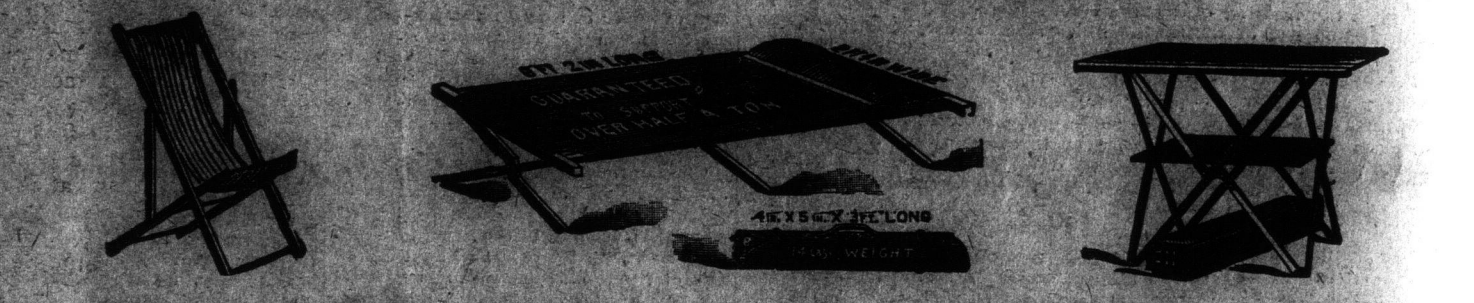
Night Rider Trial

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., March 16.—The jury in the case of Dr. Amos Ross, alleged night rider, tonight brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Your Eyes Will Convince You That We Do Not Overestimate

What we say we mean. When we tell you that you cannot get better values we mean it. When we say you get best value for your dollars here, we mean it. We tell you all this and so do other people. Did you ever try to find out who was telling you the truth, and who was saying what they meant? Did you ever try to find out how many stores were making a big bluff? It is an easy matter to find out what store to rely on. Your eyes will convince you that We do not OVERESTIMATE.

Furniture for Fishermen



HAVE EVERY COMFORT FOR THIS DAY WEEK

A week from today is the opening of the fishing season. No doubt you will be taking a few days at some of the rivers or lakes. There is little enjoyment where there is no comfort, but you can easily have all the comforts of home on your fishing trip, at very little cost, by giving us a call—we have all the articles ready here for you. These goods take up little room and are easily packed. You will have them for many Summers if you make your purchases at this quality store. We can fix you up for your Summer's enjoyment. EVERYTHING FROM A SPOON TO A BED.

- Folding Camp Bed \$4.50
 - Opened it is a full length elastic and comfortable bed, and folded it is a snug package, only 3ft. 2in. long. Stands firmly on the floor and adjust itself to uneven ground when necessary. This Camp Bed is same as illustrated above.
 - Other Camp Beds, 2ft. 6in. x 6in., \$3.00 and \$2.25.
 - Folding Camp Chairs, from 50¢
 - Folding Camp Stools, from 40¢
 - Reclining Camp Chairs, \$2.00 and \$1.50
 - Camp Arm Chairs at \$4.00 and \$3.50
- You will find these chairs the most comfortable you have ever used.

Stylish Cribs For the Kids

If you want a stylish, comfortable and safe bed for the young folks, come in and choose one of these splendid Cribs of ours. We stock an excellent assortment of styles, we have them in white enameled iron and white enameled iron with brass trimmings, and in all brass. Special features characterize these cribs, such as special drop sides and extra good spring. Upright rods close together, which prevents the little one from crawling through. You will like the styles, and we know the prices will please you. Come in and let us show you cribs priced from \$3.50 to \$18.00.

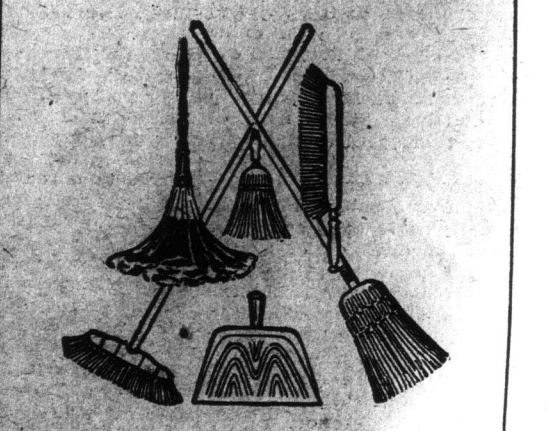


Libbey
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Irish leader was Thorgyl, called in the Latin of the northern coast, a torian Geoghegan said own name the sovereign that were then in Ireland as he went. He seven thousand students, slew, capture, try this mass of the b slaughtered no less than The Primates, Baranasing seated himself upon proclaimed himself a little opposition. And laying waste the western tribes were. Thorgyl proceeded at country, and to erect on islands in the lake coast, or brought away. More important founding cities, Dub Cork, Waterford and istence to him. The builders of cities, such had existed up to the origin and only clustered churches. Thorgyl ruled Ireland where they lived in indeed, as if the end, but the spirit of the and they rose against erty in his history of ple rose simultaneous them in their towns o fields, so that, with strongholds, like Dub was free from the No was only a respite, fo Masters" that "Amla from Norway in 851, tribes in Ireland sub extracted rent from th three hundred years. Dublin, and no less rulers governed the cit in 1050, says that in chants of Dublin were wegian Irish King, O about the gradual con but he was only part lished several pri tips seems to have been a suppressed the hostili wards Christianity, an there was more or le the invading and nati Early in the Eleve men, or Danes, as the appear to have determ of what we now kno they succeeded so w 1013 Sweeney proclaim country—and four year knowledge as sovere M.S., written about The Normans came with an immense fle wives and children, w ing the Irish and occup very wealthy country, cities, with extensive. The Irish Annals say gathered from all the having been despatched

An Hour with the Editor

IRISH HISTORY

Danish incursions into Ireland continued, with more or less interruption, for a period of two centuries. Modern Irish historians endeavored to make light of the extent of the conquests of these Northern adventurers, but there is no room for doubt that they embraced at one time or another the greater part of the island. The records of this period are very obscure and incomplete. Father Thebeau explains this by saying that the sufferings of the bards were such that they had neither time nor inclination to preserve the history of their distress; at the same time he refuses to accept the traditions of the Irish peasantry, which attribute many things to the Danish invaders, and says that, in respect to other things, Irish tradition is singularly exact, whereas in respect to the Danish invasion it is wholly at fault. This means little more than that tradition has preserved accounts which are inconsistent with the cherished idea of the unconquerable character of the Irish people. We are left largely to the imagination to call up pictures of the condition of Ireland during the two hundred years, which terminated with Brian Boru's victory at Clontarf; but when we recall what the Norsemen did elsewhere, it is easy to believe that in Ireland they wrought great destruction. It is alleged that in Normandy they completely annihilated the native population, and while there is no ground for suggesting that they repeated this in Ireland, there is little room for doubt that they shed blood without mercy, robbed without pity and committed every conceivable outrage without a sense of shame. The native Irish resisted bravely, and in the end successfully, but the long years of conflict not only arrested the progress of civilization, but caused a reaction to a condition of savagery from which the people had emerged many generations before. Ireland after the invasion was not the Ireland that welcomed St. Patrick with open arms, and from whose schools and colleges learned men had gone forth to spread enlightenment in Continental Europe.

Of the Danish invaders the most terrible leader was Thorgyl, or Turgesius, as he is called in the Latin chronicles. He landed on the northern coast, and forthwith, as the historian Geoghegan says, he assumed in his own name the sovereignty of all the foreigners that were then in Ireland. He marched southward as he went. He attacked Armagh, where seven thousand students were attending the schools, slew, captured or drove into the country this mass of the best youth of Ireland, and slaughtered no less than nine hundred monks. The Primate, Karanan, fled, and Thorgyl, having seated himself upon the primatial throne, proclaimed himself archbishop. He met with little opposition. Indeed, at the time he was laying waste the north, Conor, then Ard-Ri, was plundering the southeast, and the southwestern tribes were at war with each other. Thorgyl proceeded at his leisure to occupy the country, and to erect forts at the seaports and on islands in the lakes. His fleet patrolled the coast, or brought reinforcements from Norway. More important still was his policy of founding cities, Dublin, Limerick, Galway, Cork, Waterford and Wexford owing their existence to him. The Irish themselves were not builders of cities, such centres of population as had existed up to this time being of recent origin and only clusters of dwellings around churches.

Thorgyl ruled Ireland with a rod of iron. The natives fled from him into the forests, where they lived in utter misery. It seemed, indeed, as if the end of the race was at hand; but the spirit of the people was not crushed, and they rose against their oppressor. Haverty in his history of Ireland says: "The people rose simultaneously, and either massacred them in their towns or defeated them in their fields, so that, with the exception of a few strongholds, like Dublin, the whole of Ireland was free from the Northmen." But the relief was only a respite, for we read in "The Four Masters" that "Amlaf, or Olaf, or Olaus, came from Norway in 851, so that all the foreign tribes in Ireland submitted to him, and they extracted rent from the Gaels." For the next three hundred years the Norsemen occupied Dublin, and no less than thirty-five of their rulers governed the city. McForbis, who wrote in 1650, says that in his time most of the merchants of Dublin were descendants of the Norwegian Irish King, Olof Kwaran. Amlaf set about the gradual conquest of the whole island, but he was only partly successful. He established several principalities, and on the whole seems to have been a good administrator. He suppressed the hostility of the Norsemen towards Christianity, and from his time onward there was more or less of a commingling of the invading and native races.

Early in the Eleventh Century the Norsemen, or Danes, as they are frequently called, appear to have determined upon the conquest of what we now know as the British Isles. They succeeded so well in England that in 1013 Swayne proclaimed himself king of that country; and four years later Canute was acknowledged as sovereign. In an ancient Irish M.S., written about this period, it is said: "The Northmen came at this time to Ireland, with an immense fleet, conveying even their wives and children, with the view of extirpating the Irish and occupying in their stead that very wealthy country, in which were twelve cities, with extensive bishoprics and a king." The Irish Annals say "the foreigners were gathered from all the west of Europe, envoys having been despatched into Norway, the Ork-

neys, the Baltic islands, so that a great number came from all parts of Scandinavia, with their families, for the purpose of a permanent settlement." It was this invasion which gave rise to the movement headed by Brian Boru, whose great victory at Clontarf in 1014 was mentioned in the last preceding article of this series. Gradually thereafter the Norse chieftains were replaced by Irishmen, the two races became amalgamated, and the influence of the invaders was exercised chiefly in the inauguration of commercial activity, to which the native Irish had always been absolute strangers.

LEADERS OF HUMANITY

Who have been the leaders of humanity? Not the kings or emperors; not the great soldiers; not even those who have left imperishable records of their deeds, as did the builders of the Pyramids. Such men were doubtless leaders of a race or a nation, and the results of their leadership endured for a longer or shorter time; but they were not leaders of humanity. An illustration may make the meaning of the question clear. There is the oft-told story of Alexander and Diogenes. To their contemporaries there could have seemed to be little ground for question as to which was the leader. The one, a potent monarch, a successful soldier, a conqueror of kingdoms, whose greatest regret was that there were not other worlds that he could subdue; the other, a poor philosopher, owning no kingdom but his own mind, asking nothing but what his own intelligence could evolve, except such paltry pittance as served to keep him alive. But we, who look back over a prospective of more than two thousand years, may well doubt as to which of the two mankind has looked most for guidance. "If I were not Alexander," said the young soldier, satiated with conquest, "I would be Diogenes"; but it is not recorded that the philosopher expressed a desire for fame, wealth and power, even as a secondary choice, if denied the kingship of his own intelligence. Not that it would be right to put Diogenes among the first rank of the leaders of humanity; the incident is only related as an illustration of the idea that will form the basis of this and the succeeding articles of this short series.

The leaders of humanity, as we shall regard them, are those whose minds have influenced the human race from their time to the present, and whose teachings are effective today for the reason that men yet turn back to them for guidance and instruction. We call men, who lived in recent years, great if we find ourselves examining what they said in order to know how we should act. For example, almost daily in political life in Canada we hear reference made to what Sir John Macdonald said under certain circumstances; in the United States the ideas of Lincoln are cited as though on certain topics they were the ultimate authority; in Germany the principles laid down by Bismarck are still observed. And such instances might be multiplied. But these men, and others like them, are only looked upon by relatively few people as having spoken with the voice of authority, and their influence is steadily growing less. But there have been men, whose ideas have influenced hundreds of millions of people, have given a character to races, who founded great departments of thought, and whose influence today is as great as ever and shows no sign of diminution. Such men are the real leaders of humanity.

These leaders may be divided into two great divisions, the Oriental and the Occidental. They may be subdivided into the ancient, the classical and the renaissance. In the first subdivision are the men who gave Asiatic thought the trend it has ever since followed; in the classical we place the philosophers of Greece and those who flourished in the Roman Empire about the beginning, and during the early centuries, of the Christian Era; the renaissance are those who came upon the stage in consequence of the revival of learning which followed the Crusades. These divisions and subdivisions to some extent overlap each other, and we shall probably see as we pursue the investigation that this was inevitable. We may find, perhaps, that the lines of demarcation between the various schools of thought are not as distinct as we may be disposed to think; To avoid any possible misunderstanding, and so as not to give offence to any one, Jesus of Nazareth will not be included among the leaders of humanity. There seems to be little doubt that, as the centuries pass He will be found to be the greatest Leader the world has ever seen; but it is better, for reasons that ought to be obvious, that He cannot be compared with others without offending many readers.

Among the leaders of humanity, the first, in point of time, to be mentioned is Moses. He died about the time accepted by Hindu scholars as the probable date of the birth of Guatama Buddha. It is within the range of possibility that these two leaders, doubtless the greatest leaders of whom we have any knowledge, were contemporaries, but even though a few scores of years may have intervened between their respective careers, it is a very notable thing that there should have arisen in the same historic era two men, whose ideas influence the thought of by far the greater part of mankind more than two thousand years after they passed away from the scenes of their activity. The date generally accepted as that of the birth of Moses is 1738 B.C., although some authorities place it as late as 1600 B.C. He was of Hebrew descent, but was educated in the

schools of Egypt. Even without accepting all the details given by Hebrew writers as to the events of his life, which are quite immaterial for the purpose of this article, it must be conceded that he was a remarkable organizer and leader of men. But it is not as such that he will be here considered, but in respect to his influence upon the development of human thought. He may be assigned a supreme place in this respect because to him must be attributed the preservation of the idea of monotheism and of the Deity, not as an abstract proposition, but as an individuality. To the Children of Israel, Moses represented the Deity as saying: "I am the Lord thy God." We think this is unique in the annals of humanity. Hebrew writers, writing after the time of Moses, attributed to Abraham personal intercourse with the Deity; but it is perhaps correct to say that the idea of one Supreme Being, distinct from material creation, and something else than a mere mental conception or necessary inference, a God immanent in the affairs of men had its first expression, so far as we have any historic record, in the proclamation made by Moses at Sinai. This may be stated as the great claim of Moses to be not only the most ancient of the known historic leaders of humanity, but the greatest of them all.

THE MYSTERY OF GODLINESS

Writing to Timothy, the Apostle Paul said: "Without controversy great is the mystery of godliness," and he amplifies this by saying, "God was manifest in the flesh." The doctrines of the Christian Church were evolved at a time when the field of knowledge available to those, who were leading the Christian movement, was very limited. This remark is not intended to apply to the writers of the books of the New Testament, but to the ecclesiastical authorities to whom we owe the Church as at present constituted. It is one of the claims made for these Fathers that they were not instructed in the philosophy of Greece, which had become obscured, and only was restored to be the common property of scholars at the period immediately preceding what is called the Renaissance. They knew nothing whatever of the philosophy of India or China. They based their theological and doctrinal ideas to some extent upon their understanding of Hebrew literature, in part upon Roman materialism, in part upon Norse and Teutonic mythology, and in part upon their understanding of the teaching of Christ and the Apostles. What the result might have been if they had had access to the other existing fabrics of human wisdom, we cannot of course say; it may be recalled by those who have followed this page for some time that what was called Neo-Platonism, a revival of Grecian philosophy, and of which Hypatia was the most distinguished exponent, was utterly condemned by Cyril, the Nubian archbishop, and its teachers were ruthlessly slain. Those in authority absolutely refused to listen for a moment, to those teachers who advanced anything contrary to their own pretensions, or who suggested that others in past ages and other countries had cultivated fields of thought and brought forth fruits that might be examined with advantage. The narrow conceptions which they themselves had formed alone were to be tolerated, and the result is that from their time to the present the Christian Church has confined its teachings to certain lines, absolutely refusing to recognize that there can be good in anything else, and setting itself against everything that seemed to be opposed to its own pretensions. From this cause arose the long and bitter controversy between Science and Religion. The Church would not listen to reason and placed its ban upon logical deductions from ascertained facts, because those deductions appeared to conflict with its dogmas.

No one thing taught by the Church has formed a more important part of its doctrine than what St. Paul called "the mystery of godliness," or in other words, the manifestation of God in the flesh. At the very time this mystery was forming the subject of controversy in the lands around the Mediterranean, it was held by millions of people in the East. Indeed, the incarnation of the Deity was for centuries the fundamental idea of the religious faith of all the vast host which followed the teaching of Buddha. Long before the Hebrew prophets foretold the coming of One who would be the Son of God, it had been taught by the philosophers of India and Persia that there had not only been one but several incarnations of the Deity. This idea is the basal thought of Buddhism. Doubtless it has been obscured by a mass of grotesque mythology, but this is not surprising. So great a mystery is necessarily incomprehensible. There are no words in our language to describe it.

But not only in Asia do we find this idea prevalent. The mythology of the North American Indians is full of the same thing. Hiawatha was a divine incarnation; so also was Glooscap; so also was Sbiow; so also were other heroes of the Red Men. Greek, Roman and Norse mythology is full of the same idea. We may indeed go so far as to say that the incarnation of the Deity appears to have been the universal belief or expectation of mankind. The Jewish expectation of a Messiah does not stand alone. People in Christian lands have been taught to believe that all other expectations than those of the Hebrews were baseless, just as they have been taught that the creative, preservative, uplifting, omnipotent and supreme Power recognized universally by man-

kind is not the God whom Christians ought to worship. The Hindu philosopher says there is a Deity which is in all and above all, and by whom all things were made and are maintained; the Christian teacher says the same thing; but the latter seems unable to realize that he must of necessity mean the same as the former, for there cannot be two Powers by whom all things were made and are maintained. So also the universal expectation of a divine incarnation is not to be rejected, and it is not inconsistent with the belief that God became incarnate in Jesus Christ. Great indeed may be the mystery; very mistaken may be many who have endeavored to explain it, or have believed they have witnessed it. Buddha may not have a divine incarnation; the nine avatars may all be erroneous conceptions; the other beliefs in incarnation may be without substantial foundation; but it can hardly be denied that if Christian doctrine had been evolved in the light that would have been cast upon it by the belief in incarnation held in previous ages and in countries beyond the sphere of Christian activity, the consequences would likely have been profound.

St. Paul elsewhere wrote: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, but it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." In these words we seem to have a light cast upon the idea of God incarnate. They suggest so perfect a commingling of the divine and human that the mind cannot grasp it. All through the writings of the great Apostle we find this thought of sonship kept to the front. In another place he says we are children of God, and if children then heirs, and joint heirs with Christ. He places before us the idea that we may become as Christ was in relation to God, that we may have God incarnate in ourselves. Truly this is a great and unfathomable mystery.

And yet if we believe in God, if we believe that man is made in the image of the Creator, that is to say, made like unto the Divine, it seems as if we are forced to admit the possibility of our becoming, as it were, storehouses of the divine power. We are all of us conscious that we are something more than of the earth earthy. As mankind has always had the expectation of a divine incarnation, so each of us in his heart of hearts feels that he may at some time and in some inexplicable way become superior to his material surroundings. The Buddhist teaches that we reach this superiority in Nirvana, when we shall, after long stages, become absorbed in the Divine; the Christian teaches that we may become one with God through faith in Christ. The end in each case is the same; the difference is in the process by which the end is reached.

Stories of the Classics

(N. de Bertrand Lagras)

HELEN OF TROY

(Continued)

Nearly twenty years had passed since the Greeks first besieged Troy, and still the result hung in abeyance. Meantime the fair Helen was growing weary of being a captive among the Trojans, and was longing to return to Greece, and resume her union with her wronged husband, Menelaus. Paris, too, had been slain, Philoctetes came with Neoptolemus, Achilles' son, to join the besiegers, having shot him with the marvelous bow and arrow of Herakles. And all of Paris' wonderful beauty had been spoiled by Menelaus, who vented his anger on the dead body of the prince, so that it was only a sorry semblance of the living Paris that was brought back to Helen. So the lady in some secret manner managed to convey a message to Ulysses, and that intrepid chief, disguising himself as a sorely wounded beggar, gained entrance through the gates into the besieged city. Now it had been foretold that Troy would remain impregnable as long as the Palladium, a statue given by Zeus himself to Dandanus, remained in the citadel, and the Trojans had used every artifice to conceal it, constructing other statues similar to it, so that any intending thief might be misled. But Ulysses contrived to capture it, for Helen alone of all within the city recognized him, and revealed the hiding place, and the two had a stolen interview in which they laid plans whereby the fall of Troy might be brought about.

We have read of that monstrous hollow wooden horse which the Greeks constructed, so large that one hundred of the heroes were able to conceal themselves within it, of how the Greek ships one sunny morning were seen by the Trojans to spread their sails and glide away, leaving only their burning tents behind them; of how the Trojans discovering the great horse, parleyed long and earnestly as to what should be done with it, many desiring to offer it as a sacrifice to the gods; of how Laocoon, the priest, having struck the horse with his spear and revealed that it was hollow, was instantly killed by a serpent sent expressly from the sea to destroy him; of how a breach was finally made in the walls of Troy and the wooden horse dragged within; of how, in the night, the Trojans feasted, celebrating the end of the siege, and the Greek heroes, loosening the bolts, freed themselves, and lit the fire sig-

nal recalling the Grecian ships. Troy, assailed from without and within, fell at last, and the destruction was terrible and complete. Neoptolemus, Achilles' son, found the aged King Priam at the altar of Zeus, and killed him there. Little Astyanax, Hector's son, was torn from his mother's arm, and cast from the wall by that same Neoptolemus, though some attribute the wicked deed to Ulysses. Polyxena, Priam's daughter, was slain on Achilles' tomb, and Cassandra, her sister, was given as a prize to Agammemnon, while Andromache, widow of Hector, was led away a captive by Neoptolemus, who, like his father, seems to have known neither clemency nor mercy. Thus were Hector's prophetic words come true:

For that day will come, my soul is assured of its coming;

It will come, when sacred Troy shall go to destruction,

Troy, and warlike Priam too, and the people of Priam.

And yet not that grief, which then will be, of the Trojans,

Moves me so much—not Hecuba's grief, nor Priam my father's,

Nor my brethren's, many and brave, who then will be lying

In the bloody dust, beneath the feet of their foeman—

As thy grief, when, in tears, some brazen-coated Achaian

Shall transport thee away, and the day of thy freedom be ended.

Then, perhaps, thou shalt work at the loom of another, in Argos,

Or bear pails to the well of Messeis, or Hyperia,

Sorely against thy will, by strong Necessity's order.

And some man may say, as he looks and sees thy tears falling:

See, the wife of Hector, that great pre-eminent captain

Of the horsemen of Troy, in the day they fought for their city.

Some man will say; and then thy grief will redouble

At thy want of a man like me, to save thee from bondage.

But let me be dead, and the earth be mounded above me,

Ere I hear thy cries, and thy captivity told of.

And what of Helen! We can picture Menelaus of Troy taken, seeking her who had so wronged him, who had caused such endless death and suffering; and if revenge is the strongest emotion that possesses him, we cannot wonder. Twenty years have gone by, Menelaus has grown sick and weary with bloodshed. He has forgotten how his wife's beauty once enslaved him, and remembers only the infamy she has heaped upon him.

He finds her hidden in the palace of Deiphobus, and when she rises to meet him, lifting her face, "astonishment takes possession of his soul before the shining of her beauty, so that he stands immovable like a dead tree, which neither north nor south wind shakes. . . . Her heart leaps, and her whole form is as lovely as Aphrodite was when the gods discovered her with Ares in the Hephaestus. Down to the ships she comes with Menelaus hand-in-hand; and the people gazing on the glory and the winning grace of the faultless woman, were astonished; nor could they dare by whispers or aloud to humble her with insults; but gladly they saw in her a goddess, for she seemed to all what each desired."

So Helen and Menelaus returned to Sparta, and for many happy years dwelt together in comfort and peace, the gods taking them at last to dwell in the Elysian fields for all eternity.

THE MEMORIES THAT CLING

'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good, and when a sudden gust removed Blenkinsopp's hat his bad language was cut short by the familiar face of the little old man who returned it to him.

"Surely we've met before, sir!" he exclaimed.

"Yes, I seem to know your face," said the old fellow. "Did you go to Spankemall school?"

"By Jove, I did!" cried Blenkinsopp, beaming. "Yet me see. Who was the head in your time?"

"Don't recall," answered the old man enthusiastically. "But I was there the year Jones played half-back, and Robinson ran up a score of 67 not out against Waterhouse."

"Ah, wasn't Dr. Bigbrow the headmaster?" cried Blenkinsopp.

"Couldn't possibly tell you," retorted the old man. "I never had a mind for details."—Answers.

THINGS BETTER UNSAID

She (at the masquerade)—Do you think my costume becoming?

He (with enthusiasm)—Yes, indeed; but you would be lovely in any disguise.—Illustrated Bits.

The Stranger—Are you quite sure that was a marriage license you gave me last month?

The Official—Of course! What's the matter?

The Stranger—Well, I've lived a dog's life ever since.—Sketch.

HOME RULE FIGHT ON DIFFERENT LINE

Question Discussed by Business Standpoint — Statement in Regard to Campaign of Absentee Landlords

DUBLIN, March 14.—Both parties in England have now arrived at a point of enlightenment on the Irish question when they recognize that Home Rule has to be considered on a practical basis divorced from old-time trends and appeals to racial animosities. The reason that the Unionists have reached this frame of mind, creditable to their common sense and patriotism, is because they know that it is no longer possible to rouse the English people by appeals to racial prejudice. It is seen now that what the Irish party demands is not separation of anything that leads to separation, but a businesslike arrangement between the two nations which will work out to their mutual advantage and to the benefit of the whole of the British Empire.

It is not intended to convey that the fight for Home Rule is over; nothing of the kind. But it is an admitted fact that the fight has entered upon a higher plane, and one in which it will be settled by appeals to the intellect and to interest, not to the passions. In the course of the remarkable debate in the House of Commons there was no speech among many memorable ones more worthy of consideration than that of Winston Churchill. It surveyed the whole field and dealt with all the obstacles that in the past had proved the most serious stumbling-blocks. The Unionists are now going about predicting that Home Rule will break up the Liberal party again.

This is the merest interested delusion of a party at a desperate pass and beaten to the wall, with no inherent powers of recovery. They, therefore, like to hope that disunion may be aroused in the ranks of the Victorian party, and it may be granted that no effort will be spared on the financial question and the religious question to provoke trouble. Similar predictions were indulged in at the time of Gladstone's Home Rule bill, but the Liberal party remained firm and the Tories who invoked the aid of the House of Lords to do their work. But with the veto happily, he deprived of the power of overruling the will of the nation; hence the Tory rumors that Home Rule is in danger from the Home Rule party itself.

The "Connaught Tribune," a leading Nationalist newspaper published at Galway, prints, on the authority of a reliable correspondent, the following extraordinary story of Home Rule methods in agitating against Home Rule: "Many of the strange and meaningless outbreaks that have recently occurred in County Galway are not the result of any land agitation at all, but the direct result of a sinister secret organization financed by money who are, and have all their lives been enemies of Ireland, and who are prepared to resort to any desperate means to prevent this country securing Home Rule."

"The statement may appear at first sight very far-fetched, but I am in possession of information that leads me to believe that a certain despotic class of non-resident landlords are prepared to do all in their power, and have at their disposal unlimited funds, for the purpose of blackening the fair fame of this country. I could lay my hands on over half a dozen men in County Galway who have no visible means of subsistence, and who are always appearing in the 'know' of everything, and it is notorious that they make frequent secret journeys to distant and secret destinations, and are always being short of 'village sums,' and yet they pass as patriots."

"But, unless I am very much mistaken, they are the adepts and abettors of today's stalling tactics, and are keeping the progress of our country back half a century by encouraging, and not actually aiding, in the perpetrating of those outrages that have absolutely no other purpose whatever except to do untold injury to the country."

A correspondent of the London "Times," who has lately visited Ulster, insists that there is an "Ulster question," and a very serious one too. He says: "The whole Protestant community is unanimous that the most strenuous and determined resistance must be offered to any kind of Home Rule, and to push their resistance in case of need beyond legal limits. That they have fully realized the possible consequences of such a resistance in certain eventualities I do not feel sure, and organized opposition to the form of the Crown; but they make no secret resistance" and officials to "passive tax-collectors and officers. What is objected that "passive resistance" almost inevitably leads to active resistance. If it be added that behind the Nationalists would stand the forces of the Crown, they admit that in consequence of this theory it would be wrong, that public opinion in England would never suffer those forces to be used in order to fasten upon them the yoke of the United Irish League and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. It is needless to inquire whether, or how far, this belief may be well-founded. That they firmly hold it is unquestionable, and the fact that they so hold it is a very grave element in the situation.

MR. NORTH'S OBJECTIONS ON RECIPROCAL PACT

Member for Wednesbury in Imperial Parliament Heard Upon the Canadian-United States Arrangement

Many in British Columbia who had the pleasure and the honor of making the acquaintance of Mr. North-Crittenden, M. P. for Wednesbury, will read with very considerable interest the following report of a speech delivered by that famous Imperialist in the House of Commons on the Canadian Reciprocal Pact subject, which was presented on March 13, 1911.

This being the first time I have the honor of addressing the House, I am glad that it is on an important subject of such great interest. In spite of the fact that the hon. Member who last spoke I should like to mention that my Constituency, consisting of nearly all working men, sent me to this House because of my Imperialist views. It is quite evident, and the debate has certainly made it clear, that the government of the day have the slightest intention of trying to bring about closer Imperial unity by adopting, in any shape or form, our method of Imperial Preference, which we advocate as having the tendency to consolidate this great Empire of ours. What is still more alarming to most of us who have the interests of the Empire at heart is that the government during debate have not made any suggestion, nor do they appear to realize that there is any great urgency, or any urgency whatever for safeguarding our Imperial interests. Imperial preference is, after all, a means towards bringing about a commercial union between this country and the self-governing dominions. I think that the majority of the hon. members who reside in the various sections of our Empire agree with us that that is a policy which would materially assist towards that end. Hitherto the government have done absolutely nothing to assist us in this regard, and to treat the dominions as if they were not a part of the Empire, and as far as one can gather, they are, if anything, a little more polite to foreigners. The hon. Member who last spoke affirmed at the conference of 1907, by all the members of the conference, except the representatives of His Majesty's Free Trade government, was as follows: "That this conference recognizes that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Dominions beyond seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts strengthen the Empire. Nor were these mere empty words, Canada, of which so much has been heard during the debate, has already given evidence of her desire to promote the interests of the Empire by granting preference. Probably I have heard of many years' experience of Canada as someone who has spoken, but I speak with a considerable knowledge of that country. Only yesterday I heard the hon. Member who last spoke (Mr. A. J. A. Mond) state that there was a strong feeling for free trade in Canada. I fall to see or to realize where he got his facts. He was constrained to admit that when he was in the Dominion of Swaziland, he had the privilege of being attacked by the editor, and, as a matter of fact, I think when the hon. member for Swaziland was there that the editor was away, but I should like to point out for the information of some hon. members that the Toronto Globe is a more radical Social-Radical paper than our finest home production in that line. At the time the Radical press of England were talking of free trade cablegrams in big headlines, I received a cablegram from Winnipeg, where I then was, asking if that were true. I can assure the house that my difficulty was to find those Free Traders. After some considerable trouble, and time I was successful in unearthing an obscure organization of which I had not the very great care to get minute particulars and details which were published in the press here. With reference to that free trade, which was referred to in a prominent way by the Radical press, I may state that the Free Trade League located at Winnipeg, consisting of 300 members, the population of Canada being about eight millions, I also have, if any one wishes to avail himself of it, the name of every single member of this organization, and how it was formed into existence of anti-British interest. The hon. member for Swaziland also mentioned, or inferred, that there were no papers in that country advocating the free trade protection policy, and I stated that there was hardly a paper which supported anything else but the free trade policy. Those statements are made unintentionally, no doubt, but they are absolutely contrary to the fact, and I think it is the duty of anyone who realizes that it is so, to take the opportunity of clearly showing and proving that they are such. I have the pleasure of knowing many of the editors of the Toronto Globe, and have here a list of names of eight papers west of Winnipeg which are Protectionist up to the hilt. "The West Regina," of 24th October, 1910, contained the following: "Under present conditions American capital is pouring into this country and establishing Canadian branches of great United States industries. If the tariff is reduced materially this influx of money and factories will cease, Canadian raw material will cross the border to be manufactured by the United States workmen into finished articles of commerce for the Canadian market. Why take the work away from Canadian workmen?"

CHINA CONCEDES RUSSIA'S DEMANDS

Will Permit Establishment of Consulates and Give Freedom of Trade—Surrender Condemned by Press

PEKING, March 15.—The Chinese government declares its intention of agreeing to both parts of the Russian ultimatum, and is now drafting a reply to the recently received ultimatum. The foreign board states that it is prepared to do the establishment of Russian consulates in the places specified by Russia, and also promises to take measures regarding Chinese monopolies in Mongolia which will permit Russian subjects freedom in trade in Chinese goods as well as in the goods of other countries. Russia contends that the treaty of 1881 did not provide for the institution of customs tariffs concurrently with the establishment of consulates by the Russian government, but M. Korozyet, the Russian minister in Peking, evidently is willing to consider a separate discussion regarding the imposition of tariffs in Mongolia after China has acquiesced in the Russian demands.

The newspapers are crying out against the instability of the government, and deplore the fact that the country possesses no navy, has but an ineffective army and an incapable foreign board. Petitions praying the throne to redress the instability of the government, and the imperial assembly immediately are being circulated.

SMALL HOLDINGS ACT

Breaking Up of Estates in Britain Causes Widespread Feeling of Insecurity Among Farmers

LONDON, March 15.—Lord Carrington, Minister of Agriculture, in a speech at York, has discussed the recent breaking up of estates. There is, at present, he said, a widespread feeling of uneasiness and insecurity among farmers, partly in consequence of the administration of the Small Holdings Act and partly as a result of the number of estates which have been broken up. There was a "boom" in land, and was selling extraordinarily well all over the country and landowners were taking advantage of this "boom" and were putting the estates into the market in different parts of the country. But how was it done? Suddenly the whole or part of an estate was put into the market to pay off mortgages or for some other reason. What happened? Every tenant farmer and every cottager on the estate was at once given notice to quit. That seemed to him to open up an entirely new state of affairs.

It was quite natural that the feeling of security which had hitherto existed on the large estates should be undermined, and the farmers were haunted with the dread of being turned out of the homes that they and their fathers had occupied for generations. In order to grapple with that great difficulty, the agricultural committee, under the leadership of the hon. member for the county of Devon, has decided to appoint a small departmental committee of practical men, landlords, tenant farmers and agents—to inquire into the position of tenant farmers in England and Wales on the occasion of a change of the law, and to report whether by reason of the death of the landlord, the sale of the land, or otherwise, any legislation on the subject was desirable. He had been able to secure Lord Haverham as chairman.

In recent months parts of the estates of the following have been announced as for sale: Earl Manvers, Dowager Countess of Carnarvon, Earl of Abingdon, Earl Soudley, Lord Tellencham, Sir Ernest Cassel, Lord Lonsdale, Sir Neil Menzies, Mr. J. B. Long, M. P., Mr. A. D. Cross, M. P., Mr. W. Slingsby, late Sir H. A. Doughty-Triborough, Mrs. De La Palmer, Mr. T. Arkwright, Mrs. Westminister, Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Graham, Sir G. G. Curley, Sir F. E. Grey, Sir F. W. Johnson, Mr. F. Mackinnon, Mr. Christie, Mr. S. Morris, Mr. E. Snow Fordham, Mrs. Stewart, Ouseworthy, Mr. William James.

Electric Lamp Trust Weakens

WASHINGTON, March 15.—As the first direct result of the government anti-trust suit against the so-called "Electric Lamp Trust," the Department of Justice has received intimations that the prices of all electric light bulbs will be reduced 33 1/3 per cent. all over the United States. By such a cut in present prices, purchasers will save more than \$6,000,000 a year. The department continued to receive word that the various pools in the so-called trust are breaking up in anticipation of the suits that have been prepared.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION

United States Section Organized With Former Senator Chief of Montana as Chairman
WASHINGTON, March 15.—The members of the United States section of the joint boundary commission between the United States and Canada held their first meeting today, electing former Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana chairman and L. W. Hubbe, secretary. Mr. Carter retired from the Senate on March 4th last.

COVERING OF COMMON PARADES OFF IN PARIS AS SEALKIN

RABBIT SKIN HOAX

PARIS, March 15.—Rabbits' fur stands for many things, but it was not known till now that they could be passed off as seal skins, accompanied by fanciful epithets. Light has been thrown on this wonderful question in a lawsuit, in which several Parisian furriers gave evidence, and said that coats of electric seal, Columbian otter and other fanciful creatures were nothing else than rabbit skins. A furrier supplied a customer with a fur cloak described as some kind of seal skin. The customer on receiving it, was told that it was only an ordinary rabbit skin, and used for damages. The dealer appeared in court, and stated that the customer had not been deceived. "I did not effect the sale myself, but I take all the responsibility. All the fur coats we sell are rabbit skins, designed by various names according to the firms that supply them. The skins sold as Hudson Bay seals are rabbit skins of the first quality. Our customers know very well that we sell rabbit skins."

Seal skins are designated in a general way in French as other skins, though the latter is quite different from the seal. But fashion has a right to disregard natural history. Several furriers, cited as witnesses, gave evidence to the same effect. The vice-president of the Chamber of Furriers stated: "There are in the fur trade a number of fanciful names, for example: the Booborus marten corresponds to the name of an existing animal, and the Hudson Bay seal is a rodent. The judge then asked: "What is an electric seal?" "It is simply a rabbit."

PREPARATION FOR GREAT CEREMONY

Westminster Abbey Now in the Hands of Office of Works—Plans of 1902 to be Largely Followed

LONDON, March 15.—Today Westminster Abbey was closed to the public, and from this date until the day of the coronation will be in the hands of the office of works, the department entrusted with the structural and decorative arrangements for the great ceremony in June. Inquiries elicited the information that very little departure will be made from the procedure adopted in 1902, a few slight modifications only having been introduced, which experience on that occasion has proved desirable. There will be the same temporary annex to the western end of the Abbey, to be used for the purpose of marshalling the Royal procession before they enter the Abbey. Built of timber, lath and plaster, suitably adorned with battlements, and washed with some preparation to give it the resemblance of the surface of the old stone, it was in harmony with the sacred and venerable atmosphere of the preparations.

Inside, the annex presented the appearance of a large hall about 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, of imposing height, with a timbered roof and splendidly adorned the walls, and the finest specimens of the magnificent armor from the Tower completed the present arrangement. According to present arrangements, the annex will be largely in the hands of the officials, though due regard will naturally be paid to the comfort and convenience of the vast congregation of the great day, when they will be considered not to obscure the principal lines of the architecture. Thus, neither the east end nor the west will be blocked up or covered over in any way, and all the stands in the nave, and all behind the pillars that the transepts will, of course, not be seen in all the splendor of their architectural beauty, for being as they do upon the great central space where the ceremonial actually takes place, they will largely be encroached upon for favored visitors. The two great galleries which were here to be erected for the use of members of the House of Commons, while whole proceedings, and in front of these will be placed the chairs reserved for peers and peeresses.

On the last occasion the fronts of all the stands were draped in stamped velvet, some of a deep blue and some of a blue, and the rest of the old gold, the two being applied in broad alternate patches. Thus far little is yet adopted at the forthcoming coronation, which, as in 1902, will doubtless figure matter is already engaging the careful attention of those entrusted with the arrangements, and in the course of the next two or three weeks some particulars will doubtless be forthcoming.

INSURED COMPOUND

is a reliable old English
COUGHS, COLDS,
Asthma, Bronchitis,
and all Lung & Throat Troubles

WORLD'S TRADE

Morgan-Guggenheim Interests Dispose of Northwestern Fisheries Co. to Booth Company of Chicago

SEATTLE, March 16.—The Post-Intelligence tomorrow will say that the Morgan-Guggenheim interests have disposed of the Northwestern Fisheries Co., one of the largest salmon packing companies of Alaska to the Booth Fisheries Company, of Chicago and Baltimore. The consideration is placed at \$1,500,000.

The property involved in the sale includes nine large Alaska canneries, six sailing ships and several tugs, barges and cannery tenders. The Northwestern Fisheries Company will retain the salmon fishing interests of the Booth Fisheries Company. The transfer of the property will take place on April 1.

Prisoner Hangs Himself

NELSON, B. C., March 15.—Patrick Kelly, a native of Cork county, Ireland, aged 45 years, hanged himself in a cell in Fernie, British Columbia. Life was extinct when he was discovered hanging by the neck from a wire loop projecting from the wall, through which he had passed the belt from his mackinaw coat, which he used as a rope.

"Old Heidelberg"

BERLIN, March 16.—Herr Meyer Peter's charming record of German student life, "Old Heidelberg," familiar to Americans in dramatic form, has blossomed forth in the opera. The Italian composer, Ubaldo Pacheri, has set the novel—which has now the unique record of having been staged both as dramatic and operatic purposes to a grand musical and theatre met with a cordial reception.

Fatality at Carnival

BERLIN, March 16.—A curious fatality put an abrupt end in the early hours of the morning to a carnival ball, at which 2,000 persons had given themselves up to revelry. The festivity was being held in the Kroll theatre, the imperfections of which are well-known and as an accessory entertainment a working model of a Zeppelin airship had been fitted up above the stage. The car accommodated a couple of passengers, and the vessel, which was suspended by ropes from a circular rail, was moved forward by a hand crank. Shortly before two o'clock in the morning the ropes broke and the airship fell on to the heads of the large crowd which filled the stage, injuring half a dozen people. None of these were seriously hurt, but immediately 558 lbs. from which the airship had been hung, fell on the head of a man, breaking his skull. He died on his way to the neighboring hospital. The occurrence caused something like a panic in the thronged hall, and it once changed the revelry into gloom.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—A declaration on the subject of the University troubles is published in the Moscow papers over the signatures of sixty-five of the most influential merchants and manufacturers. The signatures declare that they cannot look on in silence while the university is being ruined. They condemn the students' strikes and the methods of "chemical obstruction" employed by a few irresponsible fanatics, but they consider the government's measures wholly unjustified. They point out that the revolutionary period among the students is past and that a great majority of them are ready for study and had until recently thought of active protest. The students consider the present excitement among the students to be the result of government measures, and strongly object to attempts being made to restrict the government's use of physical force. The government must not, they contend, imagine that in this matter it has no moral support of the country.

HOQUIAM, Wash., March 16.—Louis Salaschi, alias Louis Salaschi, charged with the murder of Ah Fook, an aged Chinese gardener here, four months ago, was arrested today in a fisherman's camp on the Fraser river by deputies of the sheriff's office, after a chase which has taken the officers over the greater part of western Washington. The accused is alleged to have murdered the Chinaman for robbery.

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REBEL LEADER SEEKS A CAPITAL

Madero Said to be Concentrating Forces as Seat for His Provisional Government

EL PASO, Tex., March 17.—Francisco I. Madero, leader of the Mexican revolution, is concentrating his forces...

Several months since the main interests in the oil fields have been... Madero has not been made acquainted with developments in the last two or three days...

Hardships in Chihuahua News concerning Chihuahua, where 700 American lives came through today... There are 3000 federal troops here...

Approaching Famine SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 17.—How seriously the siege of Chihuahua, Mexico, by the rebel army has affected...

KILLED BY EXPLOSION Three Men Meet Death and Five are Seriously Injured in Mill at Pueblo, Colorado

Strike Does Damage MELBOURNE, March 17.—Since strike in the Newcastle coal trade the trade has fallen off no less than fifty per cent...

WASHINGTON, March 17.—"Effective suffrage" no re-election. With this slogan, Francisco I. Madero, provisional president and Abraham Lincoln, vice-president of the government set up by the revolution...

ONTARIO HOUSE GIVES OPINION

Resolution, Condemning Reciprocity Agreement is Carried by 75 to 17—Sir James Whitney's Speech

TORONTO, March 17.—The Ontario legislature today by a vote of 75 to 17 went on record as unalterably opposed to reciprocity with the United States...

Rebel Reverse at Tecate SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 17.—With the leader, Luis Rodriguez, and seven of his followers stark on the field of battle at Tecate, Mexico, and the remnants of the band scattered...

TROUBLE WITH CUSTOMS Wife and Daughter of Wealthy Southerner Seized for Diamond Necklace at New York

Will Sell Estate LONDON, March 17.—The Marquis of Graham has announced to the tenantry of the Great Glenham estate...

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AMERICANS IN TRIPOLI

Paris, March 17.—Information is to be given to the United States...

Representation For Dominion LONDON, March 17.—The Irish Times says it is really desirable to introduce fresh blood into the upper house...

CYMRORIAN SOCIETY Welsh Organization Holds Annual Meeting at Sir William Wallace Hall

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STRONG WORDS USED IN HOUSE

Mr. Campbell, Member for Dauphin, Informs Member for Humboldt that He is 'Absolutely a Liar'

OTTAWA, March 17.—The spirit of Donnybrook seemed to pervade today the usually staid atmosphere of the House of Commons...

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HEALTH CONFERENCE

French Government Proposes International Gathering to Consider Safety of Public

PARIS, March 17.—The French government has issued invitations to the governments of the various European and American states to participate in an International Health conference...

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COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Lauro, Rockland, and Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Musket, Esq., assisted by J. L. Moffat, Esq., B.A., Oxford...

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LAND ACT

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range 3

Take notice that Norman McMillan, of Bulkley, B. C., farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land...

Wife and Daughter of Wealthy Southerner Seized for Diamond Necklace at New York

Will Sell Estate LONDON, March 17.—The Marquis of Graham has announced to the tenantry of the Great Glenham estate...

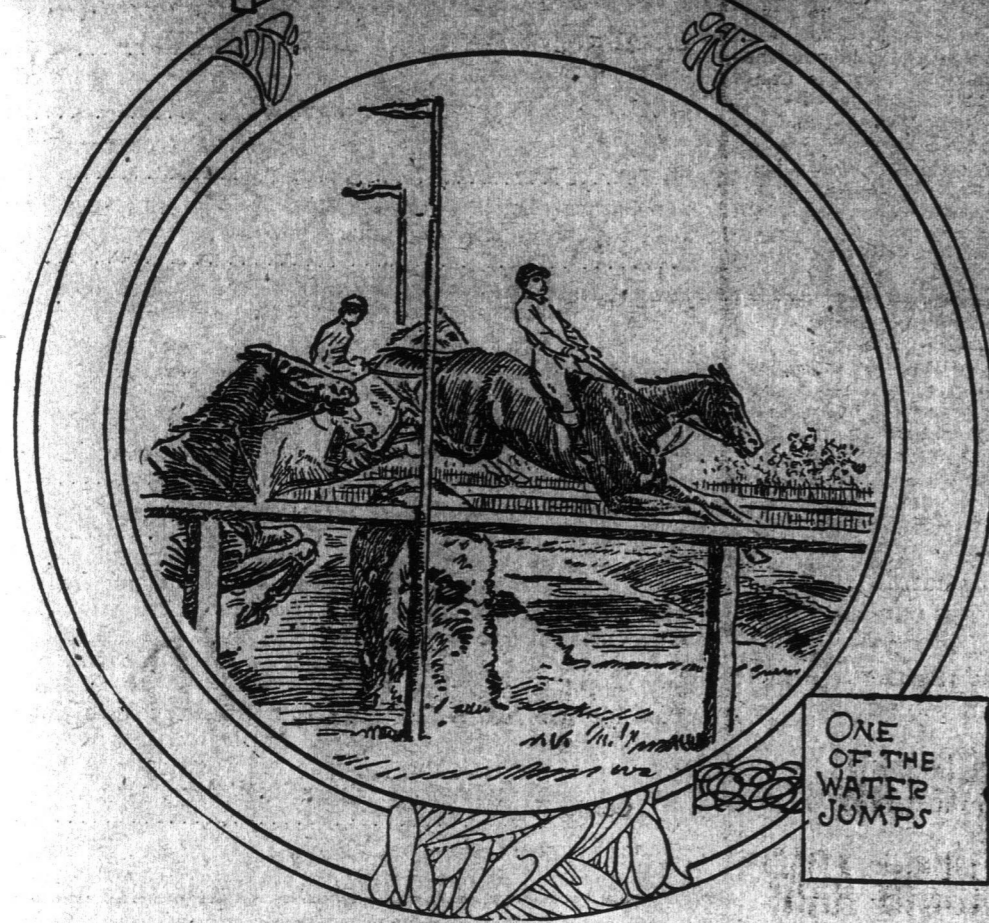
KILLED BY EXPLOSION Three Men Meet Death and Five are Seriously Injured in Mill at Pueblo, Colorado

Strike Does Damage MELBOURNE, March 17.—Since strike in the Newcastle coal trade the trade has fallen off no less than fifty per cent...

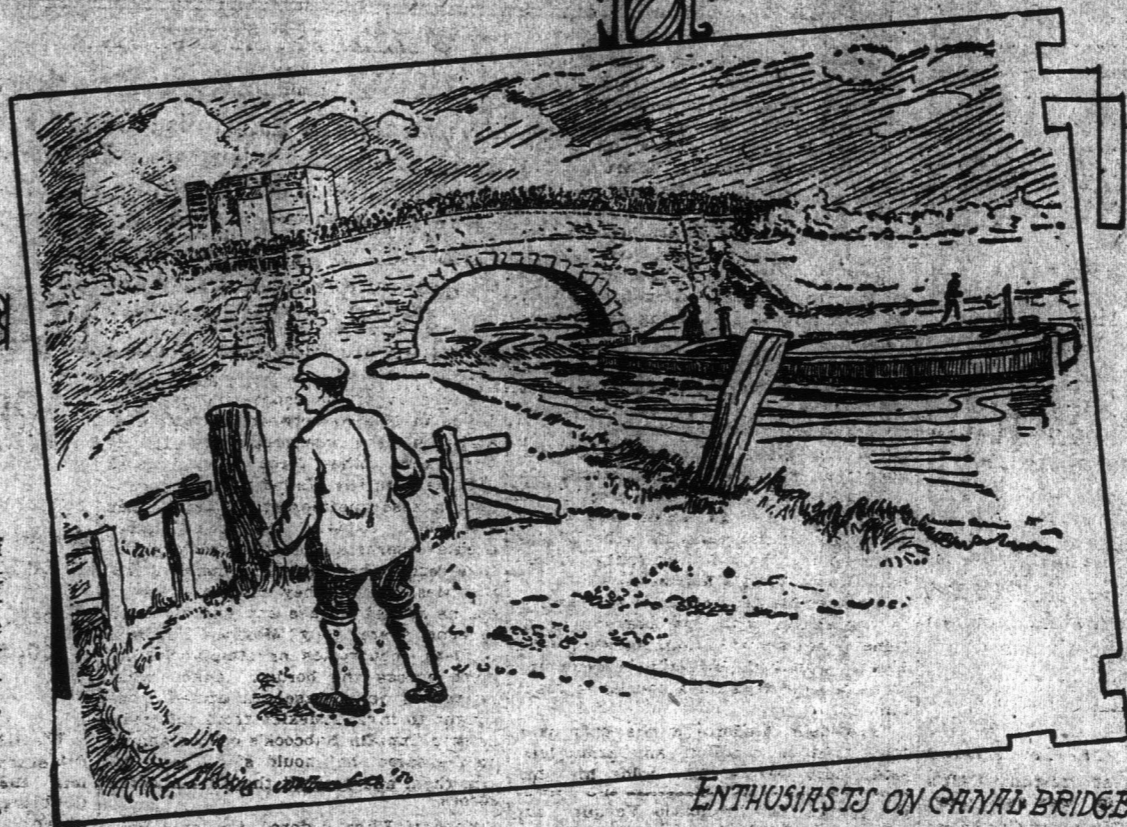
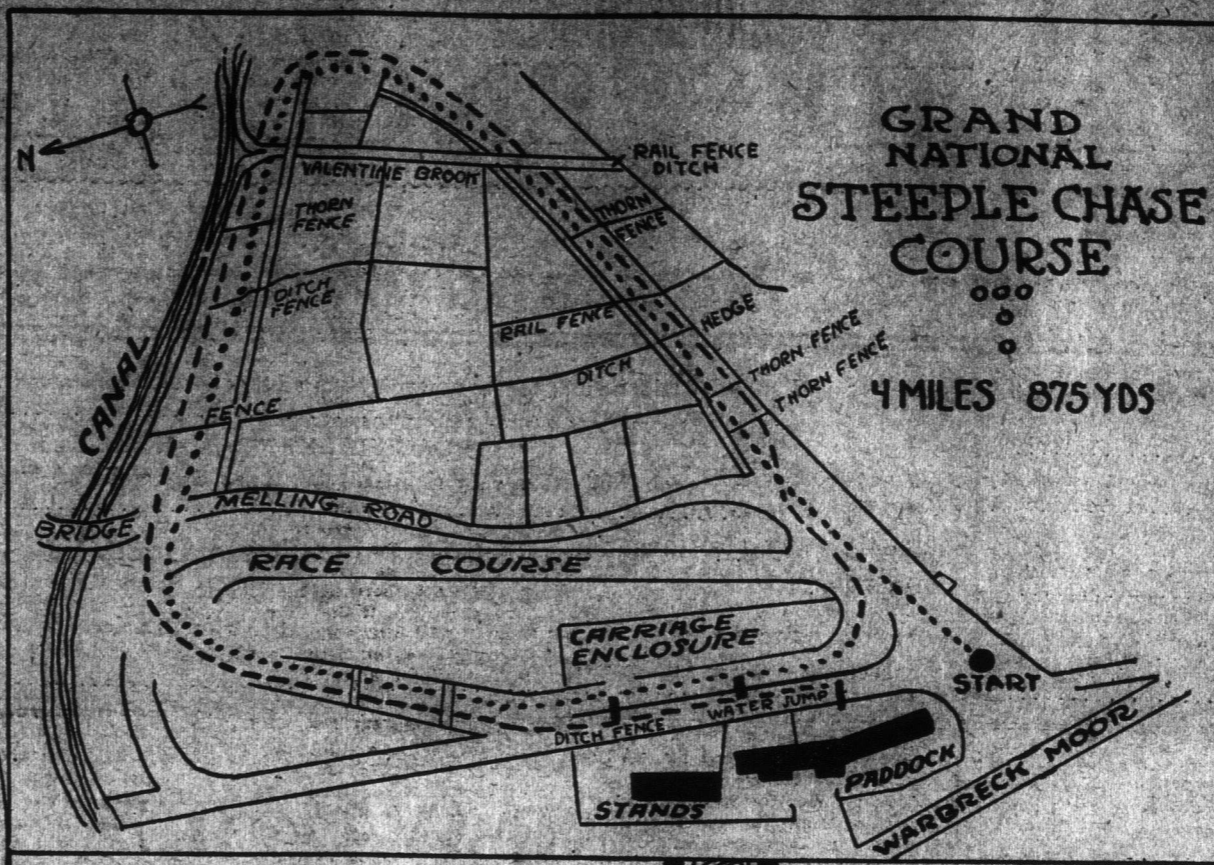
WASHINGTON, March 17.—"Effective suffrage" no re-election. With this slogan, Francisco I. Madero, provisional president and Abraham Lincoln, vice-president of the government set up by the revolution...

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THE GREATEST RACE IN THE WORLD



ONE OF THE WATER JUMPS



ENTHUSIASTS ON CANAL BRIDGE

What has been termed the greatest race in the world will be run for the 72nd time on Friday next, in England. The Grand National Steeplechase, an event which has created the most interest throughout the sporting circles of the world for almost three-quarters of a century, has reached a point where it may assuredly be described as a classic. It bids fair to continue from generation to generation, a very aristocrat of sporting fixtures.

A brief history of the famous run over the steepest kind of a course in the Aintree country, a course which was, tradition says, first picked by Lord Molyneux, is of interest to those who care for the sport.

A sweepstakes had been held annually for several years, in fact as far back as 1837, at the same time as the then famous Dog Derby was held, but it was in 1839 that the first race over the present course was decided. The length of the race was 4 miles and 865 yards, and no less than thirty-four jumps were entailed. This race is popularly called the first Grand National, although as a matter of fact the race did not receive this title until 1843, when it was made a handicap.

In the beginning a natural stream ran across the far end of the course, and, doubling, formed what are known as Beecher's and Valentine's brooks, called after Captain Beecher, who rode Conrad in the first race, and Mr. Tower's horse Valentine, who was one of the contestants. These gentlemen had backed themselves to be first over the brook in the race at the canal. Beecher, however, fell into the first brook, which had high banks and deep, swift water, and both he and his horse were all but drowned.

The rules of the first race set forth that the second horse was to save his stakes; the winner was to pay 10 sovereigns towards expenses. No rider was to open a gate, or ride through a gateway, or more than one hundred yards along any road, footpath, or driveway. Rust, an Irish horse, was favorite at 7 to 1 against Daxow (Naxon) another Irishman in the same interest, second favorite at 8 to 1 against, whilst the winner, Lottery, was quoted at 9 to 1 against. Just before the start there was a rush on this horse, and 5 to 1 against was booked. Lottery won in 14 min. 53 secs, easily from Seventy-Four, ridden by Tom Olliver, whose Grand National record will, it is almost safe to say, never be surpassed. Report has it that Lottery cleared ten yards over the last hurdle. The Irish division was much dissatisfied, and protested against the made fences, but it is not on record whether the protest was lodged on account of their severity or otherwise.

For the purpose of better seeing the race a grand stand was erected, and stood for many years. Later, one was constructed by a private company, and metal badges were issued to subscribers, some of which are still in existence, though of no intrinsic value.

To please the Irishmen a stone wall was erected opposite the grand stand, and, in 1840, the occupants of this structure witnessed a spectacle which filled their hearts with dismay, five of the competitors coming to grief and making a struggling heap. Lottery being one of the unlucky ones. Seven altogether of the thirteen starters fell, the race going to Mr. Elmore's Jerry. There was a bigger outcry against this obstacle than there had been for it, and 1841 saw it replaced by an artificial brook, the water jump opposite the stand of today. Lottery this year again started first favorite, but was beaten, a horse called Charity coming in first. Jem Mason and Lottery got

on well together, and carried off a number of steeplechases up and down the country, so that when the horse turned up again in 1842 at Aintree the crushing weight of 13st. 4lb. had to be carried. After covering two miles the jockey sensibly pulled up, but 1843 saw the redoubtable pair once more at the post. Tom Olliver, in 1842, won on Mr. Elmore's Gay Lad, and again carried off the honors in a field of 16 in the following year on Vanguard, an aged horse, carrying 11st. 10lb., the record, the first time becoming a handicap. Ten years elapsed ere Olliver rode another National winner, his third success in 1853 being, on the back of Peter Simple (who had won in 1849) in the colors of Captain Little, and when the latter won on Chandler, in 1848, Olliver was second, beaten half a length by horsemanship he had himself inspired. In the previous year, 1847, Olliver had been second on St. Leger. Altogether this famous steeplechase jockey had 19 rides in the National, finishing 16 times, and once breaking his collar-bone. His last mount was on Claudian, in 1859.

There is a saying that a horse which has once got over the Aintree country safely can always do it again, and the same thing may be said of riders. No race has served to demonstrate the "horses for courses" theory, for though only five animals have won the Grand National twice, many have finished in the first four time and time again.

When George Stevens first won the Liverpool on Freetrader he had only ridden once previously. That was on Royal Blue, who was unplaced in 1852, and in the three-year interim he had no ride prior to his so-called chance winning mount. But of his other victories. When the Colonel won the last of the five, that was his hardest bit of riding, and the only time onlookers in the National saw him fight like grim death and by a neck dispose of his friend and saddle contemporary, George Holman, or The Doctor. On Freetrader I have heard it said he was lucky to win a length from Minerva, as the latter badly over-reached herself at the last jump. When he piloted the Colonel to victory the first time, he won by three lengths, a distance by which he, singularly enough, beat Arbury on Emblematic in 1864. Emblem's success the year before was quite a runaway victory. Even with her 10lb. penalty, Arbury there had less chance than with Emblematic. Stevens, of course, thought much of the great double he accomplished for Lord Coventry, but in later years I am inclined to think for "greatness" he leaned more to the side of The Colonel's repetition. Be that as it may, he was naturally very proud of both, and unfortunately was not spared very long to enjoy a well-earned retirement. For Baron Oppenheim he tried to surpass his already earned record a third year on The Colonel. The weight, however, was too much, and in the position of sixth the second year The Lamb won Stevens rode his last National mount. It was indeed only a few months after this that his life was cut short by a fall from his cob while riding to his cottage called Emblem outside his birthplace, Cheltenham.

When George Stevens was beaten on The Colonel in 1871, the year proved perhaps the most famous of Mr. Thomas' three victories. It was The Lamb's second success. Only twice in nineteen years did Mr. Thomas miss a ride in the Liverpool. His first mount was Anatis, the year before she won; his last occurred in 1877, when he was third to Austerlitz on The Liberator, two years before Mr. Garry Moore won on the last-named. The years Mr. Thomas missed mounts were when

Emblem and Emblematic won; not through spills or broken bones, or anything of that sort. Just at that time he became a benedict, and it was family persuasion.

Not for long, however, was he idle, for what he picked up from Tom Olliver was well in the flesh, and of one reception he met with on his return to the pigskin he is quite as fond of talking of as of his three Liverpool victories. And well he might be. The calendar records tell that in 1866 he won all the three steeplechases run at Aintree's autumn meeting, and they, of course, included the Sefton on Sprite. Here, with a broken stirrup-leather carried in his hand, by a neck he beat George Stevens on Lord Coventry's Balder amid great enthusiasm.

Pathfinder's victory saw the final National ride of Johnny Page. He there was on the back of Baron Finot's La Veine, and the French Baron, being offended with not a very pleasant greeting at Bristol, curiously enough, never tried his luck in the National again. Page, back in England many years ago from France, and down Henley-in-Arden way, used to tell of his experiences of the Liverpool Steeplechase. He won it on Cortolvin and Casse Tete, was second on the former to Salamander, and third to Pathfinder. In 1871 he was fourth on Pearl Driver to The Lamb, and all in eleven rides.

In Mr. E. P. Wilson's sixteen attempts to win the Grand National, he was very near the mark on Congress when Regal beat him by a neck in 1876. He travelled as far as 1884 before scoring his first win on Voluptuary (a horse that had never run in a steeplechase at Liverpool or elsewhere), and then followed it up the next season on the uncertain Roquefort, on which he would probably have won a second time had the horse not fallen over the rails in the straight when Camecock triumphed. At any rate, in his long career, which started in 1873, and terminated in 1899, he did remarkably well. Congress, as before said, was his first mount, Hettie the last, and it was on the latter mare, although unsuccessful, he had the honor of wearing the colors of the King.

Mr. Beasley's death in 1905, after retirement from riding between the flags, caused general regret, but yet recalled a splendid Liverpool career. His three winners, Empress, Woodstock, and Frigate, were all praiseworthy triumphs, the last-named being the most difficult, but perhaps the most acceptable, as the old mare had previously tried there so often. But Mr. Beasley was not without his disappointment at Liverpool, for fresh in memory is that of the 1882 defeat of Cyrus, when Lord Manners won on a former stable companion, Seaman. That defeat was a head, and on one other occasion only has the judge ever given a Liverpool by that distance. Spahi in 1887 was also a disappointment when he fell so early in the race. Of Mr. Gubbins' horse much more was expected. Mr. Beasley, however, knew how to take failures as well as sweets. He came of a good riding family, as the National of 1879 corroborates.

Arthur Nightingall began to ride in the Liverpool in 1886 on Baron de Tuyl's The Badger. Nightingall is of opinion that Ilex, the first winner he rode, was the best, and his subsequent running with such as Cloister, and Come Away, under big weights, corroborates the notion. His win on Ilex, however, was far more easily achieved than that of either Why Not or Grudon; in fact, when speaking of Why Not, Nightingall has been heard to say that he was glad when he lifted the horse over the last fence; furthermore, so beaten were his opponents at the finish that he thinks he could have won on either of the other three who followed him home. Why Not did fairly well in his hands again when The Soarer scored.

Mr. Richardson had four mounts in the Liverpool, and won twice, in 1873 and 1874, on Disturbance and Reugny.

Another jockey, of whose performances chroniclers will have in future to make a note, is "Tich" Mason, the rider of Kirkland.

Falling back again to the horses, we find that Abd-el-Kader, who won in 1850 and 1851, the first animal to successfully negotiate the course twice, was the offspring of a mare that worked the Shrewsbury coach. The winner in 1857, a horse named Emigrant, was ridden to hounds for three seasons, and displayed such jumping form that he was put into training. It was exceptionally heavy going that year, and Boyce, the successful jockey, took his beast out of the field on to the good going at the side of the canal. This was fair enough according to the rules, but next year a couple of flags were put up, and a repetition without disqualification was impossible. Salamander, who gave Alex Goodman his second winning ride, was bought as a hunter for a small sum in an Irish hovel. Hall Court, who was beaten a head by Alcibiade, again finished second, but without a rider this time (1866); the jockey being unshipped at the second fence! It is really wonderful how loose horses gallop on and safely negotiate the Aintree fences. In 1905 Asceetic's Silver and Timothy Titus, after coming to grief at the canal turn, jumped the remaining fence one on each side of Kirkland, whose jockey, F. Mason, kept a cool head at a critical moment. In such a race as "the National" luck naturally plays a big part.

In 1872, for instance, Casse Tete, Schiedam, Harvester, Primrose, and Scarrington were all going well with the race among them, when Primrose came to grief, and Schiedam (Mr. Richardson up) fell over the rolling horse. Harvester next overjumped himself and injured his hind foot, and thus Casse Tete and Scarrington were left to battle it out. Robert L'Anson on the latter called to Page on Casse Tete. "It's been a long time coming off, Jack, but I've done it this time." The words were no sooner spoken that Scarrington knocked a leg at the last fence but one, and Casse Tete ultimately won a hard-fought race. Pathfinder, the winner in 1875, was bought not long before for £100. In 1876 Captain Machell ran two, Chandos (Jewitt) being favorite, and Regal (J.

Cannon) outsider. Jewitt called out to Cannon when the race was in progress, "Joe, I'm going on to win," when Chandos fell, and Regal won the race by a neck. Jewitt a few years later trained a National winner in Seaman, a cast-off Irishman. The Hibernians entrusted their fortunes to Cyrus, who was, however, beaten a head! Only four horses finished this year, the third being Count Kinsky's Zoedone. Owner up. Next year (1884) the Count chanced his lot, and successfully too, Zoedone cantering home in front of the smallest field that ever went to the post for this race.

When Manifesto first essayed to win the "National" he fell at the first fence. Colonel Hall Walker bought The Soarer and won the race at the first time of asking. Then there was the sensational Cloister, who cantered home once with 12st. 7lbs. up, a horse purchased for a score or two of pounds. And who can forget the mysterious Timon? Sweeter to recall is the scene after Ambush's victory. And who will forget Manifesto's last appearance on the scene of his former glories?

GRASS THAT WILL NOT BURN.

In several parts of India, China and Japan, and the Eastern Archipelago generally, is to be found a plant, the botanical name of which is Boehmeria which produces a fibre variously called Chinagrass, Rhea, and Ramie. Of recent years a quite new use has been found for Ramie fibre or Ramie thread, and that is the making of incandescent gas-mantles.

For well over half a century scientists have been experimenting with the object of finding some commodities which would give a brilliant light on heating to incandescence. In 1885 was discovered a method of saturating a cotton fabric with solutions of the certain metals, which on burning off left a framework of oxides. This was the beginning, though a very imperfect beginning, of the incandescent gas-mantle.

For some reason the head of a mantle is invariably the weakest part, in spite of the fact that the top part is always further impregnated with a solution made from aluminum and magnesium nitrates, and that the loop by which the mantle is suspended on the burner consists of a thin asbestos thread, carefully sewn on the top of the mantle. But a new method has recently been adopted and is already in very great favour amongst users of gas-mantles; that is the method adopted in the well-known and widely-used patent metal top of "Ironclad" mantle. The metal top, which by the way, is specially made for the purpose, of a non-fusible metal, is in two pieces, and between these two pieces the fabric of the mantle is firmly clamped and evenly gripped all round. The result is that a metal top mantle hangs steadier, and the risk of breakage is reduced to a minimum, owing to the strength being evenly distributed all round the mantle, and, of course, the loop itself cannot break.

Before the mantle reaches the hands of the purchaser it has to be properly and carefully hardened. Yet this is a process which some manufacturers never employ, with the result that unhardened mantles are sold very cheaply, but break very quickly when put into use.

All users of incandescent gas-mantles will remember that when a new mantle is fixed it has first to be set fire to without the gas being turned on. This is to burn off a coating of Collodion which is put on to strengthen the mantle, and it is removed without leaving any deposit.

The metal top of the Ironclad mantle is only one, though the most important, of many differences between it and other mantles. It gives an extremely brilliant, though by no means trying light, and an interesting point about it is that it is entirely British made by British labor. It may be obtained from ironmongers and stores everywhere at 4d. Though the price of an Ironclad mantle is slightly higher than ordinary mantles, users will quickly find that Ironclads are far more economical, as they outlive three or four of the cheaper kinds.

The firm who manufacture the "Ironclad" mantles also make the "Iris" inverted mantle (price 5d.), which has the same brilliancy and lasting power as the upright type, and will fit any burner on the market.

CULINARY WHYS AND WHEREFORES

(Continued from Page Eleven)

and the flesh should come away from it quite easily. When boiling fresh fish the water should be salted, and a spoonful or so of vinegar added. Ten minutes per pound is supposed to be the correct time for boiling, but naturally it must vary with the thickness of the fish, and for that reason it is a mistake to boil a large fish whole, as the tail end will be overdone by the time the shoulders are sufficiently cooked. (To be Continued)

HIS LIMITATIONS

"George," said Mrs. Youngfather, "here's a story of a New York policeman who all alone stopped a band of howling anarchists. Could you do that, George?"

"Who, me?" cried Mr. Youngfather. "Why, I can even stop a howling baby."

And he resumed his walk.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It required 123,754,000 crossties, valued at \$60,321,000, to make repairs and build new railroads in the United States during the past year.

A BAD CASE

"He absolutely lacks the business instinct. Does he?"

"Why, he'd have no more idea of business than to open a garage in Venice."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Let us do your house-cleaning. It can be done rapidly and dustlessly with the Vacuum Cleaner.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Orders for the services of the Vacuum Cleaner will receive immediate attention. Workmen are experts in carpet cleaning.

Extensive Showing of New and Distinctive Silks and Dress Goods

The New "Dew Drop" Chiffon. This comes in exquisite shadow Dresden effects, and is particularly handsome for over-dresses or trimmings. 44 inches. Per yard **\$5.75**
 "Cheney's" Foulard, in 6 exclusive designs and colors. Comes in only one of each pattern. 44 inches wide **\$2.25**
 New Ninon, with Dresden border effects. These are the latest creations. Only one of a color—reseda, rose, grey and king's blue. 44 inches, 6 1/2 yards. A pattern **\$15.00**
 Crepe de Chene, in pattern lengths. These come in three elaborate fanciful effects, of very rich coloring. 44 inches. A pattern **\$35.00**
 Only one Crepe de Chene Pattern, in mauve, with a rich floral border effect. Pattern **\$25.00**

Fancy Louisiana silk for summer dresses and waists. Washes well. 12 different patterns. Very special **35¢**
BLACK SILKS
 Black French Paillette, a very rich twill silk that wears well and does not cut **75¢**
Spring and Summer Dress Goods
SPECIAL 50¢ COUNTER
 See the values we are offering this season at this small price. New, clean goods, consisting of Serges, Poplins, Lustre, Cashmere and Fancy Suiting **50¢**

Exclusiveness is the key note of our Dress Patterns this season. A large shipment of the latest productions just opened.
 Novelties in Dress Patterns, only one of a kind, and exquisite designs. Large range of colors. Prices range, a pattern, \$30.00 to **\$15.00**
 44-Inch Arabross Suiting, in a beautiful range of colors. Particularly suitable for misses' and children's dresses **65¢**
 46-Inch All-Wool Shepherd Check, in four different size checks. Swell suits **\$1.25**
 44-Inch French Cashmere, a fine even cloth in the daintiest shades—pink, pale blue, old rose, mauve, grey, champagne, wisteria, Persian, cream and white **75¢**

Spring Hosiery Arrivals

Lace Lisle Hose, all colors **25¢**
 Plain Lisle Hose, all colors, 50c and **35¢**
 Fancy Lisle Hose, all colors **50¢**
 Embroidered Lisle Hose, \$1.00, 75c, 65c, 50c and **40¢**
 Cotton Hose, 25c and 3 pair for **\$1.00**
 Cotton Hose, out sizes 35c and **25¢**
 Lisle Hose, out sizes 65c and **50¢**
 Pure Silk Hose, all colors **\$1.00**
 Pure Silk Hose, black **\$2.00**
 Misses Ribbed Silk Lisle Hose 35c and **25¢**

Girls' Colored Wash Dresses, 8 to 14 Years

Girls' Dress, of fancy checked ginghams. Dutch neck and short sleeves, wide pleats from edge of yoke to bottom of skirt, bands of plain blue round neck and down left side of front, belt to match. Sizes 4, 5, 6 and 7 years **\$1.25**
 Girls' Dress, of striped gingham, turn down collar of plain blue trimmed with white braid, short sleeves with cuffs of blue, belt finished with white braid. Sizes 4, 5 and 6 years **\$1.25**
 Girls' Dress, of fancy gingham, low neck, kimona sleeve, cut in one with dress, yoke and belt of plain goods, fancy lacing down front. Sizes 4 and 5 years **\$1.25**
 Girls' Dress, of shepherds plaid gingham, Dutch neck and short sleeves, fancy yoke, cuffs and belt of plain blue, trimmed with wide braid. Size 4 years only **\$1.50**
 Girls' Dress, of striped print, waist fastened at left side with pearl buttons, pleated skirt, turn down collar and cuffs of plain material. Sizes 4 and 6 years **\$1.50**
 Girls' Dress, of zephyr gingham, in different colors, high neck and long sleeves, waist made full, pleated skirt, embroidery insertion put on to simulate yoke and panel front. Wide ruffles of embroidery over shoulders. Sizes 4, 5, 6 and 7 years **\$1.75**
 Girls' French Dress, of fancy plaid ginghams, Dutch neck and short sleeves, yoke and cuffs of plain material, trimmed with braid, belt at waist. Sizes 5 and 6 years **\$1.75**

Hearth Rugs and Brussels Squares

Hearth Rugs, of heavy grade Axminster with deep velvety pile. Rugs are in hit and miss design and are well finished with heavily fringed ends. Monday **\$1.35**
 Brussels Carpet Squares, in rich red grounds, interwoven borders and hard finished surface. Size 3x4. Monday **\$14.75**

Household Ammonia

FOR SPRING CLEANING

We make a speciality of Standard Household Ammonia, the housewife's friend, and the cheapest cleansing agent on the market.
 Per quart bottle, usually sold at 25c, for **15¢**
GERMKYL
 Pint size **25¢**
 Quart size **45¢**

Staple Department

Red Bordered Roller Toweling, per yard, 25c to **7 1/2¢**
 98 Extra Large White Bed Spreads — Hemmed ready for use, full bleached, extra strong quality, free from dressing, size 80x90. On sale Monday, each **\$1.35**
 100 Dozen Beautiful Hemstitched Pillow Cases — Sizes 40, 42 and 44 inches, made of fine cambric, finished cotton, good strong wearing qualities. Per dozen \$2.00 and **\$3.00**
 1000 Yards Full Bleached Sheetting—70 inches wide, close, heavy quality, special strong wearing quality. Per yard, 30c and **35¢**
 White and Grey Flannelette Blankets. Monday, pair **\$1.00**

Men's and Boys' Clothing for Monday's Selling

Mens' Tweed and Worsted Suits, all the latest styles and patterns, Monday **\$10.00**
 Mens' Strong Suits for business wear, made of tweeds in browns, greys and green mixtures. Monday **\$8.50**
 Special Showing of Boys Clothing, in the two-piece, semi-fitting styles with bloomer pants. Made of fine finished worsteds and tweeds. Monday prices range from **\$4.00**
 Mens' and Youths' Hats, in stiff and soft shapes. All 1911 blocks and shades. Prices range \$2.00 to **\$5.00**
 A Direct Shipment of Men's Panamas just received. Come in crush and telescope shapes. Special Price **\$6.00**

ONE WAY OUT

BY WILLIAM CARLETON

Price \$1.25. Third Large Printing.

In this remarkable narrative a man tells simply but with dynamic power how at thirty-eight he lost his position in the office of a big corporation; how he learned that the special training of his own office was of no value in getting him a position in any other office; how at thirty-eight he was already "too old" to get such a position as he had found easily enough at eighteen; how he and his wife and boy in their trim little suburban home were actually confronted with the fundamental problem of how to exist; how he met and solved that problem in a way unexpected and dramatic, though to him and his wonderful wife, Ruth, obvious and natural, by "emigrating" to America; and how in all their struggle they found their lives enriched and inspired by the old adventurous, pioneer spirit of their forefathers.

A few brief chapters from this narrative were recently published in a great weekly magazine and awakened an animated discussion from one end of the country to the other. The present volume contains the complete story.

Once in a while a book appears which so profoundly impresses the public mind that it wins its place as a force in public opinion. Such a book, not only on account of its deep human appeal but also on account of its illumination of the present problem of "the high cost of living," is "One Way Out."

Here are some genuine letters—only two out of the many—written either to the editor of the magazine in which a few brief chapters from "One Way Out" first appeared or to the author himself. Consider for a moment how deeply impressed the writers of these letters must have been to sit down and let the unknown author know that his narrative had found its way to their hearts.

"Dallas, Texas.

"To the man who wrote 'One Way Out':

"Last night four technically trained college men sat up until 11.30 p.m. discussing your narrative.

"Every man is unmarried, drawing a salary over \$1500 per year, with ages ranging between 28 and 32. Every man was vividly impressed—personally touched—deeply affected. Every man was absolutely inspired in a way I've never seen before.

"Today the mention of the story to our Sales Manager—married, approximately \$3000—aroused immediate response and the fervid discussion continued for two hours.

"Today I opened a savings account.

"Tonight I shall try and reconcile my upset philosophies to accord with yours.

"You have written a masterpiece. You have analyzed the absurd foolishness and false ideals lying at the basis of our social system. Emerson is great, but you have written something which is so simple, true, inspiring, yet so gripping and galvanic in its effect that it stirs real, live, normal, red-blood, successful men to action in a manner truly marvelous. I've never met a person, read a book, listened to a sermon which made me think, appealed to the primitive instincts of truth within me as has your narrative.

"You have done a great service to the American people.

"Accept the heartfelt thanks of one reader."

New Furniture Specially Priced

We have just received two car loads of furniture, which included principally Dining Extension Tables, Sideboards and Dressers. In assorted surface and solid oaks and have been marked at low prices for Monday's selling.

DINING TABLES

Extension Tables, surfaced oak in golden and Early English finish. Square top 40 inches by 6 feet. Monday **\$9.75**

SIDEBOARDS

Sideboards, of surfaced oak, golden oak finished. Bevelled mirror. 24 x 14. Monday **\$13.75**

DRESSERS

Dressers, surfaced oak, golden and Early English finish. Bevelled mirror, 24 x 12. Monday **\$7.90**
 Wash Stand, to match. Monday **\$3.75**
 Dressers, of surfaced oak, finished golden. Oval shaped mirror. Monday **\$9.50**
 Wash Stand, of surfaced oak to match. Monday **\$3.75**

Staple Department

Our Staple Department has so rapidly grown in popularity that we have found it necessary to increase the selling space. We have just added 180 feet of new fixtures which are now filled with the newest domestics, muslins, prints and ginghams and household linens.

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

Ready-Made Roller Towels, 3 yards long **25¢**
 Red and Blue Check Glass Cloth, 25c to **10¢**
 Ready-Hemmed Glass Cloths, per dozen, \$1.80 to **\$1.50**
 24-Inch Damask Huckaback, for fancy work. Per yard **25¢**
 18-Inch Linen Huckaback, for fancy work. Per yard **25¢**
 25-Inch Huckaback Toweling, 60c to **20¢**
 Huckaback Towels, per dozen, \$3.00 to **\$2.00**
 Linen Huckaback Towels, each \$1.00, 50c, 40c **35¢**
 White Turkish Towels, each 50c and **25¢**
 Extra Large White Turkish Towels, each \$1.00, 75c and 65c **65¢**
 Russia Crash, for fancy work, per yard, 25c to **20¢**
 Ready-Hemmed Sheets, 72x90. Pair **\$1.50**
 Hemstitched Sheets, 72x90. Per pair **\$2.50**

New Princess Slips

Princess Slips, of good quality, cotton, neck and sleeves finished with frill of lace, skirt made with deep flounce of tucked lawn. Price **\$1.50**
 Princess Slips, of fine cambric, skirt made with 12 inch flounce of embroidery, neck and sleeves finished with lace. Price **\$2.00**
 Princess Slips, of good quality, nainsook, with yoke of embroidery, nicely trimmed with lace, skirt has 18 inches flounce of tucked linen, finished with frill of embroidery. Price **\$2.00**
 Princess Slips, of fine nainsook, with yoke of fine val lace, skirt has wide flounce of tucked muslin finished with frill of fine swiss embroidery. Price **\$3.00**
 Princess Slips, of extra fine quality nainsook, yoke of maltese lace insertions, neck and sleeves finished with frill of lace. Skirt has 18 inch flounce of fine lawn set with 3 rows of Maltese insertion, finished with frill of lace, also dust frill. Price **\$3.50**

10-Piece Toilet Sets, Monday, \$2.50

For Monday's selling in the crockery department we are offering 10-piece toilet sets, these are made in Staffordshire and are splendid quality. English semi-porcelain neatly decorated. Monday **\$2.50**

Men's Pyjamas and Boys' Shirt Waists

Men's Pyjamas, of all-wool, fancy striped flannel. Full sizes. English make. A suit **\$4.75**
 Men's Pyjamas, of union flannel. Full sizes **\$3.00**
 Men's Pyjamas, of English flannelette, in light fancy stripe. Full sizes. A suit **\$2.25**
 Men's Pyjamas, of fancy striped cotton. Cream grounds, military collar. A suit **\$2.00**
 Men's Pyjamas, of fancy striped and plain color Ceylon flannel. Full size. Special a suit **\$2.50**
 Men's White Cotton Night Shirts, heavy twill. Special, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**

SPRING DISPLAY OF BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS

Boys' Shirt Waists of fine cambric, with soft turndown collar, finished with pocket. Tape to pull in at waist. Colors, light blue, fawn, grey, also fancy light and dark stripes. Sizes from 6 to 15 years. Special **75¢**
 Boys' Shirt Waists, of good quality print. Collar band, soft front, and starched cuffs. Light and dark stripes and polka dots. All sizes. Each **75¢**

Albion Stoves and Ranges

The Albion Range, with duplex grate, 4 covers, 15-inch oven. This is a compact and handsome range, at **\$25.00**
 High Warming Closet **\$10.00**
 The Rupert Range, constructed much the same as above, but is a heavier range and has oven gauge and patent serial cover. Price **\$30.00**
 High Warming Closet **\$10.00**
 The Capital Range, six 8-inch covers, 18-inch oven, sectional top plates, drop fuel door, duplex grate, pouch feed, of fine nickel. Splendid values **\$30.00**

Staple Department

Hemstitched Sheets, 90x90. Per pair **\$2.50**
 Extra Long Hemstitched Sheets, 80x100. Pair **\$3.00**
 Ready-Made Pillow Cases, 40x42. Per dozen **\$2.00**
 Hemstitched Pillow Cases, Per dozen **\$3.00**
 Hemstitched Pillow Cases, Per dozen **\$3.50**
 White Bath Sheets, Each **\$2.25**
 3/4 White Grecian Bed Spreads, each **\$1.25**
 Large Size White Grecian Bed Spreads, each **\$1.50**
 White Marcella Bed Spreads, each **\$2.25**
 Marcella Bed Spreads, large size. Each, \$3.50 and **\$4.50**
 50 Pieces Gingham and Zephyrs, in checks, stripes, plain and plaids. Fast colors, at **12 1/2¢**

All-Over Laces, Ornaments and Bandings

All over laces, in cream, white and black patterns, beautifully woven in Turkish and Persian effects. Prices range to, per yard **\$7.50**
 Steel, silver, gold and coral ornaments and bandings.
 Bandings, price range yd. \$1.50 to **\$12.50**
 Ornaments, prices range, each, 35c to **\$2.00**
 Tassels, in gold and steel handsomely finished. Prices range from each, \$2.00 to **25¢**
 Cords, finished in gold or oxidized. Prices, a yard, 50c, 35c **25¢**
 Girdles, finished with tassels, Gold, old gold, steel and oxidized. Prices range from, each \$5.00 to **\$2.50**

SOLDIERS ARE FIRED

Incident at Presidio that May Lead to Questions — Mexican Asked to Explain

INSURRECTOS LO FOR CON

Inhabitants of Trobriants Threatened — Report of Re at Tecarte

PRESDIO, Tex., March 15.—After the crossing of the Presidio, intended for the troops besieged in Ojinaga, the bank of the Rio Grande was stopped today, bullet and rifle fell among a United States troops of American side of the river. An explanation has been given by General Duque, in command of the troops.

A report of the firing of the troops is being prepared by Taylor, for transmission to Austin. The orders to the crossing of supplies came from States customs officials.

The ninth day of the siege is unbroken. Last night the routed an outpost and to the trenches 400 men of federal artillery encamped near Ojinaga are are running low, and a report of 500 soldiers, 100 of whom are suffering from several persons have been killed, which crossed the river.

EL PASO, Tex., March 15.—Withholding reports to the contrary, it is reported that the insurgent leaders here in a conference at the city of El Paso, Tex., are looking towards the city. They assert that the insurgents have an object in mind to Mexico, and that great political changes are in the air. The party of the insurgents is in revolt to lay down the out achieving a complete without the retirement of Diaz.

A message received today is confirmatory of a telegram from Gustavo L. Diaz, financial agent in New York, who had promised an interview with the editor of politics in Mexico.

"We believe Limantour had plans which he was to divulge, and which he concealed by a rather unorthodox attitude towards the insurrection," said the financial agent, "the insurrectionary of state, said."

"We think he will offer by which he hopes to end our demands for the retention of Diaz and the retention of Diaz is assured, as Diaz blocks on which we are to yield. Without an it is folly to talk of peace."

Starvation in Presidio. Meantime, conditions in affected parts of Northern Mexico are rapidly growing worse. In Chihuahua City, 225 miles from the city, the situation is serious. The towns with a view to the insurgents to join their forces who are being kept supplies from being the country. Refugees who are the border declare that the American connected with Casas Grandes said:

"In a few weeks, instead of troops into Mexico the United States probably will have to train. The position of the United States is rapidly becoming the 'reconquest' of the 'Urban Insurrection'."

Within the last week, the revolutionaries are said to have increased from 1,000 to 1,500 men, and with ammunition. He is expected to confer with Rabiago from relieving the forces who are being by Casas Grandes.

Brigadier General Anson American representative of States on the boundary is expected here on Friday. It is expected that the intention is to confer with train Y Fuga, the Mexican officer. They will endeavor to whether Edward Blatt, of Pa., and Lawrence Convers of Pa., California, now in Juarez, were taken white of all.