

FIGHTING BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS IN B. C.

Government Issues an Important Brochure in its Campaign to Stamp Out Dread Disease Among Cattle

An important circular notification to all agriculturists and dairymen with respect to the necessity of exerting all possible endeavors to secure the stamping out of bovine tuberculosis is being sent out by the livestock commissioner for the province, Mr. M. A. Jull.

RAISES RESTRICTION ON TIMBER LEASES

Lumbermen Operating in Dominion Railway Belt, in Province to Have Holdings Re-classified

RIDE ON AVALANCHE

Slack Miner's Thrilling Escape, in Which His Companion Loses His Life

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY OVER

(Continued from Page One)

who was standing on the upper deck said: 'She's going to know she's going to watch. I told you so.' He said: 'I thought Captain Sears had more sense.'

CAPTAIN SEARS IS ARRESTED

(Continued from Page One)

START DEBATE ON RECIPROcity

(Continued from Page One)

SONGHEES GET THEIR MONEY

(Continued from Page One)

PROSPEROUS OKANAGAN

(Continued from Page One)

NEARLY ASSASSINATED

(Continued from Page One)

DYNAMITE TRAGEDY

(Continued from Page One)

WANT THROUGH B. C. TELEPHONE SERVICE

Kootenay and Boundary Districts at Present Connected by Transmission of Messages Over U. S. Wires

AVIATOR KILLED

French Navy Officer Has Fall from Height with His Machine - Another Heavily Injured

CHIEF OF POLICE

(Continued from Page One)

WINE MERCHANT

(Continued from Page One)

PROSPEROUS OKANAGAN

(Continued from Page One)

NEARLY ASSASSINATED

(Continued from Page One)

DYNAMITE TRAGEDY

(Continued from Page One)

GIFTS OF MONEY BY DR. PEARSON

Chicago Philanthropist Celebrates His Ninety-first Birthday by Distributing Sum of \$300,000

CHICAGO, April 14.—Dr. Daniel K. Pearson, Chicago's distinguished philanthropist, celebrated his ninety-first birthday today by distributing \$300,000 among educational institutions and for missionary work.

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GH. B. C. SERVICE

Boundary Disent... Connected... of Mes... S. Wires

OPENING UP B. C. WITH RAILROADS

Canadian Northern Pacific Invites Tenders for Construction of Further 163 Miles—Era of Development

Tenders for the construction of an additional 163 miles of the Canadian Northern Pacific railway...

The four sections to be let next month are from Hope to Boston Bay, 40 miles; Boston Bay to Lytton, 28 miles; Lytton to Ashcroft, 44 miles; and Ashcroft to Kamloops, 51 miles.

Kamloops to Yellowhead Although no official announcement has been made, it is believed that tenders for the building of the main line northward from Kamloops to Yellowhead Pass...

Officials of the railway feel confident that construction on the four sections will be in full swing before the end of May...

From Hope to Boston Bay the line is now ready for the contractors, but operations are being held up between Clisco and Gladwin until the difference between the C. N. P. and the C. P. R. can be adjusted.

The completion by the Great Northern of its line to Princeton is reviving interest in the rich placer grounds in the Similkameen and Tulameen rivers.

Mr. H. N. Merian, assistant engineer of the C. P. R.'s construction forces, has arrived at Golden from Winnipeg...

CANNOT WED DECEASED BROTHER'S WIDOW

Judge Lampman Hands Down Important Ruling Which Illustrates an Anomaly in the Marriage Act

A case in the criminal courts which will be followed with peculiar interest by both the legal profession and the general public is that of Rex vs. Herbert Baker...

Mr. Baker, it is alleged did not make his brother's widow a bride in ignorance of the law...

That a marriage may not be legally contracted with the widow of a deceased brother is in strict accordance with the canons of the Anglican church...

As further illustrating the wonders of the law, it is stated authoritatively that although the offender who marries a brother's widow...

Who and where is "Mrs. Campbell of Vancouver"? In her discovery lies the solution of a story related to a Colonist representative by Mrs. Bray...

On her return journey, says Mrs. Bray, a young woman with a pretty little baby girl, five months old, boarded the train a short time before it reached Portland...

On changing trains at Portland, Mrs. Campbell carried the baby and one of the valises to the Seattle train...

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AUTO DRIVER KILLED

Wed Crane Thrown from Machine while Practising at Trank Near Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, April 14.—Wed Crane, driving a Buick racing car in a practice test at Elm Ridge track here late today, preparatory to an attempt tomorrow to establish new records, was killed when his machine burst a tire and turned over.

Crane's body was not mangled or crushed. The car that Crane was driving, which was of 90 horse power, was making a fast turn on the west side of the track when the accident occurred.

The front tire burst and the machine turned over three times. Crane was thrown with great force to the hard dirt track.

Crane was thrown with great force to the hard dirt track. When he picked up his head was doubled under his chest. A superficial examination indicated that his neck was broken.

Bert Dodge, a mechanic, who was riding with Crane, was also hurled from the car. He fell in the track, several yards from where Crane's body landed.

That this is contrary to law is proven, although marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been recently legalized—may not generally be known, but such is the fact.

Mr. Baker, it is alleged did not make his brother's widow a bride in ignorance of the law, his first application for a license to Registrar Pottinger at Vancouver having been refused...

Chief of Private Detective Agency and His Son Charged with Attempt to Defraud

PITTSBURG, April 14.—Several conferences today before U. S. District Attorney John H. Jordan, United States postoffice inspector, and Gilbert Perkins, chief of the private detective agency, served only to mystify the arrests of Perkins and his son Walter by the United States authorities in Indianapolis on charges of using the mails to defraud Charles H. Strong, multimillionaire of Chicago.

While the arrests of the two Perkins and Charles Franklin, head of the Philadelphia branch, are connected with the receipt of alleged "Black Hand" letters from Indianapolis, where he was released on \$1,000 bail and later saw District Attorney Jordan.

Postoffice inspectors from various parts of the west, conferred with Jordan and late in the afternoon the secret service officers were called into the conference. It was intimated that additional arrests may be forthcoming tomorrow.

Mr. Jordan said the case was a "mighty big one," but that he felt at liberty to make a statement at present.

German Socialists. BERLIN, April 14.—The Socialist leader, Herr Bebel, who will again stand for one of the divisions of Hamburg at a meeting of the Socialists yesterday addressed his constituents.

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Gossard Corsets (lace in front), American Lady Corsets, Nemo Self Reducing Corsets. Campbell's Daintiest of New Neckwear. Washable Stocks, in plain and fancy vestings, embroidered. Very large range in white and colors, 75c to 35c. Embroidered Lawn Collars, with jabot, exquisitely trimmed, 90c to 35c. Hand Embroidered Lawn Collars, with embroidered lace jabots, \$1.75 to \$1.25. Fancy Collars, in net and laces, trimmed with chiffons and silks in white cream and colors. Tremendous range of these from \$2.25 to 50c. Jabots of embroidered lawn, with solid and eyelet embroidery, and lace edges. This next to impossible to detail our great variety of these. Prices are 90c, 75c, 65c, 50c to 35c. Very Handsome Jabots, hand embroidered and trimmed with real Irish Cluny and Maltese laces. From \$3.75 to \$1.75. The Newest Novelty—Tulle Bows, in all shades at 35c. Fancy Silk Bows, for the neck, in novelty designs, 75c to 25c.

DR. HILL RESIGNS AS AMBASSADOR. Unexpected Action of U. S. Representative at Court of Germany—May be Part of General Shake-up.

MYSTERIOUS ARRESTS. Chief of Private Detective Agency and His Son Charged with Attempt to Defraud. PITTSBURG, April 14.—Several conferences today before U. S. District Attorney John H. Jordan, United States postoffice inspector, and Gilbert Perkins, chief of the private detective agency, served only to mystify the arrests of Perkins and his son Walter by the United States authorities in Indianapolis on charges of using the mails to defraud Charles H. Strong, multimillionaire of Chicago.

IS IT DESERTION? Mother Leaves Baby in Charge of Victoria Lady and then Disappears. Who and where is "Mrs. Campbell of Vancouver"? In her discovery lies the solution of a story related to a Colonist representative by Mrs. Bray, of this city.

CREW DROWNED. Schooner Ottawa Wrecked on Lake Michigan and Her Men Lost—Bodies Are Washed Ashore. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 13.—A Sentinel special from Sturgeon Bay, Wis., says that the schooner Ottawa with a crew of six was wrecked at Clay Bank and all the crew lost some time today.

INQUIRING INTO ST. DENIS LOSS. Capt. Chas. Eddie, Examiner of Masters and Mate's Making Investigation Into Loss of Local Craft. Capt. Eddie, examiner of masters and mates, who has been conducting a preliminary inquiry concerning the schooner wreck, and who recently completed an inquiry into the Schocht disaster is also making investigations concerning the loss of the St. Denis last November with all hands, and yesterday afternoon, Capt. E. L. Johnston, of the G. T. P. liner Prince Rupert, who was formerly in command of the lost steamer, which he brought from San Diego told of a very heavy trip with a dead weight, including bunker coal and water ballast, the steamer having but two inches of freeboard above her Plimsoll mark.

DR. HILL RESIGNS AS AMBASSADOR. Unexpected Action of U. S. Representative at Court of Germany—May be Part of General Shake-up. WASHINGTON, April 14.—After a brief conference today between President Taft and Secretary Knox, the resignation of Dr. David Jayne Hill, ambassador to Germany, was announced at the White House.

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DE LAVAL Cream Separators Are Best. Among all machines and implements manufactured to serve a certain purpose there is WITHOUT EXCEPTION one in each class the total of the good points of which exceeds the total of the good points of any other of its kind.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER. A. G. Brown-Jameson Co., Ltd., Agents, Vancouver.

AUBE DISTRICT NOW AGITATED. Action of French Chamber of Deputies Placates People of Marne and Angers Their Neighbors. PARIS, April 14.—The resignation of Dr. David Jayne Hill, as United States ambassador to Germany, the news of which became public today, caused utter surprise in both American and German circles.

GUilty of MURDER. GODEFRICH, Ont., April 14.—Edward Godefrich was today found guilty of murdering Lizzie Anderson last September and sentenced to hang June 18.—Chief Justice Falconbridge, in sentencing the prisoner declared there was not the slightest hope that sentence would be commuted.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The inspection of all the cinematograph shows in St. Petersburg, under the influence of the terrible catastrophe at Bolsho, where hundreds were burned to death, has resulted in the discovery that out of some 60 shows only four fulfil all the requirements of the standing orders in regard to the safety of the public frequenting them. Many have been condemned, but appear to be continuing their receipt of custom as usual. Among the police requirements before licensing such places is that a telephone should be installed; there were some interesting cases found where these telephones on being tried proved to be merely dummies, so that their use in speedily calling up the fire brigade in case of need was impossible.

The Colonist

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00, Six Months \$0.75, Three months \$0.50

THE ISLANDS SERVICE

We are sure that the people of this city and all who have occasion to go to the Gulf Islands either for business or pleasure will join with us in an appeal to Captain Troup to recommend to his company that it shall take up the service between Sidney and the Islands.

If the Canadian Pacific can see its way clear to placing a steamer on the Islands route, it will not only mean that there will be a service in which the public will with the best of reasons feel the utmost confidence, but it will mean the development of the Islands with a rapidity that will surprise even the most optimistic.

BUILDERS OF EMPIRE

Talk of annexation, ah! What we want is annexation to the Mother Country. What we require is union with the empire: an investiture with the rights and dignity of British citizenship.

Do you happen to have read these words before? Do you know by whom, when and where they were uttered? There is much talk of imperialism nowadays, and men cross the Atlantic and a continent to teach us how to be loyal.

OTTAWA, April 13.—Kamloops military camp will open on June 8th, the following will drill: British Columbia Horse and squadrons of Corps of Guides, 102nd, 194th Regiments, Kootenay Rifles, Armstrong Independent company, signalling corps, Eighteenth Field Ambulance, Army Medical, Army Pay and Ordnance detachments.

WINNIPEG, April 13.—Peter McEwen, aged 52, died here today. At one time he had the reputation of being the strongest man in Canada, and for fourteen years was attached to the Canadian Pacific police force here.

FAMINE AREA SUFFERS WORSE

Girls are Offered for Sale Because of Food Shortage—Stricken District Visited by More Floods.

SHANGHAI, April 13.—Pitiful stories of suffering in the famine stricken area of China reach this city daily. Sixty girls were offered for sale at one small town without a purchaser, because the food the slaves eat was more valuable than their lives.

GIANTS' SORROW

National League Baseball Grounds in New York Visited by Fire—Grandstand Destroyed.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The great double-deck grandstand and the right field bleachers at the National League baseball park were destroyed by fire early this morning, causing a loss estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

MORE WINE DESTROYED

Estimated that Six Million Bottles of Champagne Went in One Day's Mopping-Up Troops in Control.

REIMS, France, April 13.—Advices received by courier earlier in the day from Veuillat indicate that the rioters for a time were in absolute possession of the town and had erected strong barricades. It is estimated that six million bottles of champagne were destroyed during yesterday's disturbance at Moussy, near Epernay.

EPERNAY, France, April 13.—Owing partly to the vigilance of fifteen thousand troops and partly to the vote in the chamber of deputies last night nullifying the action of the senate with reference to the delimitation of the champagne district, comparative calm prevailed today in the department of Marne.

OTTAWA, April 13.—The last band of marauders from Rilly-la-Montagne, which was marching in the direction of Rheims, was intercepted and broken up by the soldiers before any damage was done.

CHICAGO, April 13.—After the arrest of Andrew Buktus, on a charge of counterfeiting, United States secret service men today found a counterfeiting plant for raising \$2 to \$20 in hidden under a pile of bibles in Buktus' room.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., April 13.—A member of the party sent to Nevada by the Smithsonian Institute was found by Frank Eason and Elias Dart near Searchlight today in the last stages of exhaustion from hunger and thirst.

WINNIPEG, April 13.—At the inquest tonight on the death of Toy Chang, a Chinese merchant who was found shot to death in bed on the morning of April 5th, a verdict of suicide was returned.

KANSAS CITY, April 13.—The national balloon race will start from here July 10, according to arrangements completed tonight between George M. Meyers, president of the local Aero club, and the Aero Club of America, with headquarters in New York.

WINNIPEG, April 13.—The exact number of Loyalists who came to the British Provinces in 1783 is not ascertainable. Some estimates put the number as high as 50,000, others as low as 20,000 and it is generally conceded that of these two-thirds went to what are now Nova Scotia and

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Furniture makes the best wedding present



Dear Amy—

Don't you think it is foolish for people to give useless wedding presents, when "Ma and Mas. Young Couple" really need sensible things to help them start in with?

I just got an invitation to Mayme's wedding, and I'm going to give her a nice rocking chair. This will always come in handy. Besides Mayme needs things. Charlie hasn't got much, you know. I think furniture makes the very best kind of wedding present.

I thought you'd like to hear Mayme is to be married.

P. S.—I'm going to buy the rocker for Mayme from Weiler Bros.

We Have a Big Shipment of Furniture Just Arrived

HIGHEST QUALITY BUFFETS IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS

- Buffets, solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, tops 20 x 44, glass 10 x 36, 2 small drawers and 1 large drawer, 2 cupboards with copper trimmings \$42.00

HANDSOME DINING ROOM CHAIRS

- Golden Oak, cane seat, \$4.50, \$4.00, \$3.00 and \$2.50

SIDEBOARDS

- Sideboards in Empire oak, golden finish, top 19 x 45, mirror 14 x 24 \$15.00

THE VERY LATEST IN DINNER WAGONS

- Dinner Wagon, solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, 15 x 37, drawer on top and 2 broad shelves with bright copper trimmings \$12.50

CHINA CABINETS

- China Cabinets, in solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, 14 x 27, with 5 shelves \$20.00

We Have Extension Dining Room Tables from \$7.50

TABLES TO SUIT YOU IN STYLE AND PRICE

- Extension Dining-room Tables, in solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, 10 x 48 and 8 x 48, with handsome pedestal with beautifully shaped and carved legs, round top \$50.00 and \$47.00

Weiler Bros. Ladies! Use the Rest Room Ladies! Use the Rest Room

AN EAST

Today is the anniversary of the day that the British flag was first hoisted on the shores of the Dominion of Wales.

Let us first tell of the short days. A young man has been traveling for some years, and especially in the West, where he has seen many things.

He has seen many things, and especially in the West, where he has seen many things. He has seen many things, and especially in the West, where he has seen many things.

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An Hour with the Editor

AN EASTER THOUGHT

Today is the anniversary of the close of a brief period that may well be called the most important in the history of mankind. To those who look upon the tragedy, which Good Friday commemorates, as a sacrifice by way of atonement for the sins of the world, and upon the glorious event, to which Easter is consecrated, as the triumph of humanity over death, this statement calls for no demonstration; but it is not proposed to consider here either the Crucifixion or the Resurrection from the standpoint of religious dogma. That seems no part of the work of a secular newspaper, which may, however, very properly concern itself with facts and with the logical deductions from them.

Let us first tell the story of these few short days. A young Jew had for two or three years been traveling through Palestine, teaching the people and performing mighty works, especially in the way of healing the people, apparently by the employment of no other means than powers inherent in himself. He became very popular, and the common people among his fellow-countrymen looked upon him as a deliverer who, it had been foretold, would come to rescue the nation from its misfortunes. They would gladly have proclaimed him king and have supported him in a rebellion against the constituted authorities, but to this he would not consent. In the course of his travels he came to Jerusalem. His fame had preceded him, and he was welcomed by the populace. The civil authorities appear to have ignored his presence, but the ecclesiastics were deeply incensed against him, and they planned for his arrest. After a species of trial, in which he was acquitted of any offence against the civil law, the governor proposed to release him, but the people, apparently on the instigation of the priesthood, demanded his execution. From the standpoint of modern opinion, the compliance with this request was an abominable outrage upon every principle of law and justice; but it is to be remembered that in the days, when these events took place, life was not valued as it is now, and to permit a mere common person more or less to be killed to satisfy public clamor was looked upon as a very trivial matter. We will never appreciate the full significance of the events to which reference is now made unless we remember that, to Pontius Pilate, Jesus of Nazareth was a person of no importance whatever, a harmless young man laboring to teach people an abstract idea, which he called "the truth," and to the priests a disturber of established conditions, who ought to be got out of the way. He was accordingly, condemned to death, and crucified, which was the manner in which the sentence was usually carried out upon the lower classes of condemned persons. His body was delivered to his friends, and it was placed in a tomb, which two days later was found to be empty, although it had been watched by a guard of soldiers placed there at the request of the priests in order to prevent the body from being stolen, and a claim being set up that he had risen from the dead. We get an insight into the condition of the popular mind on the subject of a resurrection by recalling that when Jesus asked his disciples why people thought he was one of them answered "that some said he was John the Baptist who was risen from the dead and therefore mighty works do show forth themselves in him."

Such is the story told as we would tell today of any incident of general interest and treated just as a passing incident in human history. If you take the trouble to refer to any other history than that contained in the New Testament you will find little or no reference to the event just narrated. Josephus wrote a history of the Jewish people. He was born shortly after the events just related, in his work there is a brief reference to a man called Jesus of Nazareth, but some claim it to be an interpretation made in late years. There are a few other references to him by other writers, the authenticity of which is not seriously called in question. This shows that while his career was by no means inconspicuous it was looked upon by contemporary writers only as of passing interest, and yet today, although nearly nineteen hundred years have passed since the events referred to took place, a chorus of world-encircling praise is going up from the lips of the most highly civilized and most refined people upon earth, whose highest testimonial to individual excellence is to call a person a Christian and who have adopted the word Christendom as the name for the most enlightened and most progressive division of the human race. But what is more striking still is the fact that this civilization represent, enlightenment and progress, have been rendered possible by the acceptance, although doubtless at times in a distorted form, of the principles taught by the crucified, and that the whole effort of humanity is to attain in early life to the realization of the ideals which He held up before the people when He sat upon the mountain and taught the assembled multitudes who gathered around him.

IRISH HISTORY

The Parliament of Ireland, which was composed largely of English settlers and persons bound to them by ties of marriage or self interest, passed an Act in 1541 whereby Henry VIII. was formally elected to be King of Ireland. This was the first actual recog-

nition of the English sovereign in that capacity, the claim of Henry's predecessors being based upon acts of homage whereby they were accorded the position of over-lords, a purely feudal title. Henry secured a parliamentary title, such as it was, but the candid reviewer of events must concede that the body, which conferred it upon him, cannot be said to have been representative of the masses of the people, although some of the princes hastened to acknowledge him as their sovereign and to accept peerages at his hands. Green in his History of the English People thus sketches the condition of Ireland at this time:

"Though Henry VII. had begun the work of bridling Ireland he had no strength for exacting a real submission; and the great Norman lords of the Pale, the Butlers, the Geraldines, the De la Poers and the Fitzpatricks, though subject in name, remained in fact defiant of the royal authority. In manners and outer seeming they had sunk into mere natives; their feuds were as incessant as those of the Irish sept, and their disposition combined the horrors of feudal oppression, with those of Celtic anarchy, crushed by taxation, by oppression, by misgovernment, plundered alike by native marauders and the troops sent to disperse them, the wretched descendants of the first English settlers preferred even Irish misrule to English 'order,' and the burden of the Pale steadily retreated towards Dublin. The towns of the seaboard, sheltered by their walls and their municipal self-government, formed the only exception to the general chaos; elsewhere throughout its dominions the English government, though still strong enough to break down any open revolt, was a mere phantom of rule. From the Celtic tribes without the Pale even the remnant of civilization and native union which had lingered on to the time of Strongbow had vanished away. The feuds of the Irish Septs were as bitter as their hatred of the stranger; and the government at Dublin found it easy to maintain a stricture which saved it the necessity of self-defence, among a people whose nature is such that for money one shall have the son to war against the father and the father against the child." During the first thirty years of the sixteenth century the annals of the country, which remained under native rule record more than a hundred raids and battles between clans of the north alone.

These conditions warranted Henry VIII. in the opinion that the time had come to bring Ireland under subject. He was a firm believer in the Tudor doctrine of absolutism, and having brought England to recognize his autocratic power, he proceeded to deal with Ireland in the same way. The earl of Kildare, the head of the Geraldines, who during Henry VII's reign had been virtual ruler of Ireland was called to England and thrown into prison. An uprising of the Fitzgeralds was suppressed mercilessly, and the rebels were driven to take refuge in the bogs and forests. Skeffington was made Lord Deputy and he brought with him from England a train of artillery and with this he battered down the castles of the nobles, which had been the centres of the revolts. The hand of Henry was laid heavily upon the Geraldines and in a few weeks this, the proudest of all the Anglo-Irish houses was utterly broken so that there was not even a boy left to preserve its name.

Thomas Cromwell was Henry's minister at this time and he displayed in Ireland that tremendous zeal and unflinching determination that had marked his career in England. English armies swept the country, trampling out all opposition, and after seven years of bloodshed and extermination the power of Henry was supreme throughout the whole island.

Having accomplished this, Henry turned his attention to the establishment of English law and English customs in Ireland. What measure of success he might have achieved, if it had not been for his adoption of a new policy in matters of religion, it is impossible to say, but it is clear that his determination to take his dominions from under the ecclesiastical supremacy of Rome and constitute himself their spiritual as well as temporal chief made the assimilation of Ireland impossible. We saw in a previous article that Ireland did not participate in the Crusades and therefore did not come within the influence of what has been called "The New Learning," which was a revival of the ancient philosophy of Greece. Thus by giving men's thoughts a new direction prepared the way for the Reformation in both Germany and England; but Ireland remained untouched by it, and however much of their former civilization the Irish people may have lost they retained in the fullest degree their devotion to the Church as represented by the Pope of Rome. Henry might be able to destroy castles; and by force or cajolery influence the nobles to accept titles at his hands, but he was unable to break the allegiance of the people to the faith they had held for a thousand years. This was the rock upon which all his plans for the Anglicization of Ireland were wrecked, and it was because of his attempts to enforce upon the people his claims as their religious head that the breach between Ireland and England, already wide enough and deep enough, was widened and deepened until it became well-nigh unbridgeable. Statesmanship has not yet solved the problems which he thus created.

LEADERS OF HUMANITY

Greek thought has materially affected the world for more than twenty centuries, and therefore, though many of us may not be able to state specifically much that Socrates taught this fact enthrolls him to a place among the leaders of humanity. Grote, in his history of Greece says: "There can be no doubt that the individual influence of Socrates permanently enlarged the horizon, improved the method and multiplied the ascendant minds of the Grecian speculators would in a manner never paralleled. Subsequent philosophers may have had a more elaborate doctrine and a larger number of disciples, who united their ideas; but none of them applied the same stimulating method with the same efficiency. None of them struck out of other minds that sets a light original thought; none of them either produced in others the pains of intellectual pregnancy or extracted from others the fresh and unborrowed offspring of a really parturient mind." Another writer said of Socrates that he brought philosophy from heaven to earth by which is meant that he taught that the affairs of men were more worthy of study than questions concerning the nature of things for which no satisfactory answer is possible. He protested against the action of those who neglected human affairs "to meddle with the divine." Socrates was one of the first of the philosophers. Indeed he is the first so far as is known, to insist that that accuracy of definition is the foundation of all true investigations. Xenophon says that he made this accuracy the best of righteousness, holding that a just and honorable man must know of what justice and honor consist. "As absolute knowledge on these points is impossible, it followed that the true object of life is to endeavor to understand the right and to do it."

We do not know very much about the teachings of this great master. Xenophon and Plato are our chief authorities for the principles of his teachings. He was born in 469, B. C., at Athens. He was condemned to death when 70 years of age. He chose death by poison, and up to the moment that the cup of hemlock took effect he conversed on lofty subjects with his friends who gathered around him. His defence before his judges and his consultations in prison, both of which have been preserved by Plato, are among the greatest utterances that the world has ever heard.

Plato was a student under Socrates. He was born when the latter was 40 years old, and he met that great teacher when 20 years old. Previous to this Plato had devoted his attention to poetry, but Socrates persuaded him that he should make wisdom his study. It would be impossible in the space that can be allotted to his subject here, to give even an outline of the various teachings of Plato, and indeed any synopsis of them that might be attempted would be vague and unsatisfactory. Lord Macaulay said of him that "he did more than any other person towards giving to the minds of speculative men that with which they retained till they received from Bacon a new impulse in a dramatically opposite direction." Plato's great effort was to reach the truth by the exercise of this reasoning process. Hence he commended the study of arithmetic, because in numbers we have absolute truth, and a knowledge of their properties is calculated to show that in all things there is "an immutable essence." Here we discover in Plato a reflection of the demand of Socrates for exactness in everything. It is interesting to know that Plato did not regard the invention of writing as of much real value to mankind. Without writing he claimed men would be bound to absorb knowledge and make it their own; but when they committed it to writing the next step was to forget it. Nor did he think the science of medicine of much advantage, for he said: "A life protracted by medical skill is a prolonged death." To again quote Macaulay: "To sum up the whole we should say that the aim of Platonic philosophy was to exalt man into a god, to raise us far above vulgar wants. But, however, we may classify his teaching, we cannot easily set a limit to its influence, for it was the revival of Platonism which more than anything else led to the great intellectual movement which swept across Empire after the crusader and was the forerunner of the religious change which we call the Reformation."

Stories of the Classics

(N. ce Bertrand Lugrin)

ULYSSES AND NAUSICAA.

The languid sunset, mother of roses,
Lingers a light on the magic seas,
The wide fire flames as a flower uncloses,
Heavy with odor and loose to the breeze.

The red rose clouds without law or leader,
Gather and fleet in the airy plain;
The nightingale sings to the dewy cedar,
The cedar scatters his scent to the main.

The strange flowers perfume turns to singing,
Heard afar over moonlit seas:
The siren's song, grown faint in winging,
Falls in scent on the cedar trees.

When Ulysses awoke from his sleep on the shores of that land to which the waves had

brought him, after his shipwreck off the coast of Calypso's isle, he found himself bathed in the rays of warm sunshine, while a gentle breeze softly fanning his face brought him a hundred delicious fragrances of growing tree and herb and blossom and ripening fruit. As he sat up and looked about him he knew that he had never, in all his travels, seen so wonderfully fair a country. Naked as he was, he felt neither heat nor cold for the soft air touched his body like a caress, soothing his weariness and his pains away.

He walked along the river bank marveling at the sight of so much beauty. Not only did the flowers carpet the earth and deck each shrub with a starry garland, but fruits mellow and luscious grew upon every tree, so that the travel-worn hero slaked his thirst and appeased his hunger most deliciously.

"Great fruits, fragrant, green and golden
Cleave in the green, and droop and fall;
Blossom and bur and flower unfold,
Swing and cling to the garden wall."

Deep in the woods as twilight darkens,
Glades are red with the scented fire;
Far in the dells the white maid harkens
Song and sigh of the heart's desire."

It is this white maid, Nausicaa, Alcinoos' lovely daughter, that Ulysses discovers. And Nausicaa is one of the fairest of Homer's fair women.

Alcinoos was the king of Phaeacia, this most luxuriant land in all the world, and to Nausicaa his daughter Pallas Athene had vouchsafed a vision in the night, and the vision had warned the girl that she must make ready her linen for the bridal, for she was soon to meet with him who should become her husband. Therefore in the morning when Nausicaa had awakened she bade the thralls get ready the high cart and harness the mules to it, that she and her hand-maidens might take all the household linen to the river to wash it in preparation for a glad day that might not be far distant.

The gods and goddesses were quite merciless in using any sort of means to attain an end. Poor little Nausicaa accepted the vision in all good faith and sitting there in that "high wagon the shining raiment" piled behind her and listening to the clattering hoofs of the swift-going mules, she let her imagination picture for her a happy destiny, to which her wedding day would be the golden threshold of a palace of delights. Her laughter and song were gayer than all of the maidens, as with light feet they tread upon the linen to the stream, washing it white as the cherry-blossom petals. Then while the "shining raiment" lay drying in the sun, the princess and her hand-maidens played ball together. It was when the ball had been accidentally thrown into the stream, and the girls had shrieked in dismay, that Ulysses, asleep in the thicket, was awakened. Covering his nakedness as best he could, with a thick green branch, he came from his hiding-place and looked such a huge and uncouth figure, the seashed matter in his hair, and the brine thick upon his shoulders and arms, that the erst-while gay little company was struck with fear and fled in all directions, with the exception of Nausicaa. Being a princess of noble birth and high courage, she stood her ground bravely though her heart beat fast and her voice trembled when she spoke.

Ulysses having prevailed upon sympathy, as Athene meant he should do, she provided him with fragrant garments, and he went and bathed in the stream, and anointed himself. To further her ends the goddess now made him "greater and mightier to behold his hair in curls like the hyacinth flower." So that when little "white Nausicaa" saw him again, she was abashed before his beauty and his lofty bearing, and made no doubt at all, but that the gods had sent this wonderful stranger in accordance with her vision of the night before, to be her husband. She was very glad and shy and secretly proud, and she did just as that rather heartless Athene meant that she should, she guided Ulysses to her father's palace and gave him wise counsel so that he could make no error, and then modestly and quietly effaced herself, trusting no doubt that the kindly gods would bring about her happiness without any effort on her part.

But the kindly gods had quite finished with Nausicaa. She had served their purpose, they had no further use for her. Ulysses made a favorable impression on the King and Queen. They promised him a ship to carry him home and gave him many and diverse rich gifts.

And the last we see of Nausicaa is just as Ulysses is leaving the palace. When she steps from "behind a doorway of that well-built hall—beholding him before her eyes, and she raised her voice and spake to him in these words:

"Farewell stranger, and even in thine own country, bethink thou of me for a time, for that to me first thou owest the ransom of life."

THE SQUANDERER

God gave him passions, splendid as the sun;
Meant for the lordliest purposes, a part
Of nature's full and fertile mother heart.
From which new systems and new stars are spun.
And now, behold, behold, what he has done!
In Folly's court and carnal Pleasures' mart

He flung the wealth life gave him at the start,
(This, of all mortal sins, the deadliest one.)

At dawn he stood, potential opulent,
With virile manhood, and emotions keener,
And wonderful with God's creative fire.
At noon he stands, with Love's large fortune spent

In petty traffic, unproductive, mean—
A pauper, curst with impotent desire.
—Eller Wheeler Wilcox.

THE MANIAC

Stay, jailer, stay and hear my woe;
She is not mad who kneels to thee.
Listen a moment ere you go:
Turn not upon my prayer the key.

Once I was happy, blithe and gay;
Fond memory even now beguiles
That time so sweet: Alack-a-day!
I tried to follow all the styles.

I first remember how it seemed
To put the web-legged corset on.
I laced it up, and then I dreamed
Some demon bade my breath begone!

The spring had come; beneath my hair
I pinned a pompadour rat;
And from its tissue-paper layer
Took forth my bushel-basket hat.

A lovely thing—a rose—a grape—
A bird—a carrot and a pear;
A bunch of smilax and a drape
Of pink prune blossoms here and there.

I pressed it down upon my head,
And pinned it on relentlessly.
Then all grew dizzy, dark and dread,
I tried in vain. I COULD NOT SEE!

But still I smiled beneath the brim,
I knew I wore Dame Fashion's crown;
And then to suit her latest whim
I ordered out my hobble gown.

They tied and hooked me like an eel.
I gasped and groped and tried to talk.
I moved—I stirred—I seemed to feel
A thrill of life—BUT COULD NOT WALK!

'Twas then I took the hat-pin out
And struck the doctor to the floor;
I seized the scissors with a shout
And snipped at him until he swore.

Oh, give me back my hobble hat,
And plant the prune vine in my hair.
Return to me my web-legged rat,
The bird, the carrot and the pear!

Then hook me up and hook me down,
And lace me there and lace me here.
Button and loop me in my gown
And pin a rose behind my ear.

Bury me in a smilax bed,
Beneath the weeping willow plume.
Put hat pins all around my head,
And write this warning on my tomb:

"Here lies a lady, dressed to kill,
Like those you see in fashion books.
She looked exactly like them, till
One day she hobbled off the hooks!"
—Kate Masterson.

AVE SOROR

I left behind the ways of care,
The crowded hurrying hours,
I breathed again the woodland air;
I plucked the woodland flowers:

Bluebells as yet but half awake,
Primroses pale and cool,
Anemones like stars that shake
In a green twilight pool—

On these still lay an enchanted shade,
The magic April sun;
With my own child a child I stayed
And thought the years were one.

As through the copse she went and came
My senses lost their truth;
I called her by the dear dear name
That sweetened all my youth.
—Henry Newbolt.

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES

She stands a thousand wintered tree,
By countless morns impaled;
Her broad roots coil beneath the sea,
Her branches sweep the world;
Her seeds, by careless winds conveyed,
Clothe the remotest strand.
With forests from her scatterings made
New nations fostered in her shade,
And linking land with land.

O ye wandering tempest sown,
Neath every alien star,
Forget not whence the breath was blown
That wafted you afar!
For you are still her ancient seed
On younger soil let fall—
Children of Britain's island breed,
To whom the mother in her need
Perchance may one day call.

MUST KEEP BACK FROM BORDER

President Taft Sends Notice to Mexicans that Their Battles Must Not Endanger Lives on American Side

WASHINGTON, April 16.—President Taft is determined that battles between Mexican federalists and insurgents shall not be fought on American soil. He is equally determined that the lives of American non-combatants shall not be endangered by the forces of President Diaz and those of General Huerta.

Through the state department the president tonight notified the Mexican government that it must see to it that no such unfortunate incidents as that of the killing of American soldiers, when two Americans were killed and eleven wounded, be allowed to occur.

The view expressed at the White House tonight that these warnings will be observed to the letter, and that no more battles will be fought near the border. Neither the president nor any of his advisors whom he called into consultation tonight was inclined to retract the incident at Agua Prieta as a forerunner of anything more serious, but they concluded that it must not be repeated.

The president knows that battle grounds are not chosen like places for the holding of athletic contests, but at the same time he knows that the preparations for battle must be made by the hostile forces with due consideration of the effect upon non-combatant Americans.

Mr. Taft feels that his order sending the troops to Texas has been entirely justified. He is more certain than ever that conditions in the southern republic are alarming. He is hoping that there will be no need for any further movement to the south, but if there should be, he is more certain than ever that American troops are near the Rio Grande and that the river and the Mexican border itself is already a force that is not insignificant.

The president's action tonight following a conference with Attorney General Wickham, Secretary of War Dickenson and Acting Secretary of State Wilson.

REBELS SECURE BIG ADVANTAGE

Footings Obtained at Agua Prieta May Make Necessary Their Recognition as Belligerents by U. S.

VIENNA, April 16.—An Austrian writer has written to the Austrian Navy League an interesting letter upon the development of British sea power. Starting from the apparent antithesis between Sir Edward Grey's arbitration speech and the enormous naval estimates for the current year, the lecturer claimed that in the light of English naval history the idea of a powerful navy was necessarily correlated to the idea of international treaties. Repeated invasions and foreign raids, he said, were necessary to convince England of the undiminished validity of King Alfred's principle—that the English fleet must be strong enough, not only to defend the home coast, but to deter any and every opponent on the high seas.

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WILL SOON PASS THROUGH HOUSE

Reciprocity Bill is Laid Before Representatives with Favorable Report from Ways and Means Committee

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Canadian reciprocity bill was formally laid before the House just before adjournment today, and after general debate, which probably will continue three days, it will be passed. That action will be taken is no longer a matter for speculation, as the Democratic majority has indicated beyond all doubt, its ability to put through its legislative programme.

Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means committee called up the Canadian bill at 5 o'clock. While no general debate, a counterproposal was adopted, dividing whatever time is consumed between Mr. Underwood, who reported the bill, and Representative Dalsell, of Pennsylvania, who will lead the opposition to the measure.

Mr. Underwood announced on the floor that he would yield five hours of his own time to Rep. McCall of Massachusetts, author of the reciprocity measure, which passed the House last session, and of which the pending Democratic measure is a counterpart. He also declared informally that he did not wish to limit the discussion of the measure, but he believed it should be concluded within three days.

Speaking for the opposition, Mr. Dalsell said he had no desire unduly to protract the debate.

Mr. Underwood will partition the time he controls among Democratic friends of the Canadian agreement, and Mr. McCall will apportion his five hours among the Republican friends of the measure. Mr. Dalsell's portion will be used by opponents of the reciprocity agreement in both parties.

In the report of the ways and means committee recommending the passage of the bill, Chairman Underwood said: "There has been no delay or suggestion of delay on the part of the president in connection with this legislation pending the collection of statistical data by the tariff board. On the other hand, the president has urged immediate and favorable action by congress, naming the measure as one of his chief established Democratic priorities."

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RESERVE NOW BELONGS TO CROWN

Closing Ceremony Whereby Songhees Tribe Surrenders Its Land to Government, was Enacted Yesterday

With the execution of the final deed of surrender, in form prescribed by the legal advisers of the Department of Indian Affairs, the Songhees and their allies, in behalf of the Songhees, have today the historic reserve of this tribe in the heart of Victoria city became a thing of the past at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The land has passed into possession of the crown...

Courteous Ceremony

Inspector Ditchburn presided, and the preliminary formalities included the taking of individual receipts in duplicate for the money. Mrs. Gunnion, who has been an antagonistic element throughout the negotiations...

Final Ratification

Upon the conclusion of the reading, and after virtually all had signed for their not inconsiderable fortunes, those who could write affixed their signatures with proper and very noticeable care...

March of Civilization

After the execution of the surrender, Inspector Ditchburn cordially and appropriately congratulated all interested in the conclusion of a first class bargain. The Songhees, he said, had been living on this reserve for many years, and no doubt felt keenly their removal from a spot that had so long been home to them...

He hoped that with their abundant means to do so, the Indians would now on their new reserve put up good homes, homes to cost at least \$1,000 in each case, and in this connection he asked a voluntarily promise to do so from the members of the band...

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Premier's Explanation

Premier McBride, replying, pointed out that, as he understood Willie Jack, he wanted to know if he could conscientiously agree to the surrender of the reserve in the face of the agreement he stated he had made with the other Indians a few weeks ago...

Next addressing Premier McBride, Chief Cooper referred with dramatic gesture and very considerable native eloquence to the sentiments of his people on leaving the spot so long accorded their home. He recalled the early days, when our people lived on the other side of the harbor...

Substitute to Terms

Upon the question being put to the tribe as to whether they subscribed to the terms of the surrender agreement, the Indians, after a short and affirmative vote, said they desired to be counted as opposing the transaction.

In concluding, he wished especially to put on record his great appreciation of what Premier McBride had done for the Indians, and his opinion in which it had been done...

Friendship on All Hands

Premier McBride replied briefly but feelingly to Chief Cooper's kindly remarks, expressing his pleasure to learn that the members of the tribe were planning to secure good and comfortable homes for themselves and use prudently the money that had become theirs...

He was glad, too, that these negotiations had terminated with such a feeling of good friendship on all hands. He could not, as a Minister of the King, have done otherwise than acted toward the Songhees fairly, honorably, frankly and as man to man...

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NEW COAL COMPANY

Much interest is being evinced in the prospective mining operations of the British Columbia Coal Co., a Vancouver corporation owning 8,230 acres of coal lands near Skidegate, at the south end of Graham Island, one of the Queen Charlotte group. The property was recently examined by Mr. Alex. Paulds, M. E., who is regarded as one of the best coal experts in Western Canada...

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TARIFF CHANGES TO GO FURTHER

Democratic Leaders in House, Encouraged by Success, will Endeavor to Revise Agricultural Schedule

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Encouraged by the smooth working of their legislative machine, which today began to grind, Democratic leaders of the House plan to extend their tariff revision programme.

Election of Senators

The House of Representatives by a vote of 296 to 166 today passed the Rucker resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment for the direct election of U. S. Senators. This is the first of the Democratic measures passed by the House.

Revision of the wool schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, accepted as forming part of the programme of the Democratic House of Representatives, will have to be undertaken without the assistance of the tariff board.

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Government Buys Launch

The provincial government has bought the steam launch Kiora for the use of the timber department for patrolling the coast to prevent depredations on crown timber lands.

Next addressing Premier McBride, Chief Cooper referred with dramatic gesture and very considerable native eloquence to the sentiments of his people on leaving the spot so long accorded their home. He recalled the early days, when our people lived on the other side of the harbor...

Provincial Appointments

Among provincial appointments noted in the current issue of the Gazette are those of Eric Erikson of Malakwa and Albert William Dick of Monte Creek as justices of the peace.

Shopping Week

On Monday, March 27, there came to fruition a movement which was of signal importance in the development of British manufactures. The All-British shopping week, which started on that day, and continued to the end of the week was intended to bring before the public in the most striking form what the home country and the overseas dominions can do.

The Wool Schedule

Revision of the wool schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, accepted as forming part of the programme of the Democratic House of Representatives, will have to be undertaken without the assistance of the tariff board.

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STORM VICTIMS ARE INCREASING

Tornado Belt Reports More Destruction of Life and Property—St. Louis and Smaller Places Visited

KANSAS CITY, April 13.—Although the weather is fair tonight through the tornado-swept districts of Kansas, Oklahoma, Western Missouri and Northern Arkansas, the major portion of the telephone and telegraph wires are still down and only meagre reports are still coming in.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Four negroes are known to be dead, a number injured, and three are missing, following a tornado which wrecked the town of Valles Mines, Mo., forty miles southwest of here, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

TRIBAL JUSTICE

How Creston Valley Indians Punished Member of Band for Forgery

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Field Sports at Home and Abroad

MY BIGGEST FISH

(Richard L. Pocock)

I noticed a little time ago an article concerning fish and fishermen in which the writer remarked that anglers do not weigh or measure their fish according to the accepted standards of weights and measure, or words to that effect. Of course I realized as I read the article through that it was "writ sarcastic," and that the writer was poking fun at us fishermen, and wrote as a scoffer. Well, we can stand it. But there is many a true word spoken and written in jest. Doubtless the writer would expect his assertions to be repudiated with emphatic and scornful denial, but I for one have no such desire to answer his mildly derisive remarks in this fashion. Of course the true "bred-in-the-bone" angler is above such hard and fast rules as are imposed by standard weights and measures. To describe a fish, valiantly fought and gloriously vanquished, in terms of mere avoirdupois or lineal measure is unfortunately a necessity to which he is reduced in order to convey to the mind of the poor unfortunate who is without the pale of anglers' freemasonry some idea of how valiant the fight has been and how glorious the victory achieved; if his hearer is more than ordinarily dull to the charms of the fish sense, then it becomes necessary to add somewhat to the number of vulgar pounds or inches by which we describe our best fish in order to make the necessary impression upon his dull intelligence. Unfortunately, he, in his lack of the poetic sense of fishermen, takes us literally, and makes no allowance for fishermen's poetic license, and walks away muttering mournfully about fishermen and Ananias.

"What was the weight of the biggest fish you ever caught?" I wonder how often this question is asked by fisherman of brother fisherman. I also wonder how often the same question asked of the same fisherman brings exactly the same answer in terms of pounds and ounces. "What was the biggest fish I ever caught?" "Are you a fisherman?" "Yes?" "Well, then, I will tell you." Picture in your mind a little brook, small enough for any but a hobble-skirted suffragette to jump across, running through the kitchen garden and the meadows of a country home in Great Old England. Trace the little brook a mile or two through, here a meadow, there a little copse of larch and pine, until you come to an old mill with a huge creaking wooden wheel, slowly and protestingly revolving at the gentle but insistent pressure of our little brook, which, tired of its sleepy wandering past peaceful kine and the drone of cooing woodpeckers, throws itself in playful abandon over the paddles of the old green wheel, laughing at its groans in protest, and splashing up again as a child looks back laughing at the older mortal on whom it has played some childish prank.

This for a setting. Just above the mill, as if the stream were laughing to itself in mischief at the prank it is about to play, it is quieter and deeper than ever yet. Just here imagine that you see two boys, just boys who were born with the fish fever in their blood. Each has a cheap stiff rod, and on the bank is a tin of worms in moss and milk. Hold your scorn a minute; the boys are very young, and they are not fishing for trout; they are fishing for eels. Trout-fishing is something of which as yet they know nothing, except by hearsay; with them to catch a two-ounce roach is a delight, to land a trout of any size at all is one of those hitherto undreamed of joys, which are spoken of reverently as something which may perhaps some day be theirs, when they have journeyed farther on the sea of life.

Watch the pair awhile. Presently a stage whisper, "I've got a bite!" and then the anxious dialogue. Moments of fearful suspense, as the eel is allowed time to swallow the bait, and then at last, after a fearful and painful exercise of patience, is dragged from his oozy bed by main force and swung well back among the bushes over the youthful angler's head. It is the first blood of the day, and his young partner is jubilant; but soon his companion's turn is to come. His float bobs once and then goes under, out of sight. He is puzzled, as this does not represent the accustomed behaviour of the slimy eel. Before he can think much about the unusual behaviour of his float, it starts on a rapid journey up stream, and instinct bids him wait no longer. Fortunately the tackle is coarse and strong, and the rod top stands the park, as the fish is torn from the water with one vigorous upward sweep, and deposited well into safety in the middle of a briar bush. What is it; what can it be? It is rushed at and pounced on and killed, well killed to make sure, and then is gazed on by a pair of awe-stricken youths, one of whom has just achieved the undreamed-of, and landed a beautiful golden-bellied, beautifully-spotted trout of truly enormous size. Indeed it was the most beautiful fish he had ever seen, and they could hardly believe their good fortune, but there it was; they knew it was a trout, and they had caught it in a place where no trout were known, by them at any rate, to exist.

They were both far too excited to do any more fishing that afternoon. The second best part of a successful fisherman's outing had to come as soon as possible, the fish must be shown to others and their admiration seen and their congratulations received.

Their hearts full of joy, they could hardly stop to stow the tackle, before hurrying home

the shortest way along the country road, and displaying their great catch to admiring relatives. At last, reluctantly, the fish was delivered to the tender mercies of the cook, who added the last drop to a cup of happiness already full, by announcing solemnly, after carefully and decorously weighing the prize, that it turned the scale at exactly NINE OUNCES! Myself the happy lad who scored the prize, that, gentlemen, was the biggest fish I ever caught.

IN QUEST OF THE RED TROUT

A week had passed since the opening day before I was able to set out on my first expedition after the red trout. In this part of the country the question, "Where to go?" does not occupy the attention to the same extent that it does at home. The London angler has a variety of prospects before him for his spring outing. The fascination of wading up a moorland stream in Devonshire, or the recollection of a good day among the Welsh hills, may lure him to the west; or, if he be of the dry-fly persuasion, the chance offered by a midday hatch of olives on one of the south-country streams may well prove irresistible; or, perchance, his ambition or his purse may carry him (and his Alexandra) no further than the confines of Middlesex. But for the angler resident in Montreal, nature, ably assisted, no doubt, by the early colonist, has kindly (or unkindly) settled the question; for, though the St. Lawrence and its tributaries—of which there are some half-dozen within reach of the city—hold abundance of coarse fish, the trout has long since disappeared from their waters. Whether the marketable qualities of this fish have caused it to fall a victim to the nets and snares of the professional fisherman, or whether the large towns, which, as in all new countries (and many of the old ones, too, for that matter), find in the river a convenient and ready-made sewer, have driven it to purer waters, it is impossible to say, but the fact remains that the angler must nowadays go further afield for his sport.

The Laurentian Mountains, which here form the northern boundary of the St. Lawrence valley, offer the most convenient retreat for the sportsman, and almost the only one within reasonable distance of the city. This range runs for some hundreds of miles across Quebec, and contains numberless lakes and streams, where red and grey trout abound; many of them still virgin waters, where perhaps none but a chance lumberman has ever cast a fly. But, though such delectable spots are now becoming scarce, there are still lakes within driving distance of the railway which yield good sport to the skilful fisherman. The more accessible portions in this vicinity are at present leased by the Government to numerous angling societies; some, indeed, own almost as many lakes as they have members, a policy which, though advantageous for the preservation of the trout, still further limits the choice of anyone outside their numbers. The streams, too, are for the most part unfishable in the spring, owing to the operations of the lumber companies, who use them to drive the logs from the lake shores, where they have been felled during the winter, down to the mills among the foothills in the south of the range—a fact which, had I but known it, would have saved me a couple of unprofitable days on my first outing.

Nor does the angler need to spend much time or thought in deciding by what train he will travel. It may be he is going to some favored locality, where there is both a morning and an evening train on each and every day in the week, Sundays excepted; but if his destination be over fifty miles distant, or off the main line, it is probable that the railway company has decided for him. The only point on which he must be careful is to see that the day of the week he intends traveling corresponds to that on which the train runs. Time, of course, is a minor consideration, and an hour or less in a journey of sixty miles is regarded with philosophical indifference—at all events by the officials. But this journey rarely becomes tedious, for the Laurentians is what a good fishing district should be—a land of lakes and woods, waterfalls, dark pools and sparkling stickles, and the angler may well pass the time in making plans for future expeditions as the train pants slowly up the steep mountain gradients, turning and twisting with snakelike agility as it follows the course of a torrent rushing through a rocky gorge in the valley below. The lake which I had been recommended to try on my first expedition was situated about eighty miles up the line and seven miles distant from the station. The train was, as usual, crowded with anglers; in fact, though I have since made several journeys by this line, I have seldom met anyone on the train who was not a fisherman, past or present, generally past, each being prepared to maintain the absolute superiority of his own particular lake, to the exclusion of all others. A fellow traveler on this occasion spent quite a considerable time in trying to persuade me to abandon my projected expedition in favor of the lake at his own village, out of which, he assured, no less than 1,000 fish had been taken on the opening day. Inquiry elicited the information that these had all been taken with bait. The desire to fish with a fly he evidently regarded as due solely to ignorance of the habits of trout. These fish, he explained, could be caught in greater numbers with a worm—a style of fishing which also rendered unneces-

sary the use of one of these wobbly poles, which wasted a minute or more in landing each fish. By the time we arrived at his destination his opinion of my intelligence had reached a low ebb.

It was dark before we arrived at the camp—a wooden shanty, rough but waterproof, built in the woods close to the lake shore, for I may explain that there is as a rule no kind of hotel accommodation in these outlying places. The simplest and most usual kind of camp consists of one room, constructed of logs, containing two or three bedsteads and a table, with a lean-to at the side, where the guide does the cooking. A night in the mountain air, and the prospect of a day with a (to me) new species of trout, conduce to early rising, and at a time when in the city I should be still three hours or more from an enforced consciousness. I was standing red in hand by the shore of the lake, watching the guide, who, with gloomy countenance, was looking first at the sky and then at the two craft drawn up on the beach at our feet. These two craft, the selection of which seemed to be causing him some uncertainty, consisted of a boat and a canoe, both typically Canadian, the former a clumsy, flat-bottomed tub, pointed at bow and stern, its sides formed of a single plank, with thole-pins in place of rowlocks; the latter a veritable birchbark, made from a single strip from one of the giant trees which could be seen shining among the woods on the lake shore, the ends sewn up with catgut or some similar material, differing in no respect from those used by the Indians before the white man came to trespass on his hunting grounds. And, in truth, the choice was not an easy one, for the boat leaked like a sieve, while the wind, which had risen during the night, was now making whitecaps across the exposed portions of the lake, was such as to make the handling of a canoe no child's play, particularly with a passenger unversed in their little peculiarities. The canoe eventually won the day, and we steered toward a reef of rock running out from an island at the south end of the lake. These canoes differ in some respects from the modernized "Canader" now so popular on the Thames, being of much lighter build, rather broader in the beam, and of exceptionally shallow draught, which makes them liable to upset unless carefully handled. They have thwarts, usually three in number, connecting the gunwales, the paddler kneeling at the bottom and supporting himself against the thwart. The first step into one gives much the sensation of treading on a jelly fish, and the kneeling position deals hardly with an Englishman's rheumatic joints; but certainly for ease in casting and comfort in handling a hooked fish, the canoes have no equal.

The flies in use here are mostly of the brightly colored variety, and I put up a Silver Doctor and Parmachene Belle, the latter in deference to the wishes of my guide, who seemed to have a penchant for this piece of feminine gaudiness; he also suggested adding an ibis, which he had seen in my box, but this I resisted. For my own part, I prefer fishing with one fly only, considering that the advantage of a dropper is more than compensated for by the danger of the second fly getting hung up while playing a heavy fish, though I have seen men using as many as four medium-sized salmon flies on a two-yard cast. At the first assault the reef drew blank, except for a fingerling, which bolted the Silver Doctor, and nearly ended his existence thereby. However, he was returned without much damage. The Canadian guide has one thing in common with his confreres in England, a rooted objection to returning a fish to the water. I saw him eyeing the fingerling with regret as it wriggled slowly to shelter, and the next fish, which may have weighed ¼ lb., he had smitten on the head before I had time to remonstrate. The rain which had been threatening all the morning, now started in earnest, and we were soon glad to move under the lee of the island, where a shoal of small fish were feeding close in shore, and a few half-pounders, after a sporting struggle, took up their quarters in the bottom of the boat. But one does not go to this lake to catch half-pounders, good sporting fish though they be, and when lunch time arrived without a sight of anything bigger I began to be skeptical of the guide's tales on the previous evening, in spite of his prophetic utterances that we should "Get 'em come supper time." I even began to suspect the veracity of a photograph hanging in the camp, in which was depicted a portly angler smirking behind a row of still more portly trout. The Parmachene having become embroiled with a stump (of which I was secretly glad, as the guide's admiration of her scarlet petticoat did not seem to be shared by the trout. I took the opportunity to put up a fly of more respectable appearance—to wit, a silver mallard.

A second visit to the reef added a fish or two of rather better size to the basket, all taken on the mallard, and once I thought the lake was about to justify its reputation, for a trout bored deep and played like a heavy fish; but it was only a small one, foul-hooked in the belly. Just at sundown came a lull in the storm, which hitherto had been raging with unabated vigor, and immediately the reef was alive with fish, coming up from the bottom like torpedoes, with an impetus which frequently took them right out of the water, as pretty a sight as any angler could wish to see, though trying to the nerves, the temptation to strike too soon being almost unconquerable. Very often when rising in this manner the red trout

will miss the fly altogether; but, like the grayling, will generally come again as ferociously as before.

But the night was falling rapidly, and as a last resource I changed the doctor for a Blagdon March brown, an old and weather-beaten fly which had seen better days, but was still of goodly substance, and cast it carefully under a ledge of overhanging rock. The response was immediate, and for a couple of minutes the reel sang cheerily. "Pound and a half," grunted the guide in satisfied tones as he shook out the net, but the prosaic spring balance took a couple of ounces off his estimate. There was still just light enough for a few casts, and I dropped the flies gently on the other side of the ledge. Another rise, but this time from a small fish, who seized the dropper almost before it touched the water. He was soon alongside, over the net in fact, when suddenly a dark form shot from under the canoe, rolled like a porpoise over the March brown, and plunged down to the bottom, dragging the little trout after it, and tipping the canoe till the gunwale was level with the water. Then came an ominous pause. We paddled round and tried pulling from every direction, but it remained immovable. Eventually by careful hand-lining it came free, and for a moment I thought he was still on; but it was only the little fish, still fighting, which came to the net. Examination showed that the dropper in the mouth of the small fish had caught in some weed, and the large trout had, of course, broken away. We counted the catch—just under two dozen, all told. "Not so bad, considerin' that d-d comet," growled the guide. Well, perhaps not; but—that dropper!—H. D. T.

FROG SHOOTING IN CANADA

A full-grown specimen of the bullfrog in Canada will measure 7 or 8 in. from nose to end of body, and the hind legs will weigh nearly a quarter of a pound per pair. It takes some five or six years to attain this size. The bellow of an old male frog is very loud, and can be heard a long distance away. It sounds like "better-go-round" or "jug o'rum" repeated several times in a very deep bass voice. It is only heard in spring and early summer, and is no doubt meant as a call for a mate.

A day's bullfrog shooting is amusing and profitable sport. Two friends of mine have a light, flat-bottomed canvas boat specially for this. They make an early start from town, taking the boat on the light, four-wheel spring wagon, and in it they place their little 22-rifles, 200 rounds ammunition apiece, a long bamboo pole with a line and triangle hook, a well-filled lunch basket, and a supply of liquid refreshment nicely packed in ice.

The stream, about six miles away, is soon reached. The boat is launched and the horse is then left at a barn close by. One man takes his place at the stern to paddle, the other sits on the centre seat. The bank and the water weeds are carefully searched by two eager pairs of eyes for Mr. Frog.

Presently one is seen sitting half submerged on a lily pad; the boat stops, and a well-placed bullet under the jaw puts number one out of action. Another, this time on the bank, is bagged. One here and one there, many are missed or dived into the water and escape. At noon a stop is made for lunch, after which the slain are skinned and the legs are cut off and put away packed in ice. A fresh start is made, and this time the bamboo pole is brought into use for a change. The hook is baited with a piece of red flannel. When a frog is seen, he is carefully approached and the hook is dangled in front of his nose. Soon he opens his huge mouth and snaps, only to find himself lifted into the boat, there to receive his quietus. Often the hook does not hold, but this does not scare the frog, who will sometimes take the bait several times before being caught.

This, with occasional shots at distant frogs, continues till dusk, when the boat is once more lifted out and placed in the cart and a start is made for home. But if the bag is not satisfactory sport can be continued after dark with a lantern and a stick or the hook. As the boat goes along the light is flashed on the bank and water-weeds. As soon as a frog is seen he can be easily approached, and will not move while the glare of the light is on him. A tap on the head with the stick settles his account, or he may be even caught by hand, though being as slippery as an eel is difficult to hold. If necessary, owing to weeds, the hook may be used.

I strongly recommend those who turn up their noses at the idea of eating frogs' legs to try them at the first opportunity, and I am sure they will then agree with me that a more delicate morsel cannot be had anywhere.—Walter G. Percival, in Bailey's.

A RESOLUTION BY THE CANADIAN CAMP

In view of the painful frequency of so-called shooting accidents in the hunting season, when men, aiming at a patch of color or a motion in the brush, shoot a man instead of game, the Canadian Camp records its utter condemnation of such criminal carelessness, and the opinion that no man who pulls trigger before he knows positively that he is shooting at game and not at a human being, is worthy to be classed among sportsmen. And since public opinion can do more than



Sportsman's Calendar

APRIL

Season for all game fish now open—Trout, salmon, bass, char.

Geese may be shot but not sold.

N.B.—Non-resident anglers can only fish in British Columbia on taking out a license.

legislation to abate the evil, and with a view to informing public opinion, the Canadian Camp requests the publication of this minute in the daily papers and in all magazines for sportsmen.

BOY OF NINE KILLS BEAR WITH A .22

Wilbur Irving Follett Little, son of J. M. Little, of Oakland, is probably the youngest hunter to land a bear in California. This youthful nimrod, who has just passed his 9th birthday, had the satisfaction of bringing down a 175-pound bear on his father's orchard lands in Plumas county, with a .22 caliber Marlin rifle. Mr. Little, sr., owns a lot of orchard land near Virginia, Cal., and during a visit to the place the owner found that bears had been playing havoc with his trees. So one morning he and Wilbur went out gunning for bears. The first one they sighted was close enough for the boy to draw a bead on, and when the bullet from the little rifle reached the bear bruin curled up and died on the spot. An examination proved that the boy had hit the bear in the eye.—Field and Stream.

ANIMAL LIFE IN OCEAN'S DEPTHS

The colors, phosphorescent organs, and remarkable organs of sight of the animals in the different layers are evidently correlated with the distribution of the sun's rays in sea interesting experiments bearing on this subject. Professor Holland-Hansen by means of an apparatus he had constructed succeeded in exposing photographic plates at various depths for any desired length of time, and by using panchromatic plates he was able to ascertain the different depths to which red, green and blue rays could penetrate. His experiments revealed that considerable quantities of light penetrated down to 500 fathoms, whereas at 900 fathoms the plates were not affected even after an exposure of two hours. At a depth of 300 fathoms the light consisted principally of ultra violet rays, while rays which are seen by the human eye were only present in extremely small quantity. The red and green rays could not be detected at 300 fathoms even after an exposure of 40 minutes; on the other hand, the blue rays were noticeable. At a depth of 50 fathoms during brilliant sunshine and after an exposure of two hours all colors of light were found, there being least of red, rather more of green, and by far the largest part of blue and ultra-violet.

All the red and black pelagic animals which the expedition captured at depths below 300 fathoms float in a layer of water untouched by any of the sun's rays that we can see; their colors may be assumed, then, to render them invisible when viewed from above. Those marine creatures which are provided with phosphorescent apparatus can shed light for a short distance into the obscurity around them. On the other hand, the transparent, crystal-clear, and blue-colored animals which occupy the surface layers must in their turn be invisible to the animals of the deeper layers when looked at from beneath.—Sir John Murray, in Harper's Magazine for March.

AN EASY DIVORCE

If the Burmese husband and wife come to the conclusion that they are not suited to each other divorce is simple and direct. The wife does not go to her solicitor, but to the tallow chandler. From him she obtains two little candles. These she brings home and she and her husband sit down on the floor, placing the candles between them. One candle represents the husband, one the wife. They are lighted at the same moment, and the owner of the one which goes out first leaves the house, taking only his or her clothes, while the owner of the more enduring candle remains also the owner of the house and all that there is in it.—Utica Globe.

STORE CLOSSES AT 1 P.M.
MONDAY

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

STORE CLOSSES AT 1 P.M.
MONDAY

A Large Shipment of Children's Coats Just Received

Sizes from 1 to 14 years. All the newest models are represented in plain-colored broadcloths, plain and striped serges, tweeds and navy and red flannel coats, with an embroidered anchor on the sleeve. Collars and cuffs finished with silk braid and buttons. Prices range from \$3.75 to **\$12.50**

CHILDREN'S SILK COATS

Coats made of heavy well wearing silks, trimmed with straps and buttons, and finished with detachable, washable collar and cuffs. Prices range from \$12.50 to **\$6.75**

WOMEN'S SPRING COATS AT \$17.50 AND \$20.00

Full Length Coats of cream serge, cut in the latest semi-fitted models. These coats represent the severely-tailored as well as the handsomely-trimmed models, with the sailor or shawl collars and long reverse effects in plain and paisley satin. Turn-back cuffs trimmed. Serges, either plain cream or with small stripes **\$17.50**

Smart Models, in full length coats for present wear. They are developed of covert cloth in plain diagonal or narrow-striped effects. Severely tailored and semi-fitted **\$20.00**

Infant's Cashmere Coats

Baby's Coats in Cream Cashmere. Deep cape collar edged with wide silk braid and trimmed with a running design in soutache braid and full sleeve with trimmed cuffs. **\$2.25**

Baby's Coats in Creme Cashmere. Deep pointed collar edged with ruffle of silk embroidery. Wide silk ties. Price **\$2.50**

Baby's Coat in Good Quality Cashmere. Detachable cape trimmed with wide silk embroidery. Deep yoke and full gathered skirt. **\$2.50**

Baby's Coat cut with the Empire yoke and shawl collar and full sleeves with turned back cuff and trimming of silk braid in a fancy design around collar and cuff and down front **\$2.50**

Baby's Coat, with deep collar edged with wide silk ruffle and two silk medallions and three deep tucks and wide hem at bottom skirt **\$2.75**

Baby's Coat in good quality cashmere, lined throughout with satteen and full pleated style with white kid belt at waist, and deep collar heavily embroidered **\$2.75**

New Carpets and Draperies

We are now showing a select line of new Draping Fabrics suitable for Window hangings, Portieres, and Couch covers

Bagdad Striped Tapestry, 50 in. wide, per yd 85¢ & 65¢

Plain Cotton Repps are in great demand this season for decorative draperies. These come in solid colors of crimson, green and brown. 50 inches wide, per yard **75¢**

NEW FLOOR COVERINGS.

A large shipment of new carpets, matting, and linoleums are now being shown in the carpet department. This shipment includes many new examples of wilton and axminster carpets and rugs both Canadian and British manufacture in the latest of color effects and designs. You should view this collection before making your purchase elsewhere, we have all sizes in stock. Here are a few prices of best quality wilton Carpets.

2 1/4 x 3 yards... **\$19.75**
3 x 3 yards... **\$26.75**
3 x 3 1/2 yards... **\$29.75**
3 x 4 yards... **\$34.50**
3 1/4 x 4 yards... **\$44.75**
3 1/4 x 4 1/2 yards... **\$49.00**



The Latest Mandates of Fashion
Are Shown in
Spring Silks, Dress and Wash
Dress Fabrics

A Special Display of Silks and Velvets to Be Seen in Our Silk Department,

Monday. Very Latest Creations Direct from the World's Fashion Centres

The New "Dew Drop" Chiffon. This comes in exquisite shadow Dresden effects, and is particularly handsome for over-dresses or trimming, 44 inches. Per yard **\$3.00**

"Cheney's" Foulard, in 6 exclusive designs and colors. Comes in only one of each pattern, 44 inches wide **\$2.25**

500 Yards Fancy Ninon Silk, birdseye pattern, greatly used for over-dresses, in 8 different colors, width 40-inch. Monday **85¢**

200 Yards 34-inch Natural Pongee, free from filling, medium weight. Monday **50¢**

Crepe de Chene, in pattern lengths. These come in three elaborate chandelier effects, of very rich coloring, 44 inches. A pattern **\$35.00**

Only One Crepe de Chene Pattern, in mauve, with a rich floral border effect. Pattern **\$25.00**

Plain Ninon, in shades of pink, mauve, champagne, navy, cream, white and black, 42 inches. Per yard **\$1.00**

New Ninon, with Dresden border effects. These are the latest creations. Only one of a color—reseda, rose, grey and king's blue, 44 inches, 6 1-2 yards, per pattern **\$15.00**

Printed Ninon, exclusive dress patterns, in light grounds with floral patterns, 6 1-2 yard lengths. Pattern **\$15.00**

Plain Crepe de Chine, for evening wear, in shades of pale blue, pink, mauve, champagne, Nile, cream, white and black, 42 inches. A yard **\$1.50**

A large shipment of Silk Velvets and Velvetene just opened. A full range of shades

A shipment of Silk, just opened. Consisting of fancy louisienne, fancy foulard, colored pongee, chiffon, taffeta, in every Wanting color. On sale Monday **50¢**

Dress Dept. Offers Great Inducements, Monday. Three Specials That Will Command Attention

12 Pieces Fancy Suiting, in plain shades with invisible pattern. This material wears well and will give satisfaction. Colors, tan, brown, grey, cardinal, wisteria, king's blue, champagne, navy, myrtle, garnet, slate and black. Width 42 inches. Monday **50¢**

50 Pieces All-Wool Poplin, with a clean, even weave. This line is one of the best values we have offered. Comes in a large range of colors: Tan, brown, champagne, slate, light grey, myrtle, moss, garnet, cardinal, moss, electric blue, navy, king's blue and black. Width 42 inches. Monday's price **50¢**

\$1.00 DRESS GOODS FOR MONDAY
This will eclipse previous values. This assortment comprises Fancy Stripe Voiles, Barathia with satin stripe, Fancy Uonmines, Venetians, Alexandra, Satin Cloths and Serges in all colors, width 44 inch. Monday **\$1.00**

Wash Dress Fabrics

Prints, with spots, stripes and floral effect. Navy, butcher blue, black and red ground. Also a large assortment of light grounds, with stripes, spots and floral patterns. Fast colors, 15c to **10¢**

White Summer Vesting—Extra fine summer Waistings, white ground with dainty small colored figure. Double width **25¢**

White Swiss Muslins, in checks, bars, stripes and spots, 25c to **10¢**

Scotch Zephyrs, a large range, dainty stripe and check effect, in pink, sky, navy, mauve, fawn and grey. A fine, even cloth. Fast colors. **15¢**

Duck Suitings, fancy duck suiting for children's wear, in navy and white ground, with colored spots, stripe and anchor designs, 27-inch. Fast colors **15¢**

25 Pieces Mercerized Muslin, Pongee colors. Very special value, per yard **15¢**

Seashore Suiting. Fifty pieces fine Seashore Suiting, in plain shades, fawn, navy, mauve, sky pink, Alice blue, 35-inch. Fast colors **20¢**

Indian Head Suiting—White Indian Head Suiting, fine linen finish, round, even thread, 36-inch. Per yard **20¢**

25 Pieces Belfast Real Linen Finished Suiting, in white only, excellent wearing quality, 32-inch. Per yard **20¢**

Spring Hosiery at 25c

Tan Cotton Hose, for women, heavy silk finish, full fashioned, elastic tops, spliced heel and double sole. Per pair **25¢**

Black Cotton Hose, for women, garter top, full fashioned, medium weight, cashmere soles, stainless dyes. Per pair **25¢**

Black Cotton Hose, with wide garter welt, full fashioned maco soles, good quality, fast dyes. Per pair **25¢**

Embroidered Cotton Hose. Women's black cotton hose embroidered in light colors, silk, full fashioned double heel and sole, heavy weight, fast and stainless dyes. Per pair **25¢**

Men's Suits, Special Prices, Mon.

Men's Two and Three-Piece Suits, in tweed, and flannel mixtures, single breasted, two and three-button styles. Special **\$10.00**

Men's Flannel Pants, in white, grey and blue stripe, unshrinkable, belt straps and cuff bottoms. Special \$2.75 and **\$3.00**

White Duck Pants, of heavy twill with cuff bottoms and belt straps. Price **\$1.75**

Boys' Wash Suits, in a large assortment of fancy ducks, piques, and drills, made up in fancy Buster and Russian styles. Prices range from \$3.50 to **75¢**

Muslin Underskirts, Pop. Prices

Underskirts of good quality cambric, with deep flounce of tucked lawn finished with frill of embroidery **\$1.00**

Underskirts, of good strong cambric, made with tucked and hemstitched flounce **65¢**

Underskirts, of cambric, made with 22-inch flounce of tucked muslin, set with two rows of 2-inch torchon lace, finished with frill of tucked muslin, edged with 3-inch torchon lace **\$1.25**

Underskirts, of good quality cotton, with deep Skirts, of fine cambric, with deep flounce of tucked lawn, trimmed with fine torchon insertion and edged with lace **\$1.50**

New Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

Bleached Damask Cloths, ready made—
10 dozen, 2 x 2 1/2... **\$2.75**
5 dozen, 2 x 2 1/2... **\$3.50**
5 dozen, 2 x 2 1/2... **\$4.75**

10 Dozen Pillow Slips, embroidered **\$2.00**

Heavy Damask Cloths, ready-made—
10 dozen, 2 x 3... **\$3.90**
5 dozen, 2 x 3... **\$4.50**
5 dozen, 2 x 3... **\$5.00**
2 dozen, 2 x 3... **\$6.00**

Towels at Very Special Savings, Monday

Linen Huckaback Towels, 30 x 22. Doz. **\$3.00**

Linen Huckaback Towels. Floral borders, 58 x 23. **50¢**

Linen Towels, hemstitched twill. Floral border. 44 x 22. Each **60¢**

Linen Towels, hemstitched. Deep floral border. 44 x 24. Each **75¢**

Linen Hemstitched Huckaback Towels. Fancy floral patterns. **\$1.00**

Linen Huckaback Towels, hemstitched, with fancy embroidered ends. 43 x 25. **\$1.25**

White Turkish Towels. Red border, 16 x 14. Per doz. **75¢**

White Turkish Towels. Red border, 33 x 16. Doz. **\$1.00**

White Turkish Towels, 40 x 17. Per dozen **\$1.50**

White Turkish Towels, 40 x 23. Each **35¢**

White Turkish Towels, 43 x 21. Each **25¢**

Grey Linen Turkish Towels. Red border. 40 x 22. Ea. **35¢**

Brown Turkish Towels. White stripe. 54 x 23. Each **59¢**

Grey Linen Towels. Red border. Size 42 x 22. Each **40¢**

Grey Linen Turkish Towels. Red border. Size 52 x 24. Each **50¢**

Grey Linen Turkish Towels. Red and white borders. Size 52 x 24. Each **75¢**

Linen Huckaback Towels. Red border. Sizes 34 x 18. Per dozen **\$1.50**

Linen Huckaback Towels, hemstitched. Size 32 x 18. Per dozen **\$2.00**

Linen Huckaback Towels. Floral border. 38 x 22. **40¢**

White Turkish Towels, 42 x 20. Each **20¢**

White Turkish Towels, fringe ends, 48 x 27. Each **50¢**

White Turkish Towels, hemstitched, 49 x 22. Each, **50¢**

White Turkish Towels, hemstitched, 48 x 24. Each, **65¢**

Brown Turkish Towels, red stripe, 30 x 14. Dozen, **75¢**

Brown Turkish Towels, red stripe, 33 x 16. Doz. **\$1.00**

Brown Turkish Towels, red and white stripe, 46 x 17. Per dozen **\$1.50**

VOL. L. NO. 450.

HOUSE DEBATE ON RECIPROCAL

Measure Attacked Speaker Cannon Men—Vote Reached at Today

"TAMMANY AND CON"

Mr. Cannon Make Speech on Effort papers to Have Placed on Free

WASHINGTON, April. Speaker Cannon, Representative of North Dakota, Nelson and Sloan of Nebraska, Canadian reciprocity agreement on the reciprocal House today.

Rapid fire speeches were published in reply to D. Republican supporters of headed by Republicans U. McCall.

Mr. Sloan referred to the posture of the reciprocity Tammany and Dixie against the welfare of Representative Hubbard, in favor of reciprocity.

The general debate on will continue tomorrow. Underwood of the ways committee, will endeavor to before the House under the rule before adjournment.

A bitter denunciation of finance in connection with free print paper legislative national campaign was made Speaker Cannon in his House today in connection with opposition to the Canadian bill.

"There has been a good deal of talk that has run years," said Mr. Cannon committee on ways and means, Sixtieth Congress, when Williams introduced his per bill and it went to by a unanimous vote, as postponed action for the congress, and did not evening on it.

"I was speaker. The paper publishers, through representatives, one whom Mr. Herman Ridder, den should do what never before in the history of that I should recognize or somebody else to rise to move to discharge the of further consideration of they had prepared for the by the time the next comes, the presidential election."

Mr. Cannon said he regretted that it would be his party.

"What happened?" he was informed in the presence that if the Republic not put print paper on that great and good man Publishers' association, would support Mr. Bryan deny and contribute \$100,000.

"We did not pass it. I came Mr. Ridder was member of the Democratic committee he gave you boys a cratic side \$50,000, did he?"

(Continued on Page 2)

Has Long Been SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. The British ship Riverside Tacoma October 14 with a wheat, arrived at Hamburg has been purchased by Arguingos Joaquin De Silva. The Riverside, Captain, well known on Puget Sound laid upon the Sound for superior to her charter to Tacoma. She is an iron net ton, built in 1886 by at Port Glasgow. She was W. C. Jarvis & Sons. She length, 88 feet beam and

Sentence Is Confirmed CHICAGO, April 19.—The court of Illinois today yesterday finding Dr. Halden guilty of the murder of this city. Dr. Clemons reported his wife's death claiming that burglars had the apartments and had her. When this story was palpably untrue by the person changed his story, said had committed suicide, but sought to shield her name police refused to believe. was admitted showing documents in the Clemons family. story failed to convince Clemons was sentenced imprisonment by Judge Mc