



### CONCLUDE DEBATE UPON MEASURES

Hon. W. J. Bowser Replies to Messrs. Brewster and Hawthornthwaite on the Second Reading of the Railway Bills

### MR. JARDINE SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT'S MEASURE

Mr. Brewster Votes With Socialists Against C. N. Bill but Supports the Kettle River Valley Road Agreement

The bills to authorize and ratify the agreement entered into between the government of British Columbia and the Canadian Northern Railway Co. and also the subsidiary arrangement by which the construction of the Kettle River Valley Railway is to be secured, passed second reading by the legislature by a vote of 16 to 10.

Mr. Brewster voted with the Socialists against the C. N. bill, but supported the Kettle River Valley Road Agreement.

Mr. Jardine supported the government's measure.

Mr. Brewster's vote was recorded as follows: C. N. bill, against; Kettle River Valley Road Agreement, in favor.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite admitted that the Conservatives appeared to be advancing, as evidenced by the extension in this bill of the franchise to women, which principle he hoped to see carried further until it embraced all the ladies of the province.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite explained that it was to give the non-resident property owners some voice in the government of the city, where their vested interests existed.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that the bill was not intended to give the non-resident property owners a vote in the city government, but to give them a voice in the government of the province.

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### RAILWAY BILL IS ADVANCED

Passes Through Committee Stage of House Without Amendments—No Criticism by Liberals

### FINAL PASSAGE ON MONDAY NEXT

Kettle River Valley Measure Put Through Third and Final Reading—Session Nearing Close

Considerable progress was made in the business of the local legislature yesterday.

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### AWARDED MEDAL FOR RESEARCH WORK

Dr. J. L. Todd, a Native of This City Honored by Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine

### FOR LAKE SHIPYARDS

WASHINGTON, March 4.—For the purpose of obtaining a modification of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain prohibiting the maintenance of vessels of war on the great lakes, so that such vessels could be constructed there for use elsewhere, the house today passed a resolution that may open the question for future negotiations.

The resolution called on the secretary of the navy for information as to the vessels in the way of the construction of the Pacific coast.

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### CHINESE ELECT THEIR REPRESENTATIVES

Celestials in Canada to Be Represented in the First Parliament of the Empire—Local Chinese Busy

### WASHOUT ON C. P. R.

Traffic Delayed by Break in Track Near Lytton—Repairs Expected Soon

VANCOUVER, March 4.—There is still further trouble on the C. P. R. as the time before the westbound train left Vancouver today approaches.

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### NUMBER BURIED PLACED AT 118

Extent of Disaster on Great Northern Daily Appears Greater—Forty Bodies Recovered From Debris

### SEARCH PURSUED IN GREAT DANGER

Bodies to Be Conveyed to Skykomish by Alaskan Sleds—Fatal Slide Reported East of Cascade Tunnel

SEATTLE, March 4.—One hundred and sixteen dead bodies were recovered from the wreckage of the Great Northern train wrecked by the Wellington snow slide.

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CONCLUDING SPEECHES ON RAILWAY BILLS

Hon. W. J. Bowser in Fighting Speech Slates Criticisms of Messrs. Brewster and Hawthornthwaite

At Thursday night's late session the debate on the railway bills was concluded in the house, Mr. Hawthornthwaite, Mr. Tidall and the Attorney General being the last speakers. In the course of his speech Mr. Hawthornthwaite denied that there was any necessity at the present time for additional railways if their construction demanded such a pledge of the provincial credit as now contemplated. Competition had reached the stage that railways would come in any event, and the present status of the country's credit was wholly due to the policy adhered to in very recent years in refusing to assist with lands or money to private or capitalistic railway builders. Not admitting that this proposed railway system was necessary it was not necessary for the Socialist to defend any alternative construction policy. If the Conservative government decided that railways were necessary, why had they not been adopted the enunciated principal of their leader, Mr. Borden, and decided for nationalization? Had Premier McBride elected for such a policy, his party would undoubtedly have supported him. There never was a more devoted and obedient following. The cheering which had followed the Premier's address of a day or so past, had to him appeared to indicate not only the abrogation of the Conservative members of the right to do their own thinking but also the abrogation of a desirable self-respect. It was a mistake to think that government ownership of railways was a necessary step. With the wage system perpetuated, in his own opinion government ownership would simply prove a gateway to further corruption and to later grafting. The experience of Russia and of Germany had proven government ownership far from desirable. He agreed with the member for Alberni as to the practicability of the minimum wage clause, but as this was drawn, he said little hope of the labor class deriving benefits from the construction of our railway roads. The member for Esquimalt was wrong at least in his conclusion that construction would be good for our workmen. While it was true that there were quite enough white workers already in the province to do the work required, he noted that interviews had recently been given in Toronto by Mr. William Blakemore (and published in the telegraphic news columns of the Colonist), in which Mr. Blakemore had said—and he had not noticed any correction or denial of the remarks attributed—that ten thousand Italian laborers were to be imported for work in British Columbia, apparently for the building of these railways. So that our workmen but the cheap labor of Europe would be needed. The farmers would not benefit, for the road, save for a short stretch along the lower Fraser, would penetrate no extensive farming areas. Misapprehension of the facts by the farmers largely accounted for the verdict of the agricultural districts in the late election. There was in this bill no benefit for the farmers of Comox and Cowichan, or of the districts tributary to Nanaimo. And yet the government was enormously increasing the obligations of the province extending as far as the coast, paralleled by any Canadian province, nor probably by any state in the adjacent union. This liability, already was \$45,000,000, but with the branch lines talked of, it might be run to fifty to seventy-five, or to one hundred million dollars. This then, must be accepted as the final word in assisted railway building so far as British Columbia was concerned. The credit of the country could sustain no more. He was glad that the end had come, and that no mere the single question of the deluded and betrayed by this phantasm—this will-o'-the-wisp of a railway policy! He would have infinitely preferred, had this railway inevitably been built by provincial assistance that it should have entered the island by way of Frederick Arm, and thus by opening up the farming areas, have proven at least some benefit in practical way. The railway policy was not the creation of the government by any manner of means—the government had its brief and acted in accordance with its instructions from the railway company. Reverting to the criticism of the member for Alberni, he could find little value in that member's denunciations of the policy of the Dominion was federal policy of courses had nearly approval of the Alberni member. In Nanaimo members held that of various forms of government assistance for railways, bond guarantees were the best. As to the mortgage promise on the Canadian Northern system, it must at best be but a third class one, as the bond holders had to pay under the bond holders to the extent of \$25,000,000 had prior claims. There was no justification for the position that B. would not have to pay under the guarantee of bonds. There was no precedent to justify such a conclusion. There was nothing in the present conditions to indicate that past experience would not again be repeated. In a few years the people of British Columbia would be as strong in their denunciation of its present bargain as the people of today were in denunciation of the wretched arrangement made by the Macdonald government of Canada for the C.P.R. He said that it was in taking its present stand in this railway matter, the Conservative party was laying the foundation for greater disaster than had ever befallen the Liberal party in this province at the present juncture. The Socialist party too, did not oppose development by capitalistic principles because it was realized that the people must learn by experience, especially with the present complete its cycle, and railway and capitalist development generally would in the long run be for the benefit of the workers of the land. The double company was not a new thing. The latest thing in the most up-to-date while opportunity existed unrestricted in his bill, for the turning over of the C.P.R. (as did not charge that this significant plot had in reality been hatched, but there was no protection given in the bill for the control of rates in perpetuity is guaranteed. Mr. Brewster organization. He hoped that he was wrong but he could see only impending

ing disaster in the bill. When the measure reached committee he and his colleague would do their best to improve it, but as it was not even along the ordinary lines of capitalistic development by fair competition, the Socialists would vote against the measure. Mr. Tidall expressed especial appreciation of the security given the country in the matter of reasonable rates. The rights of the Canadian Northern, of the railway commission, of the shippers, and of the people of British Columbia had all been fairly recognized and protected, and the clause in his opinion represented a most equitable arrangement between the four interested parties. The fourth member for Vancouver went briefly into the matter of rate discrimination from the business man's standpoint and in a business way, the member holding that the government deserved all credit for the way in which it had drafted this agreement and in protecting the rights of all four chiefly interested parties.

Mr. Bowser Closes

Mr. Bowser in beginning what was to be the closing address in the debate, congratulated the member for Esquimalt upon the stand that he had seen fit to take—a manly, independent stand that did him infinite credit. He thought that there was less of politics in his attitude than, because he was a canny Scot, he recognized a good business deal. For the same reason he saw how the people's wish and will inclined, and with remembrance that his ambitions pointed to the chair now occupied by the premier, he was disposed to pursue the lines of least resistance. (Laughter) The finance minister had experienced difficulty in following the vagaries of the member for Nanaimo, who had ranged farther afield than usual, to deal with single tax, Socialism and all the other "isms" while covering the country from San Francisco to Roosevelt's latest camp in the wilds of Africa. Brewster had the all-important desideratum in connection with railway development. Was it not because the people wanted such competition and a better service than is being given by the C. P. R. that the country had stood by the present government as it had in November last, renegeing the Liberal party to oblivion. (Applause) The member for Esquimalt had charged that the premier had presented a great issue to the people with "indecent haste." Why had not that member cast his memory back to the course taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Grand Trunk Pacific. The three weeks' notice given by Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan, and also by Premier Borden, of Alberta, were also referred to; and in a rousing manner the finance minister disposed of the arguments of the Alberni member in a manner which elicited the wild applause of the house. As to securities of favorable grades and curvatures, were not Mackenzie & Mann well known as the master railway builders of Canada? Were they not in this every undertaking showing that they take advantage of the mistakes and successes of all other roads? Were they not especially the apostles of low grade, and did they not recognize any other road crossing the continent as to being able to operate more economically than any of their rivals. It was true that the government had declined to consider proposals for a railway crossing the Hope mountains. The government wanted a new trans-continental connection that would be commercially of the greatest benefit—a low gradient road which would make possible such reduction in rates as would be to the immense advantage of business. The province was not building scenic railways, or cog-wheel railways, or cog-wheel railways. This new road would have less than half of one per cent. grade, and would therefore, be economically superior to any road now in the continent. Without such low grades it could not be the business success that it is destined to be. The member for Alberni had declared the country of the North Thompson as a barren desert land. Those who knew that district knew how utterly erroneous the subject of rates. The North Thompson district was anything but a waste—it contained some of the best lands and fruit areas in all the province, and where rail communication conditions improved this section would be found as favorable as any other in the province. The agreement with the Alberni member, Penney's ranch near Ashcroft, recently bought by an English syndicate, was a masterpiece of business. The agreement in this bill provided, with regard to every incidental condition, for complete control by the government, and with the coming into force of the low rates on the Canadian Northern it was imperative that the Canadian Pacific should cut down its rates in order to secure the share of the business. At the same time that pioneer road was at the present time expending millions of dollars in the improvement of its roadbed, curvature and gradients in order to meet the more favorable conditions under which the Canadian Northern would soon be competing with them.

Mr. Brewster had devoted considerable time to his praise of the Manitoba contract as to rates. His efforts to see that they died-in-the-wool Liberal so enthusiastically applauding the contract as to rates. His efforts in the government, while at the same time he (Mr. Brewster) had no desire to see the country shortly thereafter shown by Hon. Mr. Roblin in the making of the Manitoba bargain. But Mr. Brewster had not sufficiently studied the Manitoba contract—or he had not been advised by the committee of young Liberal lawyers who prepared his brief, to look over the page in reading the Manitoba act. If he had done so, he would have discovered that in the Manitoba contract the rate of increase in value was expected with regard to all other lands of the province. The province had also valuable holdings at Prince Rupert, which would sell at any time for at least six million dollars. At the worst, came in the working out of the railway agreement, the province could bring to the Treasury from the sale of its land holdings at Point Grey and Prince Rupert alone, sufficient to

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We draw your attention to six charming models now being displayed in our North window, and which will give a slight idea of the absolute exclusiveness in our mantle and suit department. The colors shown in window are green, mauve, gray, peacock blue, fawn, and navy.

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Feather Boas A Reminder In Gloves Ladies' White Chamois Gloves, 2-button. Per pair.....90c Ladies' Fine French Suede Gloves, in black, white, gray and tan. Per pair.....\$1.50 Fine French Kid Gloves, 2-dome, all shades. Per pair....\$1.50 Fowne's Gloves, in black, white, tan and gray. Per pair \$1.25 Special line of Fowne's Evening Gloves, 16-button, in black and white. Per pair.....\$2.75

to the genius of the former Minister of Finance, Captain Tattow. It was a curious circumstance that while that gentleman occupied his place in the Government of the province, there was no other road across the continent to his capacity to be indulged in by members of the Opposition. But so soon as the lands and fruit areas in the province and left the Cabinet, the Opposition members discovered that he was a statesman of the very highest order. He (Mr. Bowser) thought that Captain Tattow had made a serious mistake; he was convinced that his former colleague had not realized this fact. The Liberals, in their eulogies of Captain Tattow today, were no more honest than in the majority of their contentions.

Effect on Credit As to the effect of this loan on the public credit, a terrible picture had been drawn by the gentlemen opposing it. Why not appreciate the greatness of our country, and have some faith in its destiny? The Government only a few short months ago had, at an auction sale, disposed of 850 acres of the Crown lands at Point Grey, this sale bringing to the Treasury a no less sum than two and a half millions of money. Did this look as though the province had been injuriously affected by these railway proposals, the substance of which had been laid before the country shortly before this sale took place? Did it not show on the contrary that the public had faith in the future of British Columbia? The province still had 4,000 acres left at Point Grey, which, if another auction were to be held today, would realize at the very least \$12,000,000, and which, with the advent of the Canadian Northern, and the improvements under way on the lines of the Canadian Pacific, and the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, would increase in value at least 100 per cent—the same ratio of increase in value being expected with regard to all other lands of the province. The province had also valuable holdings at Prince Rupert, which would sell at any time for at least six million dollars. At the worst, came in the working out of the railway agreement, the province could bring to the Treasury from the sale of its land holdings at Point Grey and Prince Rupert alone, sufficient to

amply cover the entire guarantee. But there was no possibility of the province ever being called upon to pay the Canadian Northern was a successful road. He referred to the last time that the province had been the Canadian Northern, in which it was stated with regard to Manitoba that the interest to be paid on the mortgage of debentures guaranteed by that province had already been deposited with the Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba, and would be promptly paid at the maturity date. The Railway Commissioner added that the "financial standing of the Canadian Northern is excellent; and in his opinion the province of Manitoba will never be called upon to pay anything under its guarantee, as it was essential that the road should be built under the most economical and practical arrangements, which the plan adopted would better assure. And what could be more definite or more satisfactory than that explicit provision that the entire British Columbia system, from Yellowhead Pass to Barkley Sound, should be completed and in operation by July 1st, in 1914. Reviewing the agreement generally, the Finance Minister declared it proven conclusively that not one single promise made to the electorate in connection with the railway programme of the Government had not been fully redeemed within that officer's immediate presence.

Carshops Near Victoria The carshops of the company would be located within three miles of the city of Victoria, the latitude of this provision was necessary, as it would be inexpedient to force this company, with which the province really was a partner, to buy for car shop purposes inside Victoria realty at the high prices which would unquestionably be demanded. At the same time the provision as framed assured Victoria reaping the business benefits which would accrue from the establishment of the shops in the near neighborhood of the city. The members for Alberni had made himself somewhat ridiculous in his suggestion that the government should obtain terminals where the line did not go? The suggestion was so manifestly and altogether absurd as to require no further comment. The member for Alberni had demanded to know why provision had not been made in the railway agreement

for running rights over the line to be built. The answer was because there could be no earthly reason for such a provision. Running rights were already fully covered by section 78 of the Railway Act of the province, and because they were thus fully covered their had been no occasion for duplicating the provincial authority by its inclusion in this special agreement. The question of labor had greatly perturbed the member for Alberni, whose heart bled for the poor workmen engaged in building the Esquimalt & Nanaimo extension to Alberni. Did not the member for Alberni know that the Esquimalt & Nanaimo extension was being built under the federal authority, and that the Dominion had a fair wage officer in the person of Mr. J. D. McNiven, a former member of this legislature? It was the duty of this fair wage officer to deal with just such matters as the member for Alberni complained of, and if the member for Alberni were sincere in his desire to see the condition of the men employed on E. & N. construction improved, he would at once flash a message to his chief at Ottawa, or to Mr. McNiven himself, asking for that officer's immediate presence in this province to investigate and remedy the conditions complained of. The division of the province into British Columbia for Canadian Northern construction with the agreements made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as to the G. T. P. and by Mr. Roblin in Manitoba, the finance minister showed how much more the government of this province had taken the people into confidence before the event, than in any of the other railway agreements with which comparison might be instituted. Passing to the remarks of the leader of the opposition, the member for Nanaimo, the finance minister showed how the people were completely at fault in concluding that the obligation accepted by British Columbia was the largest that had ever been given by any province or state. In Manitoba the obligation assumed (with infinitely less security in provincial owned lands and other natural resources) was \$26,000,000, as against British Columbia's \$21,000,000. The storm clouds painted by the Socialist leader as certain to overwhelm the province of British Columbia were in accord with that member's policy; British Columbians should have more confidence in their country, and he thought that the member would find himself in a very insignificant minority in his prophecies and pessimistic conclusions generally. The speaker referred to what Mackenzie Mann were doing in the acquirement of mines, and other immense resources, throughout the province, as showing that they had confidence in the prospective benefits resultant from the active development of the province, and surely the people of the province would have equal confidence in its destiny. As to the straw railway to which the member for Nanaimo alluded, the finance minister explained how it had been necessary to specially incorporate the British Columbia portion of the Canadian Northern as a provincial railway, as otherwise the province could not exercise control over rates. By the policy adopted it was made certain that the company could not at any time apply to be declared for the general benefit of Canada. The finance minister closed with a brilliant tribute to the statesmanship displayed by Premier McBride, and a picture of the British Columbia of the future, which aroused the boundless enthusiasm of the listening house.

Negro Lynched by Mob. DALLAS, Texas, March 3.—Allan Brooks, a negro charged with assaulting a young white girl last week, was lynched here today by a mob of five thousand men. Following the lynching of Brooks the mob marched to the jail and lynched two other negro murderers, available militiamen, and a police officer. The mob stormed the jail and endeavored to batter down the doors with heavy railroad ties, shouting the names of the other two negroes. The officers tried to pacify the mob, but the negroes had been spirited away and immediately dispersed. The city is now quiet.

Miss Ruth Estlinham, from Bellingham, is visiting relatives in town.

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MR. JARDINE'S SPEECH

Mr. John Jardine's speech on the second reading of the Canadian Northern Railway Bill reflects the highest credit upon him. It was a well-considered and successful attempt on his part to define his position on that very important measure, and he was able to rise above partisanship after a manner that is unfortunately without very many precedents. He realized, as he has all along realized, that the coming of the Canadian Northern means very much for Victoria and Vancouver Island, and he has not hesitated to come forward manfully and say so. Nor did he withhold from the Premier a graceful and merited appreciation of the manner in which he dealt with this epoch-making undertaking. His breadth of view was gratifying to his friends, and equally so to his political opponents. Such criticism as he made was perfectly courteous and showed that he had carefully studied the contract. He seems to have been under the impression that the provision by virtue of which the Canadian Northern undertakes at the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company shall never apply to be declared a work for the general benefit of Canada, so as to bring it under the control of the federal Parliament may give rise to difficulties, is we think without a tenable foundation. This provision will not, we think, in any way jeopardize the fate of the measure at the hands of the Minister of Justice. Doubtless both the legal advisers of the government and the Counsel for the railway company considered this point very carefully, and although it is an exceptional provision, and although Mr. Jardine was quite justified in drawing attention to it, we think, as we have already said, that in his objection he is simply exhibiting a little of that caution, which is said to be a natural attribute of gentlemen who bear a patronymic of the origin of his, and upon whose tongue there is something that sounds of the heather.

In taking his public-spirited attitude towards this railway enterprise, Mr. Jardine differs from some of our local Liberal would-be politicians and leaders of public opinion; and there is at least one other point of difference. Mr. Jardine has succeeded in being elected when some of them did not. They will find it hard to forgive his new departure; they have not yet forgiven him for being elected. There was a time when Mr. Jardine felt able to give his support to the Conservative policy generally; but he never was an extreme partisan, and he has not been an extreme partisan since he gave his support to the Liberals. His present attitude, which is that of a gentleman, who is prepared to support measures on their merits no matter from what source they emanate, is highly commendable. In the course of his remarks Mr. Jardine expressed the hope that the energetic men, who paid out their money freely in surveys and other preliminary work in connection with the Victoria and Barkley Sound railway would not be forgotten, now that their enterprise is to be wiped off the slate by the policy of the government. This is a very proper position to take, and although Mr. Jardine need not be told that no provision can well be placed in a contract, which the Legislature is asked to ratify, protecting the interests of these promoters, we have every reason to believe that their reasonable claims will receive due consideration from the proper quarter.

MANY OPPORTUNITIES.

It is not surprising that men, who have won a competency on the Prairies, look to British Columbia and especially to Vancouver Island as places for investment. The Prairie region is not, as some people say, a place where all the people have their eggs in the same basket, but there is not that diversity of opportunities there that this province affords. There are men in British Columbia who came here from the Prairies and are prosperous in lines of business that they had never thought of until after they came here and saw the situation for themselves. This is one aspect of the case, to which sufficient attention is not given. Not infrequently one is asked by a person, contemplating removal to Victoria, what he can go into if he decides to come. It is very difficult to give a specific answer, but it is a true general proposition that a man, with a knowledge of business and some capital, will experience no difficulty in finding ways for the profitable employment of both here, although it may take him a little time to decide what he shall do. Here, as elsewhere, the ordinary lines of business are pretty well filled. There is no dearth of dry goods stores, chemists' shops, lawyers, doctors and the like. We do not say that a man cannot make room for himself in these or any other occupations. That depends upon the man. The opportunities of which he avails

thinking lie in lines a little out of the ordinary. Thus, new men have come here and engaged profitably in coal mining. It was a newcomer who established the cement industry. We have men who are prominent in the timber trade. There doubtless are opportunities in the routine business of the community; but the greater opportunities lie just outside of it. It is there that the attention of newcomers with experience and capital ought to be directed. We would like to get this view of the case clearly before the minds of newcomers, many of whom are with us now. They may not see just what they want in the way of business openings. Most of us did not. Most of us who live here had to make whatever place we have. So we say to those, who contemplate taking up their abode here, that they must not think because many specific opportunities are not in sight, excellent opportunities do not exist. Indeed, if they will think over the matter a little, they will see that if specific opportunities stared people in the face, they would soon be seized upon.

LOOKING AHEAD.

One of the most discriminatingly appreciative references we have seen to any city is the article in the New York Herald of February 20, wherein Mr. Hamilton Peitz of the staff of that paper, describes Winnipeg. But the article is more than a graphic description of the Manitoba capital. Mr. Peitz looks into the future, and after speaking of Winnipeg as it now is says:—

Nor is this all. Look at the requirements that will have to be met. Take the average increase in population in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for the last five years. Bankers compound interest. Why not compound immigration? Every settler adds to the economic strength of the country and if the figures which the Dominion government gives us are correct, as they undoubtedly are, we shall have a population of 10,000,000 in Western Canada in 1918. A reasonable system of calculating the resources of our future shows that we shall have as much as 50,000 acres cultivated in 1918; although there will still be two-thirds of our wheat land left. At an average of eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre, which is the average yield for the last five years, the grain revenue of Western Canada will be such that we shall be able to lend forty per cent. of the \$600,000,000 wheat crop produced instead of being the borrowing people we are today. When the West meets this development what will happen in an industrial way? Why, we will be making the 200,000 binders, the 40,000 thrashers and the 10,000 sawmills that we need. We will be harvesting the crop, the clothing and all manner of staple goods that the ten million people west of the Great Lakes will need. Great car factories will be here for the building and repairing of the 600,000 freight cars that will be needed to carry away the wheat crop of 1918; and many forms of wealth will come with the wheat other than those I have indicated. We will fatten many thousands more cattle, many millions of pounds more of butter and cheese, raise tens of thousands more of mixed farming products and will be a happy and prosperous people.

In all this wonderful progress British Columbia must share. There are great acres east of the mountains that are nearer Victoria than they are to Winnipeg, and these millions of people, who will need our products, for nowhere else can they get them so well, will add vastly to the industrial prosperity of this province. Imagination cannot exaggerate the potentialities of this wonderful land of ours.

There seems to be a disposition to make the Jagdalpur incident look about as bad as possible. Evidence multiplies to the effect that it is probably not more than a local disturbance, the effects of which will not be felt elsewhere in India, and one that has no direct relation to the discontent existing among the Bengalese.

The jury in the case of Foster versus Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, which was for the defendant, fully bears out the observations made by the Colonist on Sunday as to the futility of actions of this nature in regard to statements relating to matters of general public interest.

The legislation by which the Minister of Public Works proposes to provide for installing sewerage in unorganized districts is very timely. Something of the kind has been greatly needed, and we have little doubt that as soon as the necessary legal facilities are provided, the people in more than one locality will hasten to avail themselves of them.

A man in a circus at Kansas has turned a double back-somersault. The feat has been thought impossible and many acrobats have broken their necks in attempting it. The successful man is Charles Siegest. He is able to make the two turns and land squarely on his feet. It is said that there once was an

acrobat who could almost get his feet under him as he came down, but Siegest is the first to do the complete thing. It seems a small matter, but as the achievement of the apparently impossible it is worthy of note.

If we should happen to find an ancient MS. relating how a mob broke into the Hall of Justice and seizing a prisoner, who was then undergoing trial for an offence against the law of the land, hurled him from the building, dragged him through the streets and then burned his body, we would not hesitate to conclude that the people, who had so acted, were yet in a state of barbarism. Why is that not barbarous in A.D. 1910, which would have been barbarous in B.C. 1910?

A man who has not had the courage to give his name has been telling what he wants a woman to be. She must be a dream of beauty, an angel in the most beautiful hair. Her temper must be perfect and her voice must never be raised except when she is singing, for she must be a good musician. She must be a good cook and housekeeper and able to do without servants while she raises her family. Her mind must be stored with knowledge, and must always be well dressed, but not spend much money on clothes. In addition she must be lively, modest, retiring, self-sacrificing and fascinating. Every one knows lots of women like that.

The member for Esquimalt in his speech on the Railway Contract made a reference to Mr. Oliver's railway policy. It was a sort of a rebuke over something that "did a shorn." There is a tradition that when the amiable ex-Leader was sitting under his own vine and fig tree with a map of British Columbia and a bottle of ink before him, thinking how he should frame a railway policy that would catch as many constituencies as possible, a caterpillar dropped from the vine and fig tree, and crawled into the ink. Having crawled out of the bottle, it proceeded to crawl over the map, and when the Delta statesman awoke, behold! there lay before him a railway policy. The caterpillar had disappeared. Only the map with the marks upon it remained, and to the gallant ex-leader of an ex-party it was as the voice of St. Joan d'Arc, an inspiration and guide to action. Of course this is a tradition, and we have no doubt that Mr. Oliver will deny its accuracy, but there is the way to prove it, and a good many excellent traditions rest on a much less substantial foundation.

Mr. Asquith has stated that he will not return to office unless his proposal in regard to the veto power of the House of Lords will become law. It will be remembered that the Colonist refused to accept the statement, so persistently telegraphed from London, that Mr. Asquith would demand certain guarantees from the King before agreeing to meet the House as Prime Minister. We said that such a course would be unconstitutional. Here is how the matter may work out. The Commons may pass the veto resolution, base a Bill upon it and send it up to the Lords; that Chamber may pass it, in which event there will be no political crisis. But the Lords may refuse to pass the Bill, in which event Mr. Asquith will, in consequence of what he has just said, have to choose between two courses. One will be to resign forthwith; the other will be to ask the King to create a sufficient number of Peers to pass the Bill. If the King should decline to do so, Mr. Asquith would have no alternative but to offer His Majesty his resignation. The King would not be compelled to accept the resignation, and he might instead grant Mr. Asquith a dissolution, in order that the issue might be decided by the people. In the event of the Prime Minister's resignation being brought about by a refusal by the King to accept the advice given effect to a decision of the majority of the House of Commons, a very unusual, if not quite unprecedented, issue will be raised, and one which the Lords will not desire to raise.

"He's always wanting to borrow money from me."  
"A fair-weather friend, merely?"  
"Oh no. He has also borrowed several umbrellas."—Pittsburg Post.

"When I got home yesterday, I found that my wife had gone home to her mother."  
"You did, what did you do?"  
"Oh, I just hurried over there and had a good meal too."—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. H. M. Williams, of Spokane, is in the city and is staying at the Diarid.

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Our carpet stock is being augmented almost daily—new Spring creations arriving. You certainly work against your own best interests if you do any carpet purchasing before first seeing what we have to offer. We claim to offer superior quality carpets at the price you are accustomed to pay for very ordinary sorts, and we want an opportunity to prove our claim.

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This season of the year—the time of card parties or small parties—is the season of the chocolate set, the time when it is most in demand. Serve the chocolate in these dainty cups and it'll taste much better. There's something about dainty china that makes tasty morsels even more inviting.

We show a wonderfully broad display of chocolate sets—a display that is elegant and different. Your style and your price is included—there's a set to fit your artistic ideas and at the same time work no financial inconvenience.

Let us show you the dainty sets in Haviland, Limoges, Wedgwood and Russian china, and also the pretty sets in Royal Saxe and Prussian. We have some sets in Prussian—4 cups and saucers and jug—at \$2.00. Sets consisting of 6 cups and saucers and jug. Prettiest of decorations. Priced at from \$3.50 to \$4.50.

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If you haven't been in to see our splendid display of Haviland China Tea Sets, you've missed a real treat. This is the brightest showing of china tea sets we have had the pleasure of showing for a long time.

It isn't necessary to speak of Haviland superiority—most homekeepers already know its fame. When we speak of "Haviland" we mean the GENUINE—not one of the numerous imitations offered. We guarantee every piece we sell as Haviland to be GENUINE Haviland.

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WHAT a useful thing these tea kettles and stands are to homekeepers who "entertain!" For a 5 o'clock tea there's nothing to excel the quick, excellent service of one of these. We have a grand assortment of styles in polished brass, polished copper, nickel-plated and silver.

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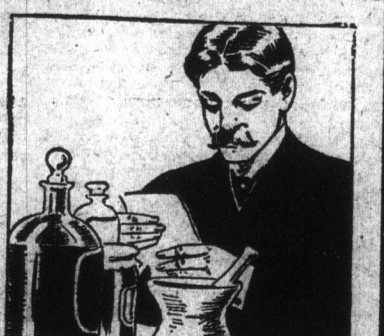
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ENGLISH SOVEREIGN

When the Parliament deposed and proclaimed his son Edward, his stead, it reasserted the popular crown which Edward I. had The logical outcome of this step was a settlement of the crown upon the Brunswick. Its first effect, as with reference to the kingly office, settle the succession, and for near centuries no king of England reigned questioned title. Its greatest effect the constitutional development of In the old Saxon days the popular had elected the kings, although of the gatherings was usually a gathering of our modern political convention fully arranged in advance. The Angevin kings observed this form but the Plantagenets seem to disregard it, and in the case of I. it was omitted entirely, although it passed a belated statute declared by the will of the people. III's case there was no room. Though entitled to the throne by was placed upon it by Parliament when his father, Edward II., was Such being the stage to which institutions were developed, it is a surprise that we learn of efforts on the King to free himself from its control borne in mind that Parliament of the Saxon popular assembly in the was representative. It was not a the people for a specific purpose, semblage of representatives of the ward III. had not come to man's he realized that a new power of nation, a power that exercised make and unmake kings, to pro approve the terms of peace, to say revenue should be placed at the the crown and how it should be consulted on the choice of ministers hold the ministers responsible to the er of the English King was thus sited, as compared with that of European sovereigns, that Edward rule without a parliament occasion The King was a man of ill-ma ities. Of personal courage he had an as witness his meeting a French knight combat during the siege of Calais affection he was lavish, as devotion to his wife, and yet by a tradition he found no difficulty in his esteem to other ladies of his diplomacy he was a wretched bung a campaigner he was not much actual battle he was singularly c public. In his relations with his ereigns he regarded his personal promises to his own people were broken. He began his personal a vigor and splendor of achievement argued a great future; he ended of senility swayed by the whims tresses. He would give assent to a liament, and afterwards withdraw use to enter the new laws upon the was ambitious of power on the Cor yet he was essentially an English not a little of his difficulties with F from the fact that he claimed the long to his family by virtue of the he was King of England. We saw in on one of the earlier kings that the and Angevins were really foreign c England and a part of their domain III. reversed this order of things. English King ruling Continental t Edward's first ambition was Scotland. In this he was unsuccessful of the causes of his failure was the France in threatening an invasion Edward replied by attack the French destroying it, and thus began the Years' War. The first success se time to be the measure of Edward but later Crecy, Poitiers and the Calais established the prestige of B and might have had effects of a reaching character if it had not been aster, which seemed to be of the those who said the end of the wo hand. This was the terrible visita Black Plague, which swept over E during Edward's reign. This awful the worst of which we have any rec England in 1348. It originated possibly a year or two earlier. Its that country numbered 13,000,000. spread to other parts of Asia, where roll is estimated to have reached. From Asia it swept into Europe, strength in its western march. In tinent 25,000,000 persons, at a low d died from it. It penetrated Africa, knows how many victims there suc it. It is certain that in the course three years fully 100,000,000 people this apparently resistless pestilence writer says: "Everywhere was animal life was threatened. Death sea as well as on the land." Weird told of drifting ships, with decks lit putrid corpses, being cast ashore by to spread had at this time a pop about 4,000,000, at least one-half were claimed by the plague. In Lo 100,000 people died from it.

The effect of the plague everywhere unsettled social conditions, but we cerned in this series of articles only effect upon England. Its ravages the most part confined to the ill-f and ill-housed peasantry, and wh passed away, there was a scarcity till the soil. Bands of men roamed

# An Hour with the Editor

## ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

When the Parliament deposed Edward II. and proclaimed his son Edward III. King in his stead, it reasserted the popular control of the crown which Edward I. had disregarded. The logical outcome of this step was the deposition of Charles I. many years after and the settlement of the crown upon the House of Brunswick. Its first effect, speaking now with reference to the kingly office, was to unseat the succession, and for nearly two centuries no king of England reigned by an unquestioned title. Its greatest effect was upon the constitutional development of the country. In the old Saxon days the popular assembly had elected the kings, although the decision of the gatherings was usually a good deal like that of our modern political conventions, carefully arranged in advance. The Norman and Angevin kings observed this form of election, but the Plantagenets seem disposed to disregard it, and in the case of Edward I. it was omitted entirely, although Parliament passed a belated statute declaring that he reigned by the will of the people. But in Edward III's case there was no room for doubt. Though entitled to the throne by descent, he was placed upon it by Parliament at a time when his father, Edward II., was yet alive. Such being the stage to which Parliamentary institutions were developed, it is without surprise that we learn of efforts on the part of the King to free himself from its control. It is to be borne in mind that Parliament differed from the Saxon popular assembly in the fact that it was representative. It was not a gathering of the people for a specific purpose, but an assemblage of representatives of the people. Edward III. had not come to man's estate when he realized that a new power had arisen in the nation, a power that exercised the right to make and unmake kings, to proclaim war, to approve the terms of peace, to say how much revenue should be placed at the disposal of the crown and how it should be contributed, and to hold the ministers responsible to it. The power of the English King was thus so greatly limited, as compared with that of contemporary European sovereigns, that Edward's efforts to rule without a parliament occasion no surprise.

The King was a man of ill-matched qualities. Of personal courage he had an abundance, as witness his meeting a French knight in single combat during the siege of Calais. Of personal affection he was lavish, as witness his devotion to his wife, and yet by a strange contradiction he found no difficulty in extending his esteem to other ladies of his court. In diplomacy he was a wretched bungler, and as a campaigner he was not much better; but in actual battle he was singularly cool and capable. In his relations with his fellow sovereigns he regarded his knightly word; his promises to his own people were made only to be broken. He began his personal reign with a vigor and splendor of achievement which augured a great future; he ended it in a state of senility swayed by the whims of his mistresses. He would give assent to Acts of Parliament, and afterwards withdraw it, and refuse to enter the new laws upon the rolls. He was ambitious of power on the Continent, and yet he was essentially an English King, and not a little of his difficulties with France arose from the fact that he claimed the duchies belonging to his family by virtue of the fact that he was King of England. We saw in the article on one of the earlier kings that the Normans and Angevins were really foreign counts ruling England and a part of their domain. Edward III. reversed this order of things. He was an English King ruling Continental territory.

Edward's first ambition was to conquer Scotland. In this he was unsuccessful, and one of the causes of his failure was the action of France in threatening an invasion. To this Edward replied by attack the French fleet and destroying it, and thus began the Hundred Years' War. The first success seemed for a time to be the measure of Edward's triumph, but later Crecy, Poitiers and the taking of Calais established the prestige of British arms, and might have had effects of a very far-reaching character if it had not been for a disaster, which seemed to justify the belief of those who said the end of the world was at hand. This was the terrible visitation of the Black Plague, which swept over Europe twice during Edward's reign. This awful pestilence, the worst of which we have any record, reached England in 1348. It originated in China, possibly a year or two earlier. Its victims it spread to other parts of Asia, where the death roll is estimated to have reached 24,000,000. From Asia it swept into Europe, gathering strength in its western march. In that continent 25,000,000 persons, at a low calculation, died from it. It penetrated Africa, and no one knows how many victims there succumbed to it. It is certain that in the course of two or three years fully 100,000,000 people died from this apparently resistless pestilence. As one writer says: "Everywhere was death. All animal life was threatened. Death was on the sea as well as on the land." Weir stories are told of drifting ships, with decks littered with putrid corpses, being cast ashore by the waves to spread their cargo of death far and wide. England had at this time a population of about 4,000,000, at least one-half of whom were claimed by the plague. In London alone 100,000 people died from it.

The effect of the plague everywhere was to unsettle social conditions, but we are concerned in this series of articles only with its effect upon England. Its ravages were for the most part confined to the ill-fed, ill-clad and ill-housed peasantry, and when it had passed away, there was a scarcity of men to till the soil. Bands of men roamed the coun-

try demanding what price they could get for their work, and there seemed to be a prospect that the country would be face to face with famine. Parliament endeavored to cope with the situation by passing what may be called the first "Fair Wage" legislation. It was enacted that no person, who was landless and dependent upon manual labor alone for his sustenance, should demand higher wages than he had been accustomed to receive during the two years previous to the plague. It was also enacted that no laborer should leave his parish in search of work. The latter provision could not be enforced, but the former was, and in an incredibly short time the country began to recover from the awful visitation.

A notable enactment of Parliament during Edward's reign was one that denied the right of King John to acknowledge the Pope as his overlord, and hence the refusal to pay the annual tribute which that king had agreed to contribute. The headquarters of the Papacy at this time were at Avignon, which, in the opinion of Edward and Parliament, gave the French king too great influence in ecclesiastical matters. Hence the clergy were encouraged to assert their independence of papal control, and the contributions to the papal treasury were greatly curtailed. At the head of this movement was John de Wicliffe, a man of great learning, unquestioned piety and unbounded courage. These qualities were conceded to him even by those who did not share his views on theological questions or Church policy. He enjoyed great popularity, and although he was finally condemned in Convocation and banished from Oxford, he was permitted to exercise the office of priest in his own parish. Wicliffe represented in the religious life the principles of self-government which were being upheld by Parliament.

The closing years of Edward's reign were marked by dissensions. His son, the Black Prince, had died after a short but brilliant career. His second son also died. His third son, John O'Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, was charged with having designs upon the crown to the exclusion of his nephew, the son of the Black Prince. Later these designs, cherished by his descendants, led to the Wars of the Roses, and the end of English chivalry.

Among the more prominent features of Edward's reign in addition to those above mentioned, the regular establishment of trial by jury in its present form may be named; also the passage of an act requiring the proceedings of the courts to be carried on in English instead of French. Justices of the Peace were invested with the jurisdiction which they have since enjoyed, although the office had, as has already been mentioned, been established under another title in a previous reign. It was a period of literary activity, and the names of Chaucer and Gower adorn it. Indeed, this reign may be called a turning point in the history of England.

## THE JEWS

The distance from the point, where tradition says the Children of Israel crossed the Red Sea, to Jerusalem is in a direct line about 200 miles. The Jews were forty years in reaching the latter point, and the reason assigned by tradition and recorded in Genesis, is that they were compelled to wander as a punishment for their sins. This may be, and probably is, only a figurative way of expressing the fact that they were not led up to the conquest of the land until a sufficiently long time had elapsed to weld them into a nation of self-reliant men. When they left Egypt they were a people such as might have been expected to be developed in bondage, probably no better and no worse than any other people would be under like conditions. Their bondage was more onerous than that of the Russian serfs, and yet though something like forty years have elapsed since the latter were freed, even their most devoted champions do not pretend that they are yet fitted for the responsibilities of self-government. If, however, when the Tsar Nicholas issued his emancipation proclamation, a million or more of these serfs had been led out of Russia into Asia, and under a strong dictatorship had been instructed in the principles of a theocratic government, and been welded together into a unity of purpose, in all probability they would today be one of the most powerful communities in the world. The Jews, who crossed the Red Sea, had all been slaves, and addicted to the idolatrous practices of the Egyptians; those who entered Canaan were worshippers of God, and had been trained in rigorous and sanitary practices from their earliest infancy. Thus the sojourn in the Wilderness was something else than a demonstration of the wrath of God; it was the creation of a nation out of what had simply been a race.

The Jews met with much opposition in their advance towards Canaan. The Book of Numbers says that in the second month in the second year after they had left Egypt they were in "the wilderness of Sinai." At this time a census was taken, and there were found to be 603,550 fighting men, not including the tribe of Levi, who would probably bring the number of men up to 630,000, or a total population of at least 3,000,000. Just where "the wilderness of Sinai" is, is very uncertain. The commonly-received idea is that it was on the peninsula at the head of the Red Sea, but this has no sanction in anything in the Bible or in Jewish tradition. The Sinai which was the "Mountain of the Lord" may have been the elevation now known by that name, but there are many probabilities against it. There is really no authority for supposing it to have been, and it was not until some time in the Sixth Century that any one suggested that this was the mountain. The so-called identification was based upon the celebration by the Arabs of a moon-feast there, and "sin" being Arabic for

moon, it was thought the Sinai of the Jews was the Moon-mountain of the Arabs, which looks like a very far-fetched piece of reasoning. One difficulty in attempting to locate the original Sinai is due to the necessity for locating it in such a region as would serve for the home for a considerable period of 3,000,000 people. The Peninsula of Sinai has an area of about 1,500 square miles, and while it is not impossible that such a vast host could dwell for such a period in so small an area, they certainly could not have done so if the country was in anything like the condition it now is. We are without proof that the first halting place of the Jews was in this peninsula, as is generally taught, and there are many reasons for supposing it to have been elsewhere.

The progress of the host under Moses was blocked by the people of the country towards the north. In the biblical account several tribes were mentioned, and among them are the Hittites. Not very much is told of these people in the Bible, but there is abundant information concerning them available from other sources. The various tribes named as opposing the advance were apparently all members of the great Hittite empire or tributary to it. The domain of the Hittites extended from the Black Sea to the Red Sea. Centuries before the Exodus they were able to defy the power of Egypt and to hold the ambition of Babylon in check. The centre of their power seems to have been in the highlands of Asia Minor, and their frontier towards the south and east depended upon their ability to extend it at the expense of their neighbors. They were warlike and had made considerable progress in civilization. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that they declined to admit the horde of ex-slaves to enter their borders. In what direction Moses led his followers is a matter of pure speculation. Between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf is a very extensive area. The distance between them is 800 miles, and south of a line joining them at their most northerly points there is in Arabia an area of about 800,000 square miles. In Northern Arabia there is nearly another hundred square miles, the ownership and occupation of which has constantly varied. There was thus abundant room for the Jews to move about from place to place. It is suggested by some investigators into their history that they really did shift their headquarters very frequently, but maintained the sanctuary at Hill of Kadish, various groups of the people moving over the face of the country as occasion seemed to demand. A great deal of uncertainty attaches to their movements. They were slow to assume a national character, and those whom Joshua led across the Jordan probably represented only a minority of them. The death of Moses is commonly assigned to the year 1451 B.C., and during the same year came the successful invasion of Palestine under Joshua.

A correspondent kindly draws attention to this series of articles, but thinks the statement that "the Jews claim to be descendants of Isaac" rather comprehensive. Our correspondent has not noticed the context. Attention was being drawn to the fact that Abraham had other sons than Isaac, and what was meant by the quoted sentence was that the Jews claim descent from Isaac and not from any other of Abraham's children. This claim is not admitted by all investigators, who are inclined to the opinion that when the Children of Israel came out of Egypt they found tribes allied to them in blood and to a considerable extent became united with them. Our correspondent also draws our attention to the fact that the history of the Jews concerns itself particularly with the family that sprang from Judah. In the first article of the series it was stated that the term "Jews" was used only colloquially, and that when the other, which may be said was much the larger branch of the family, came to be spoken of, it would be referred to as Israel. What does our correspondent mean by the question: "Remove the letter 'I' from Isaac's sons and see what remains?"

## COLOR

We know the sky is blue and the grass green, but why they are of these colors we do not know. The theory once was that objects received the white light of the Sun and reflected it in whole, in part or not at all. If the light was reflected, the object was white; if a part only was, then the object had a color; if none was reflected, the object was black. In a general way this may be said to be true, but it is not scientifically accurate, for it is now thought that objects generate their own colors, to some extent at least. This is explained by what is called "color resonance." As the strings of a piano will give off a sound in response to, say, certain tones of the voice or of a violin, so it is thought there may be something in matter that gives off color in response to the rays of the Sun. The whole subject is full of difficulty, and at almost every turn Nature has set up the sign "No Thoroughfare." Popularly we speak of the prismatic colors as seven in number, and we call them violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. These are the rainbow colors which can be distinguished, although not every eye can see them all. As a matter of fact, when light is divided by a prism, the number of colors produced is so great that it is apparently infinite. The colors above named are often called primary, but there are really only three that can scientifically be called so, namely, red, green and violet. While green may be produced by mingling yellow and blue, it cannot be resolved by the prism into those colors. Red and green will produce yellow, but no combination will produce red or violet. The next time you see a rainbow, notice the colors.

The upper is red, the lower is violet and the middle is green. As has been said, these three cannot be resolved into any others. You can combine yellow and blue to make green, but you cannot divide green into yellow and blue. You may combine red and green to make yellow, and you can divide yellow so as to get green and red. Blue seems to be a combination of violet and green, the two intermediate colors, blue and indigo representing stages of the combination, just as yellow and orange represent stages in the combination of green and red. It is to be remarked that what is herein said refers to the combination of light, not of pigments. Within limitations, the same results can be got with pigments, but no coloring material can be produced having the absolute purity of color which the prism produces, and there can be no mechanical mixture, which in its completeness can equal the admixture of prismatic color.

Some simple tests of the combination of colors can be made with a little ingenuity. Take a circular piece of cardboard; divide it into seven sections and paint each section one of the rainbow colors. Then spin the disc, and, if it moves rapidly and steadily, the colors will strike the eye in such rapid succession, that the effect will be to make the disc appear white. Other results can be secured by omitting certain colors from the disc.

What are frequently called colors ought properly to be called tints, although the word "shades" is frequently and not altogether improperly used in the same sense. Variety in tints is illimitable. Nature herself shows this. Take green for example: here we have tints of marvelous variety, from one that is almost yellow to one that is almost black. Yellow is the result of a combination of green and red rays, while a mixture of green and blue rays gives black. Thus in foliage Nature seems to delight in making combinations of red, green and blue rays. As we all know, foliage grows darker as it grows older, that is until it withers. The young leaf has almost a yellow tinge, but as it unfolds the red rays grow stronger, whichever may be the explanation until the effect of the red is lost, and shortly after the blue rays begin to assert themselves, so that the leaves grow darker, until just when decay is about to set in the blue triumphs over the green and the leaves turn black. This is not an invariable rule, but it is so very general in its application that it may almost be called universal. In this connection it may be mentioned that Nature's dominant color note in vegetation is green, and in the sky it is blue, as seen from the surface of the earth. Thus if the two dominant colors of Nature could be combined, the result would be the blackness of night. The sky is black beyond the limits of the atmosphere, because there is nothing to reflect the rays of the Sun; the blue color of the sky as we see it being due to particles of matter held in suspension in it.

A very beautiful phenomenon is what is known as a halo, which is seen quite often around the Moon, and less frequently around the Sun. A halo, which is a symmetrical ring, is due to the shining of either the Sun or the Moon, as the case may be, through a thin cloud of ice crystals. Sometimes we see a mass of color surrounding these luminaries and close to them, a sort of luminous haze in which prismatic colors are faintly discernible. This is what is called a corona, and it is due to the light shining through drops of water. If this corona diminishes in size, the inference to be drawn is that the drops are increasing in magnitude, and therefore that rain may be looked for. If the corona grows larger and disappears, the inference is that fine weather is at hand. The wonderful grey colors of the clouds seem to be due to the intermingling of the prismatic colors, green and blue predominating. Much also depends upon the angle at which the Sun's rays fall upon the clouds, as compared with the direction in which we look at them. Thus clouds that are grey, when the Sun's rays fall upon directly, or nearly so, in line with our vision, take on wonderful varieties of color at sunset, when the rays fall upon them in such a direction that they form an obtuse angle with our line of vision. A similar effect is produced by the rays falling in the same direction upon the atmospheric impurities. Under these conditions these impurities, which make the sky look blue when the Sun is above the horizon, assume delicate shades of green and red after sunset.

This article is only intended to be suggestive, not instructive. It is written with the object of stimulating an interest in the phenomena of color. The subject is one about which there is not very much to be said in a popular way. In the books there are pages upon pages of mathematical calculations and diagrams designed to set forth the laws of color, but it is impossible to compress them into an article intended for popular reading. Yet possibly what has been said may lead some readers to observe for themselves the sort of things Nature does with color. The field of observation is limitless, and much pleasure is to be found in it.

## A Century of Fiction

XXII  
(N. de Bertrand Lagin)

Ivan Vazoff

Bulgaria, that little country to the south of Russia and bordering on the Black Sea, a country that has been the scene of fiery revolution, and whose beautiful, flower-scented valleys have been stained again and again with

the blood of loyalists and martyrs, can boast of more than one writer who, fired by excessive patriotism, that because of their earnestness, their power and their beauty have wielded no small influence in the world of literature. One of these writers is Ivan Vazo, the Bulgarian poet and novelist.

He was born in 1850 in the free town of Calafir, which is situated in the Valley of Roses, a place of marvelous beauty. The flowers that give it its name bloom there in endless profusion, and beyond the confines of the town, so that by day and night the mysterious shadows of its presence may be felt in the great forest that covers the sides of the projecting mountains. What child but would feel the tremendous influence of such surroundings, and would draw in with the clear, pure air from the hills the very breath of Freedom itself. Moreover, it was in this same spot that, ten years earlier, the most famous Bulgarian poet was born, Christo Botif, who wrote passionately and with unequalled ardor of his country's wrongs, and fought and finally laid down his life for that country before he was thirty years old. It was during the time of this poet-patriot and after, that the Bulgarians rose in righteous rebellion against the oppression of the Turks, oppression that was so extreme, and which led to such terrible massacres, that the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, and later his son Alexander III., came to the relief of the long-suffering country, and brought about complete emancipation from Turkish rule. It was in 1876 that Botif fell in battle, and the Turks severed the head from his body and carried it triumphantly on the end of a pole, while his countrymen wept at the sight, for he had been young and very beautiful and the bravest in the ranks of the insurgents. It was the personal magnetism and the patriotic example of Botif that first fired the zeal of Vazoff; and his every surrounding, all the stirring and memorable events of the period further increased his zeal. The lad was educated with a view to making a business man of him, but his natural tendency to express himself in verse and prose could not be repressed. He was put in an office and wrote rhymes and paragraphs on all the margins of his account books. It was while he was supposed to be employed on most prosaic work that he wrote his first noteworthy poem, "The Pine Tree." His countrymen greatly appreciated the effort, which is an allegory, and paints Bulgaria in its youth and gracious early development and attainments as a gigantic monarch of the forest. Turkish rule or misrule in taking away Bulgaria's independence is the ruthless hand that cuts down the tree and puts an end forever to all the majesty and greatness.

When Vazoff was twenty-seven his birthplace was destroyed by the Turks, his father murdered by them and his mother and brothers imprisoned. Goaded to the quick, he poured forth his indignation in a work which he called "The Epic of the Forgotten," and in order to preserve what was left of his country, he essayed with another scholar a complete anthology of Turkish literature. He was made deputy to the National Assembly, after his country attained her independence, though some years later the active part he took in politics caused his banishment to Odessa for three years. While thus confined he completed his best work, "Pod Igoto" (Under the Yoke).

He was recalled to Sofia in 1887, where he has since made his home, and where he has written poems, romances, novels, and historical sketches, and several dramas.

In 1895 a jubilee was held at Sofia, and Vazoff was signally honored, receiving in the building of the National Assembly "the thanks and acclamations of his countrymen," and countless letters of greeting and congratulation from numerous authors and admirers from all parts of Europe.

## "Pod Igoto"

An English authority has said of this novel that it is the most "brilliant romance that the East of Europe has given to the Occident." It is a novel that displays all the author's versatility and his powers of magical description. Here we are introduced to a scene in which rollicking fun and quaintest drollery arouses our mirth; and here again an episode is related so pathetic in its detail that the tears instinctively fill our eyes; and yet again our indignation makes our pulse beat fast as we read of the Turkish barbarities that caused the brave little country to bleed almost to her death. The author describes for us most enchanting pictures, trim little villages with their cottage gardens a riot of color and yet kept neat with an exquisite precision; forests dim and dark and silent, where twilight ever reigns, save at night, when the shadows thick and black seem full of potent mystery; mountain scenes where the torrents leap and laugh and dance down the riven cleft of the green hillsides; battlefields in the din of war, and in the hush of death after the fighting is done. Our sympathies follow always the history of the patriots, and we long with them for their freedom from the rule of the tyrant. One true incident described in the course of the story is eloquent with pathos. In one of the villages the insurgents were very short of guns and ammunition, and in their simplicity thought to make suitable cannon from the hard wood of the cherry trees. Long and laboriously they labored, and at last triumphantly turned these home-made weapons against the enemy, only to have them ignominiously explode at the first sparke to the powder. Some of these broken cherry-wood cannon are still to be seen at the National Museum at Sofia.

"I never saw a dog. It's the wurst."

LIST MAY REACH HUNDRED MARK

Estimate of Number Killed by Avalanche Grows Larger—Eighty-Six Names Now on List of Dead and Missing

NONE ARE LIVING AMONGST WRECKAGE

More Bodies Recovered Yesterday—Road May Not Be Ready for Operation Before First of Next Month

WELLINGTON, Wash., March 3.—Eighty-six names are now on the list of the dead and missing passengers, railroad and postal employees who were carried down by the avalanche which destroyed two Great Northern trains on Tuesday morning.

None of the bodies recovered from the wreckage were those of the missing alive. The explorations have uncovered none living, and some of the bodies are shockingly mangled.

Two of the bodies recovered were those of electricians who were living in a cabin at the edge of Wellington, and who were carried 300 feet down the slope.

A laborer was caught taking trinkets from a woman's body, and he was compelled to start down the trail at once. One hundred and fifty men dug for bodies among the debris all day.

C. P. R. LINE CLEAR

Snow and Mud Slides Removed and Trains Now Free to Move on Regular Schedule.

VANCOUVER, March 3.—At 11 o'clock this morning the entire main line of the Canadian Pacific between Vancouver and the prairies was reported clear of snow and mud slides, and freight and passenger trains are now on the move.

The westbound passenger trains due here Tuesday and Wednesday reached here this afternoon. The westbound express due here yesterday reached Kamloops at 11 o'clock today and will reach here early tomorrow morning.

It was not until 8 o'clock this morning that the operating department succeeded in clearing the line at the scene of the big mud and rock slide near Lytton in the Fraser River canyon.

During the past few days there were also a succession of snow and mud slides at Keefe's, Camp 16, Spuzzum and Penny's. East of Kamloops the company had to cope with even larger slides at Albert Canyon, Glacier, Downy, Bear, Creek, Hicelilwell and Field.

Winnipeg, March 3.—S. J. Hingford, superintendent of C. P. R. operations here, has resigned to accept the position of superintendent of rolling stock for the Canadian Northern railway.

Indicted Milk Vendors NEW YORK, March 3.—Seven of the eight directors of the consolidated milk exchanges recently indicted for violation of the state monopoly law in taking joint action to increase the price of milk at wholesale today, through their counsel, former District Attorney Jerome, pleaded not guilty to the indictment. No plea was offered for the other director, Walter Comfort, who is in Cuba.

Died to Save Her Father POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 3.—Violet Curry, 19 years old, who was shot in the chest last night while attempting to save her father, Robt. Curry, from an attack by Thomas Hurst, of Ashland, died today in the state hospital.

INSURANCE BILL

Possibility of Clash Between Two Houses Over Amendments—May Be Postponed.

OTTAWA, March 3.—The insurance bill has now run the gauntlet of the senate banking committee, and tonight a final review was made of the measure and it was decided to report it to the upper house on Tuesday next. It is then expected to be given the third reading without much delay and be sent over to the commons at the end of the week.

The manner in which the senate banking committee has grappled with this unwieldy piece of legislation has been businesslike. All interests were heard, the committee frequently holding three sittings a day. It is not known how many amendments were made in the fire insurance clauses which appeal to the commons.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO END STRIKE

Request Made to President of Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to Join in Arbitration—Law Is Quoted

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The first step towards having the difficulties between the striking street carmen and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company settled and thus preventing a gigantic sympathetic strike was taken tonight by the carmen.

The carmen, an attorney representing the street railway employees wrote to President Kruger of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, asking that he join in an application to the courts under the act of 1905 for appointment of a board of arbitration to decide the differences existing between the strikers and the company.

For the first time in 17 weeks strikers were excluded today from the scene of the select and common council. A vast crowd had gathered in the city hall, but the strikers were kept out of the council chamber.

It is not the city's duty, nor yours, nor mine, to interfere between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company and its employees. The courts of law are a valid and honorable way of settling disputes, and it is the duty of every citizen to support the law.

Gzowski Medal Awarded MONTREAL, March 3.—The Canadian society of Civil Engineers has awarded the medal which was established in 1887 by the late Sir Cedric Gzowski to be presented annually to the member giving the best paper before the society during the year, to Prof. Brown of McGill University.

U. S. and Japan. TOKYO, March 3.—U. S. Ambassador O'Brien has received from the foreign office an acknowledgment of the state department's assurance of friendly and disinterested motives and no ulterior design in the Manchurian proposal for the neutralization of the railways.

Interior Lakes Open. NELSON, March 3.—With continued warm weather, lake navigation is resuming its normal condition. The steamers on Kootenay lake are no longer tied up by ice. Traffic between Nakusp and Arrowhead and between Nakusp and West Robson has been resumed. The Arrow lakes through service cannot be resumed until spring.

Manitoba I. O. O. F. BRANDON, Man., March 3.—The following officers were elected this morning at the grand lodge I. O. O. F. for the ensuing year: Grand master, W. E. Talbot, Winnipeg; deputy grand master, A. W. Shaw, Minnedosa; grand warden, E. H. Dewart, Stockton; grand secretary, B. B. Derringer, Winnipeg; grand treasurer, E. Turner, Winnipeg; grand representative, Jas. Duncan, Melita; grand trustee of the home fund, Johnston Douglas and John Thomson.

ROCKEFELLERS IN MERGER

Great Wealth to Be Used in Philanthropic Field, and Various Charitable Enterprises to Be Consolidated

JOHN D. JUNIOR, TO BE AT HEAD

Expectation That Money Will Be Withdrawn From Industrial Field and Invested in Conservative Securities

NEW YORK, March 3.—Among the first moves of the Rockefeller foundation is to become what the Standard Oil Company has long been among corporations, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as its head, will in another sphere of influence perpetuate the domination so long maintained in the world of industry by John D. Rockefeller, sr., as president of the Standard Oil Company.

The announcement was taken in Wall Street to mean two things, that the Rockefeller fortune, which has been all past estimates of young Rockefeller's future must now be revised, and that hereafter the Rockefeller millions will no longer be a market factor. Instead it is assumed that they will pass wholly into conservative securities as they are in proper for trust funds, such as it is in proper for the development of the resources of the nation, but must be gradually distributed among the successes already assured of stable incomes.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., is now 32 years old. Seen in retrospect, young Rockefeller's retirement from the Standard Oil board, which actually took place on January 11, assumes a deeper consistency with the gradual narrowing in the recent field of his financial activities. It is a phenomenon not heretofore understood.

It is not thought likely that the foundation for philanthropy, as proposed by the bill introduced in the United States senate yesterday, will become settled policies for years to come, but in this connection F. T. Gates, one of the incorporators of the foundation, said today that two main points had been considered. "In the first place," said Mr. Gates, "every elementary institution has been or is being limited in its sphere of helpfulness. For instance, in case of a grave disaster, such as the Paris flood, they have been powerless to do anything. This is not so of the new foundation.

"Another thing, there are no sectarian boundary lines in the charter of the new foundation, and nothing to prevent it from absorbing the work of other organizations which have outstanding usefulness under present conditions."

Mr. Gates was understood to mean that there will be a gradual merger of the Rockefeller lines of the Rockefeller foundation, and that the Rockefeller name will be the name of the new foundation.

Steamer Engineer Lost VANCOUVER, March 3.—Information has reached Vancouver that Engineer Erskine, of the steamer New Glasgow, is missing, and the provincial police are working on the case. The steamer is owned by the Sechart Steamship Company, and operated by Sechart Inlet. The fact that the engineer was missing was discovered by the captain, who reported that the vessel was not steaming as she should be. Investigation showed that Bramwell was not on the steamer, and the surmise is that he fell overboard.

Banded by Victoria Men. SEWARD, Alaska, March 3.—The big Watson and Snow quartz property in the Moose Pass country on Kennai peninsula is reported to have been banded by Victoria men. One million dollars is said to be the consideration. The prospective purchasers had an expert on the ground last summer.

NANAIMO MAN DROWNED Falls From Boom of Logs While on Way to Seaside—Canadian Pacific Purloined. NANAIMO, March 3.—T. Robinson, a recent arrival in the city was drowned last night in Becks lake, near South Wellington. Robinson left here yesterday afternoon to look for work in the South Wellington coal mines. He was walking across a boom of logs and slipped into the water, being drowned before help could arrive. The provisions here were investigated today and an inquest may probably be held tomorrow. Deceased had no relatives here today where a deal was closed far as known. W. E. Talbot, Winnipeg, was yesterday where Johnston's wharf was purchased by the C. P. R., who are reported to be entering upon a campaign of development that augurs well for Nanaimo district.

Greater Brown, son of Edward Brown, died here last night of tubercular pneumonia. Deceased was principal of public school. He was an exceptionally bright young man, respected by all.

CURTAIN MUSLINS advertisement for Henry Young & Co. featuring various curtain styles and prices.

Allen's Fit-Reform advertisement for men's suits, highlighting the 'FIT-REFORM' brand.

Fancy Canned Vegetables advertisement for Copas & Young, listing various vegetable products and prices.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. advertisement for specialty goods, including flour and other products.

VALLEYS REMAIN IN FLOOD'S GRIP advertisement for Barrett flexible curtain rods and pillow sham holders.

TARIFF EMISSARIES advertisement regarding the Ottawa tariff mission.

SHE HAD THIS SORE FOR FOUR LONG YEARS advertisement for Zam-Buk ointment.

Our Hobby Again advertisement for B. C. Saddlery Co., Ltd. featuring horse riding gear.

### VALLEYS REMAIN IN FLOOD'S GRIP

#### Rain and Melting Snow Combine to Raise Rivers in Western Washington—Traffic Freed on S. P. Railway

SEATTLE, March 4.—Rain and thaw continued in the Cascade Mountains today, and the rivers of western Washington spread wider over the submerged valleys. There is no sign of a change in the Western Basin, says the Northern Pacific railroad, being well prepared for the flood, is operating trains to the east and south. One hundred and thirty trains are being run on the dangerous pass near Eagle Gorge, on the west slope of the Cascades, where an avalanche that would cover the track is feared. From the east end of Stampede tunnel to Easton, the Northern Pacific track runs between two solid walls of snow from 15 to 30 feet high, but packed so hard that there is no danger of a slide.

Lake Washington, east of Seattle, is higher than for 20 years. The water today extinguished the fires in the sawmills, covered the wharves, and put steamboats out of business and overflowed portions of the lakeside towns. However, the loss of property has not been large. Only freezing weather in the mountains will end the high water.

OGDEN, Utah, March 4.—The last 24 miles of the Southern Pacific railway has been restored to traffic. Reports received at local headquarters tonight give assurance that the stub train which left at 6:49 o'clock this morning reached its destination at Carlin, Nev., tonight. Seventy-eight passengers who have been held at Wells, Nevada, since the first day of the flood, have started eastward over the repaired track and are expected here early tomorrow morning. The local train to Carlin tomorrow will carry a large number of carpenters and concrete workers, and local officials promise tonight that through traffic over the direct line will be restored within five days. A report that shortage of passenger coaches would cause delay was officially denied tonight.

The Oregon Short Line officials say they will have no trouble in operating detoured trains. The first trainload of through passengers from San Francisco will reach Ogden about tomorrow, travelling via Portland.

Union Pacific trains continue to arrive on time, and many Californian homeseekers, together with Oregon passengers are held here awaiting the opening of the Southern Pacific direct line. Wire service has been recovered.

### TRAFFIC FIGURES SHOW INCREASE

#### B. C. Electric Lines Carry Twenty Per Cent. More Passengers in First Two Months This Year Than Last

Passenger traffic on the local lines of the B. C. Electric Company for the first two months of the year shows a big increase over the corresponding period of last year. For January and February this year the total number of passengers carried was 774,475 compared with 649,859 in the same two months last year, an increase of 124,616 or practically twenty per cent.

A peculiar feature of the traffic returns as issued by the company is the falling off in February as compared with the first month of the year. In January a year ago the total number of passengers carried was 329,048, while the following month the total was 320,770. This year January figures were 415,150 compared with 359,525 in February. Just why this should be the case unless bad weather has interfered in February is not clear, but it is interesting to note that the weather in January induced more people to ride than in February, are questions which only the initiated can explain.

The figures for the two months in each year were as follows:

|          |         |         |
|----------|---------|---------|
| Month    | 1910    | 1909    |
| January  | 415,150 | 329,048 |
| February | 359,525 | 320,770 |
| Total    | 774,475 | 649,859 |

#### THE SWOPE ESTATE VALUABLE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4.—Col. Thom H. Swope owned property valued at \$4,447,000, according to his will which was probated today. The married children of Mrs. Logan Swope, sister-in-law of Col. Swope, each whom was given \$410,000. Frances Hyde, wife of Dr. E. C. Hyde, was given \$275,000.

#### MERGER OF FRUIT CANNING

HAMILTON, Ont., March 4.—It is announced that the merging of nearly all the fruit canneries in Canada has been completed. The new company will be known as the Dominion Canners, Ltd., with a capital of \$10,000,000. Its headquarters will be in this city. The merger takes in about fifty-six canning factories in this part of the Dominion.

#### SNOWSIDES IN KOOTENAY

NELSON, March 4.—The snowslide on the Great Northern line Apex is not yet cleared away, although gangs have been at work night and day for three days. It is expected that the slide will be open tomorrow and that a train with supplies for the mines will get as far as Eric. Trains on the G. P. R. were delayed today by slides on the Nakusp and Slokan and Lardo lines. The snowslides on the Great Northern tracks near Ewinton has been removed and trains are once more running between Michel, Fernie and Rexford. The new postoffice at Fernie was opened this week.

#### PETITION OF DOG OWNERS

TORONTO, March 4.—Controller Church voiced the complaints of the dog owners of the city this morning at a meeting of the board of control. He presented a petition which he said contained nearly ten thousand names, urging that the Dominion government be asked to allow Toronto to have local option on the question of muzzle-loading. Controller Ward was the only other member who favored the suggestion, but the matter will be finally dealt with next Wednesday, when dog fanciers will be in attendance to present their views.

#### TO CHECK CHARTER-MERGING

TORONTO, March 4.—The Ontario Government proposes to check railway charter merging by incorporating in all charters a clause which will extend bills which in effect will provide that if construction of the railway is not commenced and fifteen per cent of the capital stock has not been expended thereon within two years after the passing of the act, or four years if not later, the act shall cease, and the capital stock not be returned to the company by said act.

#### REPORT OF DEATH IS CONTRADICTED

VANCOUVER, March 4.—The report of the death of John Houston is incorrect. He arrived at Queen's Hotel today, and is at home, and has nearly recovered from his attack of pneumonia.

### MINISTERS ARE UNABLE TO AGREE

#### London Paper Says There Is Sharp Division on Question of Policy—Joseph Martin Still After Earl Grey

LONDON, March 4.—The Fall Mail Gazette today says that although ministers have been patched up for the moment the cabinet is sharply divided on the main question of policy as regards the House of Lords, and will go to the country, probably in July, with a wide divergence of opinion among its members. The paper says, however, that a majority of the cabinet has decided upon a programme which will include reform of the House of Lords when the veto resolutions are brought before the commons they will be accompanied by the outlines of a subsequent scheme for the reconstruction of the second chamber.

Percy H. Ellsworth has been appointed junior lord of the treasury. Joseph Martin has placed another question on the order paper in reference to Earl Grey's speech on the Canadian naval policy. He points out in reference to the allegation in reply to his last question, that the speech was incorrectly reported because there were no shorthand reporters present, that a verbatim report of the speech was made at Regina appeared in the Times of October 6. Mr. Martin in his question exactly repeats the speech as vigorously condemned by the press of Canada as an unjustifiable interference in Canadian politics. The Conservative speaker was bitterly opposing the policy of creating a Canadian navy, and his question asked what course should be pursued under the circumstances. The speaker advised Mr. Martin to bring the question up when the next executive council meets.

Following Lloyd George's chancellor of the exchequer, the former minister for the former Montreal barrier, and now Unionist member of the British house of commons for the Chertsey division of Surrey, made a speech last night. He accused Lloyd George of bringing discredit upon the country by his speeches. Mr. Macmaster's remarks were listened to by a full house with marked interest.

#### DISPUTE UNSETTLED

Differences Between B. & C. Railroad and Employees May Cause Another Strike

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—Tonight all conferences are at a pause between the Baltimore and Ohio officials and the committee representing the conductors and trainmen of the road, who have been negotiating for some time past on matters relating to wages and service conditions. Today the committee formally notified President Willard that the members of the unions had rejected the counter-proposition of the railroad as against the demands of the men. President Willard has called upon Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Commissioner of Labor, Charles P. Neill to act as mediators, and one on both of these will be in Baltimore tomorrow. Should they fail in their efforts to bring the two parties to the contrary, arbitration under the Erdman act probably will be resorted to.

Presidents Garretson and Lee, of the two unions, have notified the mediators that they will postpone action until 11 a.m. Saturday in order to allow time for the exercise of their friendly offices. Should these parties meet at the hour specified, even if no conclusion has been reached, it is safe to say that the committee will give an extension of the time before the arbitration board is called in.

It is reported that the railroad and O. to fight to the last ditch, promising interest on the struggle, and that some of them have urged the B. & O. to fight to the last ditch, promising all needed aid in the way of men and money.

#### Grand Trunk Wages

OTTAWA, March 3.—The report of the board of conciliation in the difference between the Grand Trunk Railway and its telegraphers and station agents was issued by the Department of Labor today. The board consisted of J. E. Atkinson, Toronto, chairman; Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., representing the company; and W. T. Lee, Toronto, the men. The board, after going into the matter, were unanimous in agreeing that the rules and rates of pay governing agents and telegraphers effective January 1, 1908, should remain in effect, subject to the exceptions hereinafter noted, and that the proposed wage increase should be applied to the Canada Atlantic Railway, whose lines should be classed as a branch, excepting from Swanton to Ottawa, the Canada Atlantic's schedule of 1907 to be cancelled. The board unanimously recommended that rates of pay should be amended. The chairman and Mr. Lee were further of the opinion that the company should be asked to increase salaries equal to six per cent. of the schedule of January, 1908. Nothing has been heard as to the willingness of the parties to accept the findings.

#### RIO DE JANEIRO

MARSHAL Hermes Fonseca, former minister of war, has been overwhelmingly elected president of Brazil over the incumbent, Dr. Ruy Buryu, at a meeting of the senate.

#### LUMBER CHARGES

OTTAWA, Ont., March 4.—The question of the appointment of a sub-committee to represent the committee in the Lumsden charges has been discussed between E. H. MacDonald for the majority and Messrs. Barker and Lennox for the minority. The committee meets tomorrow.

#### AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA, March 4.—Here is a prophecy made by Hon. Sidney Fisher, minister of agriculture, yesterday: "Next year it will be my duty to take the census of Canada, and I firmly believe that that census will show 8,000,000, an increase in the last ten years of 50 per cent. In the future, when the next generation will be doubling and tripling our population, which will mean that the rate of increase will be at least 100 per cent. It is therefore important that Canada provides the old country with her grain now, and it will be my duty to see that Canada will be the granary of the empire."

#### REPORT OF DEATH IS CONTRADICTED

VANCOUVER, March 4.—The report of the death of John Houston is incorrect. He arrived at Queen's Hotel today, and is at home, and has nearly recovered from his attack of pneumonia.

### CARUSO THREATENED

#### Famous Tenor Much Frightened by Receiving Letters of Black Hand Variety

NEW YORK, March 4.—Enrico Caruso, the tenor, has received two "Black Hand" letters demanding \$10,000 or his life. There is some disposition among his friends to regard the letters as a joke, but Caruso is convinced that his days are numbered, and he will not venture out of his room without a bodyguard.

Caruso today was instructed him to put the money in his pocket, stroll along Broadway, and give it to a man he would see shortly. Caruso took the letter and detective with him. Evidently the writer followed his movements, for a second letter came, saying "When you went out yesterday, you had a policeman along. Do not try to fool us again. We mean business."

### PUTS INTO PORT LEAKING

#### Norwegian Ship Nordstjernen, Captain Bjørnstad, Arrives at Valparaiso in Bad Shape

VALPARAISO, March 4.—The big Norwegian ship Nordstjernen from Bellingham for Liverpool, with lumber put into this port today strained and leaking. The vessel is so badly damaged that the cargo will have to be discharged and the ship docked for survey.

### OPENING TALK ON NAVAL BILL

#### Month Has Elapsed Since Debate Began, and End Is Not Yet in Sight—May Last Another Week

OTTAWA, March 3.—The battle of words still rages in the naval debate. It was exactly a month ago today that Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the second reading of the bill and threw the government into a state of confusion.

Since that time it has been buffeted about by the cross currents of party opinion, and today it stands high and dry on the reefs of verbosity. And belief is not yet in sight. Those who talk of a climax on Tuesday night with the anticipated division do so without much show of conviction. A week ago, however, another week may pass before the bells calling in the members ring out.

It is not notable either for originality or for brevity. J. A. Donnelly, eighth member of the board, has been appointed to the committee to draft a bill providing for the superannuation of the civil service.

#### Steel Co. Dividend

MONTREAL, March 4.—Directors of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. declared a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable April 1.

#### Magistrate Goes to Prison

NEW YORK, March 4.—Convicted of bribery, former City Magistrate Ehrlich stood before the rail in the supreme court today, and Judge C. C. Kapper sentenced him to Sing Sing for an indeterminate term, the maximum of which is two years and a month and the minimum one year.

#### Civil Service Superannuation

OTTAWA, March 4.—The senate civil service committee today authorized Senator Power to draft a bill providing for the superannuation of the civil service.

#### Selkirk Centennial

WINNIPEG, March 4.—At a meeting of the management committee of the Selkirk Centennial to be held tomorrow morning in all probability the decision will be reached to further postpone the holding of the proposed centennial celebration.

#### Russians Want to Go Home

HONOLULU, March 4.—The 400 Russians recently brought here by the territorial board of immigration to work on the sugar plantations, but who have refused to accept employment at the wages offered, have been ordered to return to their homes. They claim that they were promised double the amount of wages actually being paid plantation laborers.

#### Canada and Empire Defense

OTTAWA, March 4.—Addressing the British Empire League today, J. M. Clarke, of Toronto said that differences on question of naval defence in Canada were only a pretext for carrying out the determination to take a fair share of it. No anxiety need be felt, because, if needed, any assistance that Canada could give would be available. That feeling was particularly strong in the northwestern provinces, where there were a large number of settlers from the United States.

#### Millers' Association Bill

OTTAWA, March 4.—The Dominion Millers' Association bill was before the Commons private bills committee this morning. Some members expressed the opinion that the bill aimed at giving the association a combine, but it was explained to the committee that the association only sought power to give its 130 members the right to buy grain. Hon. Mr. Fisher expressed the opinion that the powers asked for were not excessive, and that it was the right to build elevators and to run steamers. The promoters expressed their willingness to accept reasonable amendment, and the bill was referred to a sub-committee.

#### B. & O. Wage Dispute

BALTIMORE, March 4.—The wage dispute between the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and its conductors and trainmen is now in the hands of Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Commissioner of Labor, Charles P. Neill, at the point of mediation in the request of President Willard of the railroad. The mediators arrived here this morning and met President Garretson and Lee of the conductors' and firemen's organizations.

#### Canada's Growing Time

OTTAWA, March 4.—Here is a prophecy made by Hon. Sidney Fisher, minister of agriculture, yesterday: "Next year it will be my duty to take the census of Canada, and I firmly believe that that census will show 8,000,000, an increase in the last ten years of 50 per cent. In the future, when the next generation will be doubling and tripling our population, which will mean that the rate of increase will be at least 100 per cent. It is therefore important that Canada provides the old country with her grain now, and it will be my duty to see that Canada will be the granary of the empire."

### REVOLUTIONARIES ARE DISPERSED

#### Remnants of Army Fly Before the Nicaragua Government Forces—American Intervention Anxiously Looked For

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, March 4.—The flight of the remnants of the revolutionary army led by Generals Mena and Chamorro, continues rapidly eastward. Gen. Vasquez, commander-in-chief of the government forces, reports that the remnants of the army and enlisted men have surrendered, and such arms, equipment, rifles and cartridges captured. Generals Matuy, Zeledon and Chamorro, with scarcely 200 followers, arrived last night at Las Lajas, and this morning were supposed to be at Milla de las Yaguas, on the Mico river.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, March 4.—After three days of secret conference there is every reason to believe that General Estrada, leader of the insurgents, and his advisers have agreed to the demand of American residents in Nicaragua that a receptive ear be lent to any proposal of American intervention that will guarantee to them the rights demanded the denial of which caused the revolution.

The original demand of the revolutionaries included the overthrow of General Zelaya, which was accomplished last night by the restoration of the people of the constitutional and common rights of citizens which it was alleged had been taken from them under the Zelaya regime. It is safe to say that General Chamorro's defeat has not altered the views of the people on the servative party, and the guarantees that are necessary to peace.

American interests in Nicaragua will insist that the payment of revolutionary debts be a part of any settlement, and on this question they have the support of the provisional government. That the government can stop the war, and that the support of the United States was behind them. Nothing except intervention can stop the war. General Mena has spread his forces between San Vincente and La Manga to resist every advance of the government troops, but attempts on Bluefields. He is also receiving recruits and ammunition.

#### Look Into Canada's Treaties

OTTAWA, March 4.—The American tariff representatives, H. C. Emery and Chas. M. Pepper, with the U. S. consul-general, today held their first tariff conference with Finance Minister Fielding. While no statement was made as to the proceedings, it is understood that the commissioners desired to know the general character of Canada's fiscal agreements with France, Japan and the other countries which come under the favored nation clause.

#### AMSTERDAM, March 4.—The Dutch cruiser Utrecht reports from the Barbados that the search for the missing Dutch merchant steamer Prinz Willem II has been fruitless and will be discontinued. The steamer left Amsterdam on January 21st for West Indian ports and New York. She carried 14 passengers and a crew of 88, and should have reached Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, on Feb. 6th.

#### Fifty-two Drowned

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### OUR HOME

#### No matter whether a cottage or a mansion, can always stand a little added comfort either in nick-nacks, light fixtures, cosy corners or fire grates and mantels.

It's the latter that we would draw your attention to, and would request that you not only get our figures on grates and mantels, but let us show you the goods. As a matter of fact, it will be to your advantage to let us instal grates and mantels in to your home.

Raymond & Son  
613 Pandora Street  
Phone 272 Res. 376

### Acetylene Gas

Let us give you a figure on lighting your new home and be done with the worry of Oil Lamps.

#### Hayward & Dods

Sanitary Plumbing, Gas Fitting and Modern Steam Heating  
Phone 1854 927 Fort Street

### RAW FURS

Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs. Write for our price list, containing much information to raw fur shippers.

M. J. JEWETT & SONS  
Bedford, New York, Department 15

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GENERAL STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA

Unions' Committee Reports That 75,000 Workers in City Have Joined—Serious Rioting Is Expected Today

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Encouraged by messages of sympathy and offers of assistance from labor organizations from all parts of the country, the union workers of many trades ceased work at midnight, and inaugurated what promises to be one of the greatest sympathetic strikes in the history of organized labor.

The committee of ten says that at least 75,000 organized workers, as well as many unorganized men, have ceased work.

Promptly at midnight union orchestras playing in the leading hotels and cafes picked up their instruments and started for home. Union drivers and chauffeurs also abandoned their posts, and hotel and automobile services were badly crippled.

The committee of ten remained in session at the headquarters all night, receiving reports from the local unions. The labor leaders refused to comment on the report that the committee would prevent the demonstration planned for tomorrow afternoon in Independence square.

Rioting, which began tonight in several sections of the city, and was particularly severe in the northeastern district, is thought to be a forerunner of more serious trouble tomorrow, when thousands of idle men will throng the streets.

An Episcopal church is to be built in Creation during the coming summer. This will be the fourth church already erected by the Methodist, Baptist and Roman Catholics have church buildings.

The handball tournament of Nelson chess club has been won by E. Pasch, who defeated Dr. E. C. Spence in the final round. There will be a telegraphic match with Spokane, probably on March 12.

Mrs. George C. Robbins, upon whose complaint at Langford a house was built, has been arrested for bigamy. She was formerly Miss Mary Jack, a school teacher at Kimberley in the province. Her wedding was solemnized by Rev. Mr. Fortune at Cranbrook, in 1902.

MAY BE VICTIMS OF HYDROPHOBIA

People in Ontario Suffer From Bites of Mad Dogs—Contact With Bitten Horse Infects Eight Men

ST. THOMAS, Ont., March 4.—A mad dog broke out of its kennel today and bit Thomas Fenton and several others before it was killed. Fenton fell for amateur treatment in Toronto.

LONDON, March 4.—Donald Campbell, of Coldstream and several neighbors helped him to try and manage a mad horse on his farm today en route to the Pasture Institute, New York, for treatment. The animal was bitten some days ago by a mad dog and died today in terrible agony.

The nine-year old son of James Lockwood was bitten by a dog this morning and a animal has been quarantined by Dr. J. H. Tennant, division inspector. Dr. Tennant has gone to Strathroy tonight in connection with the case of a dog which bit a number of others in Metcalf township. From there he goes to Lobo Island, between Camp Bay and Port Renfrew.

Roseland's Board of Trade has entered emphatic protest against the Sunday closing of post office lobbies, and has also deprecated by resolution the activities of itinerant real estate dealers.

The Dominion Government has decided not to press its claim against the city of Fernie for tents, etc., loaned from the Militia Department during the great fire in the Crow's Nest town.

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On Monday Clarence L. Cole, manager of the Niagara Falls Hotel, was married to Miss Dorcas, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rawlinson, Nanaimo. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Ella Rawlinson, of Vancouver, and Mr. Albert Mahood, advance representative of Allen Players, was the best man.

Familiarly with danger induced a fatal carelessness which cost the life of T. O'Brien, an employee of the Western Explosives Co., at Nanaimo. He carelessly struck a match to light his pipe, setting fire to the powder in the store, which exploded, and being so badly burned that he died while being conveyed to the hospital.

The work of excavating for the new Fraser River bridge at the end of the small union headquarters near the minister, was stopped Tuesday morning by order of the provincial government until matters between the government and the railway company are settled. The excavations for the new depot were being made on provincial property permission having been secured last year. Owing to the failure of the Great Northern to employ employees to crib the bank as they move the earth, work was stopped until matters were adjusted.

A large private game preserve is planned for Creation. A syndicate of Calgary capitalists have purchased 1200 acres at the summit of Goat Mountain near Creation. The land is watered with natural springs and is an ideal game preserve. It will be fenced, and placed in game of all kinds, and placed in the hands of an experienced game warden. The Calgary syndicate intend to build residences at the foot of the mountain to which they will remove their families. Some will make homes there, and others will make there during a part of the year only.

R. H. Lee, city engineer of Kamloops and C. F. R. engineer F. P. Wilson, submitted to the city council a report on their joint report on the proposed improvement works on the Fraser river. The report stated that there were two plans for dealing with the matter. One was to dig up the side channels, leaving one main channel, at a cost of \$18,000. The other was to curb the sides of the channel, and the cost of this would be \$12,000. The report recommended a channel 50 feet wide and from three to four feet deep. The city engineer strongly favored using cement instead of wood cribbing, and in that event a 25-foot channel would be wide enough. On the motion of Alderman G. W. D. was decided to ask the provincial government to do the work.

ASTOR DIVORCE

Interlocutory Decree Is Made Final by Court—No Details Are Furnished

NEW YORK, March 4.—Beneath the signature that made final today the interlocutory decree of divorce previously granted Mrs. Ava Whiting Astor from her husband, John D. Astor, Justice Isaac Mills at White Plains, wrote this afternoon: "The marriage is dissolved by reasons satisfactory to the court. The parties are ordered not to see the other until judgment."

The decree, however, as filed tonight at Poughkeepsie, does not make a little known that had not been judged in popular estimate. There appears the said statement that the marriage is dissolved by reasons satisfactory to the court, and no money is mentioned, and none of the correspondence is given in the decree. It is stated that the referee is available—nothing but the decree itself. The plaintiff, Mrs. Astor, is the defendant, Gustavus T. Astor, who is the father with the provision that the mother may see her child at such times as she may see her at all reasonable times.

The understanding that a settlement of all money matters was arrived at by the parties, is signed, and it is probable that the exact amount Mrs. Astor will never be known. The amount generally mentioned is \$50,000 a year.

Another ship's boat found on shore. Small ship's boat washed up near Carmanah yesterday—Also Several Barrels of Pork.

CARMANAH, B.C., March 3.—Patrolmen of the beach of the West Coast of Vancouver Island reported that a small ship's boat, containing a number of barrels of pork, was washed up on the shore about a mile and a half west of the lighthouse. Further investigation shows that it was the boat of some ship, the name of which was unable to ascertain. It was found that several barrels of pork were washing ashore near the same spot as the boat.

New Brunswick Finances. FREDERICTON, N.B., March 4.—In the legislature today Hon. J. K. O'Connell, provincial treasurer, brought forward an expenditure of \$1,255,281, which was \$102,587 over the amount estimated. The receipts were \$1,259,826, an amount of \$73,545 in excess of what was estimated.

South Carolina Shooting. SCOTLAND NECK, S. C., State Senator E. L. Travis, Representative A. P. Kitchin, brother of the governor, Congressman Claude Kitchin, Society Agent Sheriff W. D. Dunn were shot on the street here today by E. E. Powell, a wealthy citizen of the town. Kitchin was seriously and Dunn fatally wounded.

Gets High Decoration. SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 5.—The laureate medal, the highest decoration of honor for a Roman Catholic church member in the United States, was presented this year to Dr. Maurice F. Ryan, an American minister of Denmark. The medal is given to the person who, in the opinion of the trustees of the university of Notre Dame, has achieved the greatest eminence in art literature science or philanthropy.

Row Over Peary's Proofs. WASHINGTON, March 4.—Froods of Canada, however, a committee of the North Pole caused a row in the sub-committee of the house committee on the National Geographic Society. The granting of Peary's proofs to the committee was declined to receive them in confidence, and made it clear that until the Peary proofs are forthcoming to their full satisfaction every bill introduced to reward the discoverer will be pigeon-holed. Three members of the committee were in favor of receiving the Peary proofs without making a public statement.

Caruso Defies Black Hand. NEW YORK, March 5.—Enrico Caruso, the singer, does not believe in the black hand, he said today. He thinks that the two men who were plying up a decoy package of pretended ransom, and nothing but understrappers of a formidable conspiracy.

MINERS KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Blowing Up of Power Magazine at Treadwell Mine Causes Twenty-Three Deaths—Four Injured May Die

JUNEAU, Alaska, March 3.—Twenty-three miners were killed last night by an explosion of a powder magazine in the 500-foot level of the Mexican mine, one of the group of the Treadwell properties on Douglas Island.

The last shots had been fired by the night shift twenty minutes before the mine assembly of the elevator to go to the top. The magazine which contained 276 pounds of powder, was thirty feet from the place where the men were standing; but the men were not injured. Most of the miners were killed in charge of the magazine when the explosives were stored and was standing with the other men. He was killed by the explosion.

Western Driftwood. The Man From Nowhere.

The only time I ever saw him was one evening at dusk some time ago. He was seated on a goods box on the C.P.R. dock, watching the stevedores preparing a steamer for a voyage into the north. There was a man sitting opposite him; he was not much taller than I was, but he had a face that was the maroon-colored sliver neck. He was not stiff. The crown of his hat was high and not dented in the fashion common in the north. In fact this man's headgear was typical of the great southwest. The kerchief, too, was of the southwest. His feet were covered with thick-soled boots that reached half-way to his knees. When he looked up from under the brim of his wrangler's hat, his features showed lean and clean cut. His eyes were of the north had traced deep lines in his face, the sun of the south-west had colored his face the color of mahogany, the culture of the east had taught the expression in his eyes and a hunger which glowed in them, and which was not physical, it did not wholly erase the expression.

North Saanich Realty Active. Heavy buying in suburban properties takes place during the week just closed—Forty thousand dollar deal.

Deals aggregating \$100,000 in North Saanich real estate put through during the last three days of the week just closed by Grant & Lineham. The North Saanich Realty Co. is responsible for the activity which has characterized the real estate market recently.

Rugby Champions. VANCOUVER, March 5.—A dropped goal by Billy Ellis gave the Argonauts the victory over the Wanderers rugby championship at Brockton Point this afternoon. The Welsh and Argos were tied for first place, but by a lucky try scored by the Argos the second game was between the Argonauts and Wanderers, and with their rivals, the Argos made desperate efforts to win their own game and get the championship. They scored in the first half, McLeod getting across by an uncopied try, but the Wanderers had them on the defensive after that. Jewitt scored three points by a kick from a mark, and with the score tied it looked as if the Wanderers would win for their backs worked beautifully. However, a scrum in front of the Wanderers' goal saw the Argos heel, and Billy Ellis dropped a neat goal, deciding the game and the championship.

Famous Soccer Team to Play Here. A report from Vancouver states that the Corinthian association football team of England will arrive in British Columbia at the beginning of September, and will play games in both Vancouver and Victoria. The famous team is to make a tour of both Canada and the United States in the Dominion matches will be played against Ottawa, Toronto, Port William, Regina, Calgary and the two coast cities. From here the footballers will go to Seattle, returning by way of the States, and playing matches at the principal points on the coast.

Evaporated Fruits

Clean and wholesome, an excellent alternative for those home made preserves which are daily diminishing. Try them.

Evaporated Apples, per lb. 15c  
Evaporated Peaches, 2 lbs. 25c  
Evaporated Prunes, 2 lbs. 25c  
Evaporated Apricots, 2 lbs. 35c

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

Ellwood Wire Fencing  
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CHICKEN PROOF  
FIRE PROOF  
Diamond Mesh Cannot Sag or Lose Its Shape  
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Before You Buy Any Piano  
Be sure to inspect our new stock of beautiful  
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A carload of these instruments just in from the factory and comprises the finest selected stock we have ever received from this world's famous maker.

If you are interested in something choice see  
Fletcher Bros.  
The Leading Music Store.  
123 1/2 Government St.

Japanese Come In  
Mr. Cowan Says They Evade Restriction by Entering Through Queen Charlotte Islands.

OTTAWA, March 5.—The influx of Japanese into Canada was again brought to the attention of the government this time by George H. Cowan, of Vancouver. He alleged that a number of Japanese were landing on the Queen Charlotte Islands in violation of the agreement with Japan, and asked that Customs port be established there in order that the Japanese intruder might be nipped in the bud. The suggestion was that the subjects of the Mikado and the allies of Britain dared set foot on British territory.

Likely to Recover.  
Further confirmation of the report that John Houston, editor of the Fort George Tribune, is still alive was received in the city yesterday. In response to a telegram sent by John Dean to Queen's, the following reply has been received: "Houston not dead; sick; but likely to recover."

B. C. Pulp Works.  
Frank Scott, a Victoria director of the British Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper Company reports the work going on at the Port Mellon plant as of a most satisfactory character. Fifty men are engaged, and a 24-hour shift is being worked. The production at present is from eight to ten tons daily of wrapping paper. This will be increased in the near future to a daily production of forty tons.

Blocked by Ice  
JUNEAU, Alaska, March 5.—The steamer Georgia, which went to Goose Island to get the mail which was taken ashore from the wrecked steamer Yucatan, has returned unsuccessful, being unable to make a landing or get near the wreck, which was beached in Mud Bay. The weather was very heavy and there was much ice in Icy Strait. The wreckage steamer Santa Cruz, which went north from Seattle, hoping to find the Yucatan, has been unable to reach the wreck, because of the floating ice, which has broken away the upper works of the Yucatan.

RUR

A PLEA FOR THE CROW

By J. R. Anderson  
I see there is renewed agitation by the destruction of the mud and, I fear in many instances, just derelict of birds, the old black crow, saying that a certain person is not painted, and in my opinion the said of the subject of this letter. It is undeniable that the crow causes loss to some fruit growers, especially in the vicinity of the sea, and occasionally growers and poultry raisers, it is but a fair balance be struck between his good deeds, before unconditionally ing him. With that object in view, I place on his head, as was asked by growers and farmers, I caused, as deputy minister of agriculture, to be made not only amongst our own amongst those of the adjoining states as to the destructiveness or of the crow. The result was such that was left but to recommend that no result months of the year no possible to result to fruits, grain and chickens deprivations of the crow, that the conclusion to be arrived at is that food, fruit, grain, etc., must of necessity be for his sustenance. Is it to be supposed that frequent pastures, fields during the period mentioned for him for a few minutes and see how he digs his beak into the soil. Or when the plow, is it supposed that he is taking an airing? It would be better to say how many noxious insects destroyed, the deprivations of which have caused infinitely greater loss to bandman than the toll the crow has taken. The trouble is that the loss is not borne by all classes, as the crow does not eat, but in the aggregate his good balance his misdeeds. This fact has been demonstrated by the United States department of Agriculture; and the included to certainly pointed to the same.

It is always dangerous to disturb nature; the result is almost a disaster. The last number of the Ottonian has the following from the penman Criddle, of Manitoba, a gentleman known for his keen researches, May "Crows have by no means a good reputation in corn belts, or among those who accuse them of much damage to game through eating eggs and young; injury is much exaggerated. We overlook the good deeds, as the picker small objects, such as noxious insects as to see a crow fly over a young much more likely to attract attention, if the parents are attempting some defence.

"On a newly-plowed field that had under cultivation for two years, which (Lachnosterna-sp.) were very plentiful, every one exposed by the plow was picked up by crows, a large number were breeding close at hand. A rough places the number of larvae eaten at a time to the acre, but the full number probably far exceeds that amount."

Lachnosterna, it may be explained May bug, or June bug of the East, of being the Western Ten-lined June larva of which is a large white grapt on many plants, especially strawberries, it attacks the roots of the plants, killing them by stripping off the bark woody plants and biting off the roots of the crown of strawberries. At Mount some years ago many plants were destroyed by this insect, and at Peachland whole strawberries were shown to me to be destroyed by the same insect.

Victoria, B. C., February 26, 1910  
GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS  
By James Simpson  
The gooseberry (Ribes Grossularia) and of several other parts of Europe and its greatest perfection in a cool climate such as that of Scotland North of England, where the summer ranges, say, in July, about 55 to and in August about the same.

Near London, England, the mean is about 63 deg., and of August about and it is surprising what a difference extra degrees make to the flavor. There has in several years bought ripe goose in a great many English towns from fish Channel right north to the Scotch and found that the flavor improved further north he got.

Here in Victoria I have studied the berry question very thoroughly, and young fruit soon acquires a size, tartness and puddings, he is quite surprised miserable showing the fruit makes in either in the ripe or green condition the price is so high that it would pay a put themselves to a bit of trouble, as well, and there is a fine field for as the writer can honestly say that around Victoria gooseberries are the most reliable looking objects of plants he held in any country. As yet he has one decent lot, and that was in the Jubilee district; there the fruit was good plants were healthy. The pruning and mung in the past had not been as good should have been, in so far as the plants simply stools and not stems, as they still and they had not been trained and pruned.

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# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## A PLEA FOR THE CROW

By J. R. Anderson

I see there is renewed agitation for a bounty for the destruction of the much-maligned and, I fear in many instances, justly so, that derelict of birds, the old black crow. There is a saying that a certain person is not as black as he is painted, and in my opinion that may be said of the subject of this letter. Now, whilst it is undeniable that the crow causes serious loss to some fruit growers, especially in the vicinity of the sea, and occasionally to grain growers and poultry raisers, it is but just that a fair balance be struck between his sins and good deeds, before unconditionally condemning him. With that object in view, before making a recommendation that a bounty be placed on his head, as was asked by some fruit growers and farmers, I caused, whilst acting as deputy minister of agriculture, enquiries to be made not only amongst our own people, but amongst those of the adjoining states, for opinions as to the destructiveness or otherwise of the crow. The result was such that no course was left but to recommend that no action be taken. When it is considered that for eight or nine months of the year no possible injury can result to fruits, grain and chickens from the depredations of the crow, that he exists during that period by feeding, the inevitable conclusion to be arrived at is that food, other than fruit, grain, etc., must of necessity be obtained for his sustenance. Is it to be supposed that a crow will frequent pastures, fields and gardens during the period mentioned for the pleasure of viewing the beauties of nature? Just watch him for a few minutes and see how many times he digs his beak into the sod. Or when following the plow, is it supposable that he is merely taking an airing? It would be a hard matter to say how many noxious insects have been destroyed, the depredations of which would have caused infinitely greater loss to the husbandman than the toll the crow has exacted. The trouble is that the loss is not borne evenly by all classes, as the crow does not discriminate, but in the aggregate his good deeds overbalance his misdeeds. This fact has been amply demonstrated by the United States Department of Agriculture; and the inquiries alluded to certainly pointed to the same conclusion.

It is always dangerous to disturb the balance of nature; the result is almost invariably disaster. The last number of the Ottawa Naturalist has the following from the pen of Norman Criddle, of Manitoba, a gentleman well known for his keen researches, May 30, 1906: "Crows have by no means a good reputation, especially in corn belts, or among sportsmen, who accuse them of much damage to winged game through eating eggs and young; but the injury is much exaggerated. We are apt to overlook the good deeds, as the picking up of small objects, such as noxious insects; whereas to see a crow fly off with a young bird is much more likely to attract attention, especially if the parents are attempting some sort of defence."

"On a newly-plowed field that had not been under cultivation for two years, white grubs (*Lachnosteria*-sp.) were very plentiful, but every one exposed by the plow was eagerly picked up by crows, a large number of which were breeding close at hand. A rough estimate places the number of larvae eaten at fully 2,000 to the acre, but the full number consumed probably far exceeds that amount."

*Lachnosteria*, it may be explained, is the May bug, or June bug of the East, our insect being the Western Ten-lined June bug, the larvae of which is a large white grub, a bad pest on many plants, especially strawberries. It attacks the roots of the plants, very soon killing them by stripping off the bark from the woody plants and biting off the root below the crown of strawberries. At Mount Tolmie some years ago many plants were destroyed by this insect, and at Peachland whole beds of strawberries were shown to me to be destroyed by the same insect.

Victoria, B. C., February 26, 1910.

## GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS

By James Simpson

The gooseberry (*Ribes Grossularia*) of botanists is a very useful fruit, a native of Britain and of several other parts of Europe, but attains its greatest perfection in a comparatively cool climate such as that of Scotland and the North of England, where the summer temperature ranges, say, in July, about 56 to 57 deg., and in August about the same.

Near London, England, the mean of July is about 63 deg., and of August about 62 deg., and it is surprising what a difference these few extra degrees make to the flavor. The writer has in several years bought ripe gooseberries in a great many English towns from the English Channel right north to the Scotch border and found that the flavor improved the further north he got.

Here in Victoria he has studied this gooseberry question very thoroughly, and as the young fruit soon acquires a size fit for pies, tarts and puddings, he is quite surprised at the miserable showing the fruit makes in Victoria, either in the ripe or green condition; though the price is so high that it would pay anyone to put themselves to a bit of trouble to grow them well, and there is a fine field for a start, as the writer can honestly say that in and around Victoria gooseberries are the most miserable looking objects of plants he ever beheld in any country. As yet he has only seen one decent lot, and that was in the James Bay district; there the fruit was good and the plants were healthy. The pruning and trimming in the past had not been as good as it should have been, in so far as the plants were simply stools and not stems, as they should be, and they had not been trained and pruned on

the extension system, which is by far the best way for this and most other fruits.

Still the fact that they are there and in good order as far as health is concerned proves that in Victoria good plants can be grown of this very profitable and very pleasant bush fruit. It requires a deep, rich, damp and well-manured soil to grow it to perfection, and it will stand a slight shade, being frequently planted in Britain beneath and between plum trees. Still the writer prefers it as a crop by itself, and grows the plants healthy so as to produce a fairly good and strong foliage of its own, which will give it all the shade required. It should always be on clean, disbudbed stems, and the stems at least four to six inches above the surface.

*Ribes Rubrum* (the red currant) belongs to the same natural order as the gooseberry, and it may be considered to require much the same treatment. The writer has seen in Jersey, one of the large islands in the English Channel, a variety called Comet, which did remarkably well, and should also do very well in Victoria, though any good, strong-growing sort should do well. This plant is greatly benefited by the application of a little potash, which is not a stimulant but a plant food, and if Victorians who burn so much wood would simply put the ashes with the charcoal they contain on their currant and gooseberry bushes, it would do them a world of good. I have seen wornout plantations in Scotland completely renovated by nothing else. There is nothing finer in the way of jellies than that made from red currants, the fruit being also useful for pies and tarts, and the plant is certainly worth more care and attention than it has yet received on Vancouver Island.

*Ribes Nigrum* (the black currant) also belongs to the natural order Grossulariaceae, and like the gooseberry and red currant, is indigenous to Britain, where it is a very highly esteemed fruit, and sells usually at a much higher price than either of the above mentioned fruits, it being considered very much medicinal and making a very fine jam and also a jelly and for making wine. The skin contains an essential oil, which is probably the cause of the medicinal properties it contains. This currant requires different treatment from the red and the gooseberry, in so far as it should be grown on stools—that is to say, that the cuttings when put in should not be disbudbed, and they should never be grown on stems. The wisdom of this will be apparent when you come to consider that, like the peach and the Morello cherry, the black currant fruits on the young wood of the previous year, and never does so well if it is grown on the spur system. It was a common enough sight to see in Scotland plants of black currant 40 years old, five to six feet high, and eight to ten feet in diameter, in perfect health and producing berries two inches in circumference. The writer has measured the top berry of a bunch often and found it 2½ inches in circumference. Judging from what is at present seen here of this plant, it will take some time before we come to such a state of perfection. But no doubt time and perseverance will work wonders on this and other fruits yet in this favored clime, where there is plenty of sun to grow all hardy fruits to perfection, and where time and the three D's—dung, digging and draining—are the essentials from man for a great success.

I do not propose to treat on insect or fungoid enemies to these plants at present, believing that with thorough skill and good cultivation these enemies will trouble but little; indeed, I have found since coming to this country that many cures for diseases of plants are much worse to the plant than the disease, and should be used with very great care, or not at all.

1519 Blanchard Avenue, Victoria.

## FIGHTING THE SCALE.

Injuries by scale insects are practically confined to three species: The oyster scale, the scurfy scale, and the San Jose scale. The last-named, the smallest and most recently discovered, is by far the most destructive of the three.

The oyster scale has an oyster-shaped, brownish scale about one-eighth of an inch long. The scurfy scale is fully as large, whitish or dirty white, individual scales being rather broad and with a yellowish speck at one extremity. It frequently forms a scurf-like covering when abundant on a tree. These two species winter as eggs under the mother scales; the minute crawling young appearing from about the first to the latter part of May, depending upon the latitude, when they wander for a short time and then establish themselves upon the bark.

Winter treatment is not very effective, and it is therefore best to control these two species by spraying at the time the young are most active, with a kerosene emulsion (the standard formula) diluted with six or seven parts of water, or a whale-oil soap solution—one pound of soap to six or seven gallons of water.

The relatively inconspicuous San Jose scale is much smaller, only about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, nearly circular, and grayish or yellowish gray in color. The half-grown scales, frequently very abundant on infested wood, are only about half as large, nearly circular, with a distinct nipple surrounded by a crater-like depression, and ranging in color from a medium gray to dark gray or even black. Very young scales are whitish, while the minute crawling young appear like yellow specks.

A characteristic of this insect is the purplish red discoloration of green tissues in the immediate vicinity of the scale. This may be seen in the tissues of the inner bark, on the surface of green twigs, leaves or fruit. One of the easiest methods of detecting the presence

of this scale is to examine the fruit of apples, pears, plums or the leaves of peach trees for the scale and its reddish discoloration. This insect breeds almost continuously from the middle or the latter part of June till frost, which fact explains in large measure its great destructiveness.

The most effective method of control is by treating the dormant trees in winter with something active enough to destroy the pest. This means exceedingly thorough work with spray apparatus of any kind. The materials most extensively used in the Eastern states are lime-sulphur washes or some form of oil. The lime-sulphur wash, despite the labor necessary to prepare it and its somewhat caustic nature, is very effective in controlling the scale, and also of much value in checking certain other insects and fungoid diseases. It is the best wash to use under most conditions. It may be prepared by putting a few pails of water in a large iron kettle (twenty gallons), or cooking outfit of galvanized iron, bringing the same nearly to a boil, then adding twenty pounds of lime, followed at once with fifteen pounds of flowers of sulphur or fine sulphur flour; stir vigorously and keep the combination boiling actively for at least thirty minutes or till a deep brick-red color is obtained. Then strain through a rather fine wire netting (mosquito netting will do) or coarse bagging, dilute with cold water to forty gallons, and spray at once.

Another wash, practically as effective, if well prepared, may be made by putting five or six pails of hot water in a barrel (a good flour-barrel will answer), then add the above-named quantities of lime and sulphur and ten pounds of sal soda, stir vigorously till the lime is slaked; it may be necessary to add a little cold water to prevent boiling over. After the violent boiling has largely ceased, cover with burlap and allow the mixture to stand at least thirty minutes, stirring occasionally, then dilute and spray as described above.

One serious disadvantage about lime-sulphur washes for suburban work is the danger of spotting paint on fences and buildings, since the sulphur in the wash blackens lead paints. There are a number of commercial oil preparations on the market. They are exceedingly convenient, since it is only necessary to dilute with cold water before spraying. The most serious objection to the employment of the "soluble oils" is the danger of injury to trees, since certain of these preparations at least must be employed with much care, and it has yet to be demonstrated that they can be used for a series of years without detriment to the trees. On the other hand, the oils spread more rapidly than the lime-sulphur wash, and it is consequently easier to do a thorough job with a minimum amount of material.

The rule for treatment with oily combinations is to thoroughly wet—not drench—every portion of the trees; whereas, it is by all means advisable to thoroughly drench the trees with the lime-sulphur wash. All familiar with the destructive nature of the scale agree in recommending some treatment, even though the application may result in a certain amount of injury. A good pump or spraying can hardly be obtained for less than ten or fifteen dollars, and the owner of a few trees may find it advantageous to employ some one possessing a good spraying outfit, and in this way secure thorough treatment at a minimum cost.—E. P. Felt, State Entomologist of New York, in *Suburban Life*.

## THE CULTURE OF THE MELON FOR PROFIT

Four principal things have to be considered in order to assure success in the culture of the melon—the kind of soil, the best method, the best cut and the best care. A sandy loam soil is most favorable. Every means should be taken to render the ground suitable, whether by special manures or by peculiar improvements in order that the ground may contain all the best fertilizing principles.

### Method of Culture.

The best method of culture is that which makes the plant profit from the solar influence, which facilitates the free circulation of the air, and which makes the fruit absorb solar rays. This method exposes them to the influence of light. The culture of the melon, upon knolls appeals to all these conditions in preference to any other method. I recommend, therefore, hotbeds and windows (sashes) in preference to the flat ground. This kind of culture assures a greater quantity of fruit and gives more strength to the plants. The ascending direction of the sap and the descending direction of the branches, are the two great factors in this method.

By this method one can get at least ten melons a mound and even more. This is the smallest number I raise from my mounds; generally I have more. If you cultivate only one plant on a mound your melons will be bigger but, if the fruit is to be sold, it is far better to leave two plants a mound, which will give twenty melons. On an acre, at a distance of six feet from each other, you have 900 mounds. At twenty melons each mound this will yield 18,000 melons which, at ten cents each, will give a revenue of \$1,800.

In spring, as soon as the ground is in order and the weather favorable, I place my hotbeds six feet apart on the ground, which was well prepared in the fall. I then dig only the ground where the hotbed should be placed. I fill the hotbed with the best mould containing twenty per cent of pigeon's dung thoroughly mixed with the mould, leaving two or three inches between the hotbed and the ground. The front part of the hotbed should be nine inches high while the back twelve inches. The width of the base of the hotbed should be twenty-six inches, and of the top nineteen inches. The depth at the base should be twenty-six inches

and at the top twenty inches. Each pane of glass should measure fifteen by sixteen inches. The size of the hotbed can vary in size as one wishes, and consequently that of the frames. My frames are made of one inch spruce boards.

### Sowing the Seeds.

Now, having made the surface of the mould even in the hotbed, I sow from ten to fifteen melon seeds with proper spacing. When the plant has sufficiently grown, I sort the plants, keeping the best ones. Then, gradually, I clear the ground so as to leave one or two a mound.

### Ventilation.

As soon as the seeds begin to grow I move the window somewhat to allow the air to circulate through the corners of the box. I move the window thus between seven and eight o'clock in the morning. According as the sun gives more heat and as the plant grows, I move the window more and more.

At night I push the window back into its place about an hour before sunset so as to keep the heat inside the box. I then cover the hotbed with a heavy covering. The hotbed should be surrounded by dirt at least six inches thick and two-thirds of the height of the hotbed frame. The covering made with empty salt-bags should be thick enough so as to preserve mounds from low temperature, and should be put on the frame every evening, as soon as the melon seeds are sown, and then taken off after sunrise.

### Watering.

We should never water nor warm melon plants at night, when the nights are cold, but in the morning, on the contrary, when nights are warm, we should water them an hour at least before sunrise, then close the frame and cover it. Rain water, heated by the sun is preferable to all water, because it contains more fertilizing principles. For want of rain water, we can use other waters—but waters which have been heated by the sun.

I water the melon plants with purin (French word)—a liquid manure—and common water; then, I warm with one-quarter of purin mixed with three-fourths of water. My melons are very aromatic and juicy. During the period of the culture of the melon, the watering should be made so that it may reach the interior of the mound three or four times, according to the dryness of the mound and to the temperature of the weather. The warming should be done every night or every morning, according to moisture of the night, because leaves are the soul of the plant or in other words, the pulmonary surface.

### Cutting and Pinching.

When the melon plant has four leaves and the fourth one is big like the nail of a thumb, I cut the stem under the third; and I put dust-land on the wound; yet one is not obliged to do that. We should never cut cotyledons (the seed-leaves). The operation causes great harm to the plant. I never touch branches that come out from the arm-pit of cotyledons, because from these, appear the first female flowers I pinch them without trenching them.

When the fourth leaf appears on new branches I again cut the stem under the third leaf. This is the second cut.

New branches appear, and when they have four leaves, that is to say, when the fourth one appears, this time I cut above the third. This is the third cut. By this cut male and female flowers appear.

I make a fourth cut, also a fifth one. If the female flowers do not appear at the fifth leaf, I then pinch the branches just after the fifth leaf. It is necessary to see and to know how and when, we should pinch. When the female flowers appear we should not pinch branches immediately, because you would destroy the coming fruit in bringing the pith of the sap to the branch before the vessels of the peduncle (stalk) of the female flower have taken enough development to receive it with profit. Likewise too great dryness at the interior of the mound brings a considerable diminution of the sap; consequently, the death of the plant and of the female flower. Therefore we have to wait three or four days before the female flower opens in order to pinch the extremity of the branch. Then you fold slowly the extremity of the branch while having it form an acute angle on the right of the insertion of the peduncle in such a manner that the latter may appear to form the lengthening of the branch and we fix it thus by means of two small branches. This is the best way to have the fruit knotted. If on the mound there are no male flowers but only female flowers, and though draughts, bees, etc., would favor the transportation of the pollen; yet it is prudent to gather flowers from the nearest mound—also to shake the stamens on the pistil of the female flower, in order to assure fertility.

When the fruit is knotted, that is to say when it has acquired the size of an egg, we cut the branch about two or three inches above the melon. If other branches come forth in the arm-pit it is better to take them off. If there are branches not bearing fruit we should take out some of their wood with great precaution.

We should not forget that, if we wish to get excellent melons, the solar rays have to reach them entirely and continually. This is the reason why we should prevent confusion from forming bushes and regretful confusion that cause a great harm to the circulation of the air. This is why we should not leave more than one or two plants a mound.

### Making the Mound.

I come back to the making of the mound: when the leaves touch the glass I raise the box a little; then when branches reach the edge of the window I remove the hotbed. Therefore, I complete my mound. I dig the ground

around the hotbed, stir the land, and with a rake again hill up the land a little towards the melon plants. I again put some mould on the top of the mound and on the melon plant as far as the seed leaves.

I make a circular mound which depression in the centre where the plant is in such a manner so as to form a basin, in order to contain the quantity of water needed. Afterwards I put a thickness of one inch or one and one-half inches of a black substance (like dung) all around the mound, in a manner so as to mask all the surface of the mound. This is done to have all the heat possible penetrate the depths of the mound. In fact, of all colors, black absorbs most heat, and the more a mound will absorb the solar heat, the more melon plants will develop; the fruits then will be juicy and delicious. Therefore, the whole plant absorbs an excessive heat which is an advantage over flat layers.

My mounds finished, I put four shingles (about middle size) in each, leaving them a little larger than the branches of the melon, then I put on my hotbed with the frame entirely closed. I open it only to water or to warm the plants. I take off the hotbeds in June only when the heat of the temperature is strong. When the fruits are half grown, I gradually take them away from the leaves, or rather, if the weather is cloudy, I place them on a large shingle which I sharpen at one end and which I put in the mound; at the other extremity I put a support.

The height of my mounds is eighteen or twenty inches, having a circumference at the base of 100 inches at least, and at the top, a circumference of seventy or seventy-five inches.

### Varieties and Seed Selection.

I have cultivated a great variety of melons with seed coming from Los Angeles, California, but the best ones that I have found are those of Montreal and of Cantaloupe. Select those varieties that are known to give the best results.

We should always select the seed. The best seed is that which is taken from the middle part of the slice of the melon. This is the first one formed, and it reaches always its full development. A melon seed, well cultivated, requires four months to cover the period of vegetation.—J. Od. Beaudry, in *Canadian Horticulturist*.

### TRAINING GRAPEVINES

By many of the best authorities on grape culture the training of grape vines upon what is known as the Kniffen system is strongly advocated, more especially for the very vigorous varieties.

Under this system the plants are set eight, nine, or ten feet apart each way, as in common practice. The first year the young vines are allowed to lie upon the ground, but the second year steps must be taken towards forming the permanent top. When the vine is pruned in early spring only about two vigorous buds are allowed to remain, and if one strong shoot is obtained, that is all that is necessary. These shoots are trained to long upright stakes, so that the matured canes may be in the position of the permanent stems; a trellis is not necessary the second year, although it sometimes occurs that the vines may grow so vigorously that the top may be formed the second summer instead of the third.

At the beginning of the third year the vines are pruned, so that the one upright cane extends to the top wire of the trellis, and possibly one or two laterals may be present, but these are of minor importance. The principal object should be to get a strong, well matured upright cane. Usually the vine has but one stem. Some growers, however, prefer to have two, as it is said that the growth upon the top wire will take place at the expense of that on the lower.

The trellis should be in position before the third season's growth. Only two wires are used in the true Kniffen system. The lower one placed from three to four feet above the ground, and the second from two and a half to three feet above the first. Some fruit may be borne the third year, but too much should not be allowed to remain. When the vine is pruned at the beginning of the fourth season, all laterals except four should be near the top wire and two near the lower. After the fourth season the vine retains essentially the same form.—The Farming World.

### HARD-MOUTHED HORSES

Here is something of real practical value to anyone driving a horse that pulls on the bit. Fasten a small ring to each side of the bridle and as near the brow-band as possible. Pass lines through bit-rings and snap them into the rings at the brow-band. This, with a common jointed bit, will enable a child to hold a "puller" or hard-mouthed horse with ease under almost all circumstances. It can be used on a fast horse in double team or on both, as desired. It is cheap and easily applied and it won't make the mouth sore. It is better than any patent bit.

### NEW POULTRY JOURNAL.

"Successful Poultryman" is the name of a new monthly journal devoted to the poultry interests of British Columbia. The first copies show a neat, newsy publication, brimful of useful information for poultry fanciers. The journal is published in Victoria.

Home industry is threatened by the arrival in Montreal of a shipment of 6,000 dozen eggs from Russia; but if the Canadian hen refuses to supply our tables, what can we do but import?

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B. C. Pulp Works.

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Comfort, style and quality are the predominant features of Bon Ton, Royal Worcester and Adjusto Corsets. Ask Miss Gale about them.

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

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

## Easter Suits for Women of Marked Distinction



The styles in Women's Costumes this year are noted for their decidedly manish effects and fine tailoring. The values are better than ever before. The quality of material has that beautiful soft finish so characteristic of good quality goods.

In fact, the suits this season are ultra-fashionable without being extreme, they are made along most graceful lines, being tight fitting, with hip length coats, that are indeed smart. The skirts are all the new pleated style. The following descriptions only give you a partial idea. Better come in and see for yourself.

### Women's Costumes at \$20.00

Women's Costumes, in blue, black, grey and green, made of fine French venetian. Coats hip length, semi-fitting, with very smart finish of stitched straps. Skirt in new pleated effect. Price . . . \$20.00

### Women's Costumes at \$35.00

Women's Costumes, in taupe, with shadow stripe made of very fine French cord. Coat hip length, semi-fitting, with turned seams, finished with stitching, single-breasted, and side pockets, lined throughout with silk. Skirt pleated and finished with stitching. Price \$35.00

### Women's Coats at \$20.00

Women's Coats, in black and white, grey and white, and brown and white check, 3/4 length, also tight-fitting, single-breasted, with large buttons, roll collar and cuffs, and outside patch pockets, finished with stitching. Price . . . \$20.00

### Women's Coats at \$15.00

Women's Covert Coats, 3/4 length, semi-fitting, single-breasted, roll collar and revers and deep cuffs, finished with clusters of stitching. Price . . . \$15.00



### The New Dress Goods Are of Unusual Merit This Season

Our Stock Is Replete in Every Detail

We venture to say and are positive that a better or more assorted stock of dress goods would be hard to find. Every known weave and texture is represented on our dress goods shelves. The qualities this season are the finest for the price that it has been our good fortune to show, all the season's very newest effects being correctly reflected. It only remains for you to pay this department a visit, to convince you that the Spencer Dress Goods Department can save you money.

- Van Dyke Suitings, the popular diagonal weave for suits, coats, in shades of poplin, bisque, light olive, rose, wisteria, Copenhagen; grey, taupe, 46 in. wide. Per yard . . . \$1.25
- Two-tone Herringbone Cloth, shown in dark grey, taupe, mode and light grey, 52 in. Per yard . . . \$1.50
- Shepherd Checks are very strong again this season, and no materials look smarter than a well-tailored check suit. 52 in. Per yard . . . \$1.25
- French Serge shown in Copenhagen, mode, taupe, reseda, wisteria. 52 in. Per yard . . . \$1.25
- Angora, Grey Mixtures in French Serge. 52 in. Per yard . . . \$1.50
- English Suiting, in two-tone effect, in checks, stripes and plaid. A really smart tailored suit. 54 in. Per yard . . . \$2.50
- Alexandra Cloth, 44 in. Extra good quality. Per yard . . . \$1.50
- Stripe Armure Suiting, in self color, with invisible stripe. Colors, wisteria, taupe, olive green, navy, reseda, gray, green, brown, rose seaweed green and black. Very special. 44 in. Per yard . . . \$1.00
- New Resida, in all the newest colors. 44 in. Per yard . . . \$1.50
- Our stock of Navy Blue Serge was never better, and we absolutely guarantee every yard fast color. Price, per yard, \$1.00 to . . . 50¢

### Our Silk Display Is the Largest and Best Hereabouts

Every day there is something new being opened up, and we do not hesitate in saying that a greater aggregation of fine silks could not be found elsewhere in B. C., if not in the whole of Canada. The present assortment of new goods includes New Foulards, Two-tone Shot Silk, Silk Rajah, Ottoman Shantung and Mikado, while the prices were never lower or the qualities never better than now.

#### Cheney's Showerproof Foulard Silks, Twilled

- Prominent are the combinations of navy and white, old blue and white, reseda and white, green and white, wisteria and white, white and black, mauve and white, and black and white. Per yard . . . \$1.00
- Two-tone Effect Shot Silk in all the newest combinations of color. Make up small party dresses and waists. Price \$1.25 and . . . \$1.00
- Taffeta, Geisha, Tamaline, Lousiens, in every prevailing shade. Yard. . . 50¢
- Color and Natural Pongee, in all colors. Very Special Value . . . 50¢
- Color Peau de Soie, in all shades . . . 90¢
- Cream Brocaded Lousiene . . . 75¢
- French Merv, in all shades . . . 50¢
- Color Moire, 44 inch, in all leading colors . . . \$3.50
- Heavy Bengaline, 27 inch, in all colors . . . \$2.50
- Colored Mohair Taffetas, in all colors . . . 90¢
- Oriental Satin, in all colors . . . 90¢
- Paillette, in all shades, \$1.25 and . . . \$1.00
- Batavia Silk, 42 inch, in all newest shades, \$4.50 and . . . \$2.50
- Batavia Satin, 42 inch, in all shades . . . \$2.50
- Crepe de Chine, 42 inch, in all evening shades . . . \$1.50
- Paillette, 40 inch, a very reliable silk for street gowns and party dresses in all shades . . . \$1.75
- French Tussore Silk, 32 inch, in natural only, \$1.35 and . . . \$1.25
- 500 Pieces Natural Pongee, \$1.25, \$1.00, 90¢, 80¢, 75¢, 65¢, 50¢, 45¢, and . . . 35¢

#### Tamaline and Pongee Silks at 50c

That our Silk Department is rapidly gaining additional favor with all women of taste goes without saying. But what is the reason? Well, here it is—the Spencer Store's policy is to place before its patrons the best and latest at popular prices. Today we are offering a fine assortment of Satin Merv Pongee, Tamaline, Moire, and Natural Pongee, 24 inches wide, at, yard 50¢

### New Spring Shoes for Men

Every day now brings new arrivals in Shoes, made especially for us in the largest and most up-to-date shoe factories in U. S. A. and Canada.

Our three-store buying power gives us an enormous advantage in the way of obtaining special prices and discounts. Consequently we are able to place our shoes on sale to you at considerably lower prices than is possible elsewhere, if indeed they can be bought elsewhere.

All the new styles are here—new lasts and patterns that cannot fail to appeal to the man of taste and judgment. Call and see them. We shall be proud to show them to you.

- Men's Patent Coltskin Boots in a great variety of styles and tones. Spencer's "Quite Right" brand, \$6.00 and . . . \$5.00
- Men's Fine Calfskin Boots, broad, medium or narrow toes. Spencer's "Quite Right" brand, \$6.00 and . . . \$5.00

## Grand Millinery Opening Tuesday, March 7th

Tuesday will be a day in which dame fashion presides in our millinery department. All the new styles for the season of 1910 will be gorgeously displayed. Importations, direct from Paris will be shown in endless array which includes the latest style features in Pattern Hats, etc.

This representative showing will be something well worth seeing. Pattern hats from the world's famous ateliers will be opened for your inspection as well as many clever creations executed in our own workrooms. Your presence here Tuesday will be greatly appreciated.

### Present Weather Indicates Need of Umbrella

An Umbrella these days is a quick necessity. Present weather conditions indicate that we may have changeable weather for some time to come. A person is never safe leaving the house without one. Our present stock is extremely large.

- Ladies' Umbrellas, in fancy cane and natural handles, twill mercerized, fast black covers, at \$1.25 and . . . \$1.00
- Ladies' Umbrellas, with novelty and natural wood handles. Covers are made of non-cutting gloria, at \$3.00, \$2.50 and . . . \$2.00
- Others up to . . . \$12.00
- Children's Umbrellas, ranging in price from \$1.75 to . . . 50¢
- Ladies' Umbrellas, with directoire and fancy handles, with silver and gold plated bands. Covers of fine quality silk and linen, at \$4.75, \$4.00. \$3.50
- Men's Umbrellas, with good strong twilled covers, natural wood handles, with patent self-opener, at \$1.25 and . . . \$1.00
- Others up to . . . \$6.00

### Renovating the Home at Small Expense

That is what the Spencer Store does for you. The time to begin the spring cleaning is now. Don't wait until the last minute, when all painters and paper-hangers are busy. Our Wall Paper Department offers unlimited choice, as we are carrying a much larger stock of wall paper than any previous season. Splendid designs, soft and pleasing to the eye, suitable for drawing-room, dining-room, bedroom, bathroom and kitchen, at, per single roll, 30c, 25c, 20c, 15c, 10c and . . . 5¢

#### Burlaps at, per yard, 50c and 25c

Burlaps, plain and prepared. This fabric is in greater demand than during previous seasons. Dyed in plain colors, blues, greens and reds, is well adapted for dining, reception and billiard room. Per yard, 50c. . . 25¢

Sanitas Wall Covering, various designs and colorings, 4 8-inch-wide. Yard 35¢

With bordering to match. Per yard . . . 15¢

#### Picture Moulding, per foot, 15c, 10c, 5c and 3c

Wall and Picture Mouldings of every make, in golden oak finish, white enamel, plain golden and fancy colors. Per foot, 15c, 10c, 5c and . . . 3¢

### Charming Designs in New Neckwear

Our Neckwear Department is one of the most interesting places in the store. Hundreds of new and pretty designs are here, open for your inspection. There are also a very exquisite variety of Cascade of net edged with fine lace. This is just the thing for the necks of blouses, priced at 75¢. Then you will find beautiful Embroidered Lawn Coat Collars, with scalloped edges, designs of these being very dainty, at 35¢ each, while the following will give you a slight idea of the many new novelties which are to be had.

- Cord Piping, in lawn. Splendid for finishing a coat, in shades of white, cream, pink and sky. Price . . . 35¢
- Coat Collars, in fine white pique, with embroidered dots, at, each . . . 75¢
- Stock Collars, made of fine embroidered lawn and Valenciennes lace, with dainty little bow to match. Each . . . 75¢
- Stock Collars, made of fine embroidered lawn and Valenciennes lace and insertion, with jabot to match. Each . . . \$1.00

### Our Men's and Boys' Furnishing Department Is Replete With New Spring Goods

New goods are the topic these days. Every department has something new, something different to offer, and immense stocks they are, too. No matter what you wish, it is here for you, and at a price that, considering quality, cannot be approached.

#### Men's Print Shirts at 75c and 50c

A splendid range of Men's New Spring Print Shirts are now being shown. They are in a number of very artistic designs, in shades of green, mauve, grey, blue, also black and white, and blue and white stripes. The material is remarkably good quality. Sizes 14 1/2 to 16 1/2, at 75c and . . . 50¢

#### Men's Percalé Shirts, Our Leader at \$1.00

These are shirts which win the admiration of every man. They are in a number of very smart patterns, stripes, checks and plain shades, which are ultra fashionable. Sizes 14 to 17. Special at, . . . \$1.00

#### Men's Pleated Shirts at \$1.25

A specially fine showing of Men's Pleated Bosom Shirts are now on display. These are in a large number of new and very effective patterns. They also include some very neat percales, in stripes and quiet effects, at, each, \$1.50 and . . . \$1.25

#### Boys' and Youths' Shirts at 50c

Every mother can make a substantial saving by purchasing the needs of the boys at this store. A specially attractive showing of shirts suitable for school wear are now on display. The sizes range from 12 to 14, at, each 50¢

### The Latest Parisian and Turban Effects in Hairdressing

Madame Friede Russell, who is in charge of the hair-dressing parlors third floor, annex, is an expert in the art of fashionable hairdressing, and is assisted by an able and efficient staff of assistants.

#### THE NEW TURBAN EFFECT.

is the newest idea in hairdressing, and a most becoming one it is too. What is more attractive than a good head of hair, neatly and fashionably dressed? If this style does not suit your face Madame Russell will dress your hair in a style that is becoming. Prices most modest.

Manicuring, chiropody, and scalp treatment is also a line in which she specializes. Consult her.

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