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VOL. L. NO. 325.

### INSURGENTS WIN IN NICARAGUA

Leader of the Forces of the Provisional Government Succeds in Besting Regular Troops

### FLANK MOVEMENT PROVES SUCCESSFUL

Generals Effect a Juncture and Will March on Managua—Six Thousand Men Engaged in Battle

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A cablegram received at the navy department late today from Capt. Shipley, commander of the gunboat Des Moines, lying off Bluefields, Nicaragua, reports another engagement between the government and insurgent forces at Acopya in which the insurgents are reported to have been victorious. Capt. Shipley's advice was that the insurgents had a force of not less than 6,000 men engaged in the battles and that the government forces have reported to have suffered heavy losses. Gen. Mena is reported to have forced the government troops to retire westward and they are thus placed between the insurgent forces under Gen. Mena and Gen. Chamorro.

### BLUEFIELDS, Feb. 5.—

Despatches received here describe a campaign which took place between the provisional forces under General Mena and the government troops. In an official despatch, General Mena says he defeated 800 of the enemy commanded by Gen. Carrizosa, a former ally of Garitaes, which is midway between La Libertad and Juigalpa. Mena claims to have captured 1,000 prisoners and 100 rifles. The loss to the Mena forces were heavy. Gen. Mena is pushing his way toward to join Gen. Chamorro at Comapa, which is the last town on the Managua. Chamorro in the last days in his advance upon the capital, effected a flank movement, thus evading the Mena troops, thus evading to engage him at Acopya. Comapa Managua province, within 100 miles from there to Granada. The Mena forces, the despatch says, have retreated to Santa Domingo, directly to the north of Teatepepe. General Chamorro holds all the lines to the interior and the enemy behind him is completely cut off. Aurelio Estrada, brother of the president, has been ordered to Managua, having successfully organized a rising some time ago directly under the command of the administration and he will join Chamorro and Mena in the march on Managua.

### DRAWING THE LINE

Regulations Relative to Admission, Duty Free of Foreigners' Effects, Will Be Strictly Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Revised regulations governing the admission free of duty of personal effects of passengers arriving in the United States, draw close the line that has prevailed during recent years, when other than actual personal effects were allowed, included in the \$100 exemption. The changes are in conformity with recent decisions of the courts and the board of general appraisers. It is specifically provided that foreigners are privileged to enter free of duty such articles as are necessary for wearing apparel, of personal effects, and similar effects accompanying the passenger necessary for wear and for the journey and not for other purposes for sale, without regard to the \$100 limitation. Citizens of the United States who have the privilege provided they are bona fide residents of a foreign country.

### MISSOULA, Mont., Feb. 4.—

The Jeff-Johnson fight will be held in San Francisco, said John B. Gleason, here today. "This was fully decided upon between Rickard and myself by telegraph this morning," Gleason will meet "Tex" Rickard Monday in Salt Lake City and arrange final details.

### MURDER AND SUICIDE

Wm. Ruckelsh, Minn., Feb. 4.—A woman, murdered his wife and four children and shot himself last night at Parker's Prairie. He was found lying when his son went to the farm today. Ruckelsh is believed to have been temporarily insane. No other motive for the crime has been found.

Suspected Murderer Remanded.  
CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—Jesse Van and charged with the murder of his wife whose body was found by a gas stove at their home Saturday, was arraigned today and pleaded no guilty. The coroner announced that it would await the verdict of the coroner and the case was continued until Feb. 11th.

### Need Assistance

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A despatch to the State Department from Ambassador Bacon, Paris, states that the needs of the poor are being admirably met by the Red Cross and local charitable organizations, but that the assistance will be in great need of assistance for at least a month to come and therefore further contributions from America will be very acceptable.

### FACES SERIOUS CHARGE

Vancouver Italian Charged With Shooting With Intent to Murder Remanded for Week.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 5.—A charge of shooting with intent to murder which was laid against Dominick Maratea in police court this morning was adjourned for another week because the victim in the shooting, T. Bruno, another Italian, is still in a precarious condition in St. Paul's hospital. This case is alleged to be the outcome of the Black Hand attempt to coerce Maratea into giving him money. The latter, it is said, refused, and Bruno, it is claimed by Maratea, began to give him a beating and he opened fire, shooting his adversary through the neck, just missing a vein. The police have been bending every effort to run down a supposed gang of Black Hand Italians who, it is alleged, are operating in this city secretly, by paying upon other Italians not connected with the alleged Black Hand society.

### INSPECTS AEROPLANES.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—General Brun, minister of war, today inspected the first four aeroplanes built by the French company after the Wright plans in the order of the war department. General Brun explained the working of the machines.

### Next to Nature's Heart.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Aura Mary, 17-year-old, danced fatuously in the snow with the other members of her tribe during the celebration of the marriage of her parents. She never wears heavy winter clothing and it is her daily custom to go barefoot through the snow. She is spry, smokes, and is a devotee of the long hair. She has a long, curly hair, and is a devotee of the long hair. She has a long, curly hair, and is a devotee of the long hair.

### EVENING IN GOAL MINE DISASTER

Explosion of Gas in Number 2 Slope of Ernest Mine at Indiana, Penn., Fatal Results.

INDIANA, Penn., Feb. 5.—Ten Hungarians and one American were killed by a gas explosion today in the Number 2 slope of the Ernest mine at the Jefferson and Clearfield coal co., five miles north of Erie. The explosion occurred in a heading where 12 workmen were working. One of these, Andrew Krasner, escaped by crawling a quarter of a mile on his stomach. The other nine were killed. His inability to speak English prevented a full explanation of the cause of the explosion. When he saw the lights of the rescuers he moaned and tried to crawl. He was slightly burned, but suffered chiefly from the effects of carbon dioxide. He was taken to the hospital and immediately taken to daylight. Some of the dead were found near the entrance to the heading and others lay along the track a short distance from each other, almost at the face of the mine. Two bodies near the face were burned slightly about the face and arms. The position of the bodies efforts to crawl away from the heading.

### ALBERTA LEADS

Entries at Recent Provincial Seed Fair, Quality to Win Honors Anywhere.

CALGARY, Feb. 4.—The most successful provincial seed fair in the history of Alberta has come to a close. Alberta has now become recognized south of the border as the premier grain growing section of the continent and the seed fair shows in its own way what adapted for the raising of grain. It was admitted by Prof. Liner, of the Montana experimental farm, who is the president of the United States, that the Alberta red winter wheat variety, which he said was one of the best in the world, was the result of the work of the Alberta seed fair.

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### SETTLERS' CASE TO BE SETTLED

Vexed Question to Be Finally Solved and Legislation Ratifying the Agreement Introduced.

Among important legislative enactments to be introduced in the House next week by Hon. W. J. Bowser will be one concerning the settlement of the long-standing dispute concerning settlers' rights in the Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway belt on Vancouver Island.

### AFFECTS SQUATTERS ON LANDS OF E. & N. RAILWAY

Case Dates Back to the Early Days of the Colony—Hearing to Be Granted Those Interested

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Feb. 4.—J. P. Press (Conservative) was committed for trial today on a charge of libel preferred by F. B. Carvell, Liberal M. P. The trial will be next month, bail of \$1,000 was accepted.

Cohen Released on Bail.  
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Ferdinand Cohen, the waiter who is charged with kidnapping Roberto De Jacon, the young heir to the De Jacon fortune, was released from prison this afternoon on \$1,000 bail. The bond was signed by the proprietor of a small bakery.

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### JEFFRIES WILL TOUR THE WORLD

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Guaranteed the jump sum of \$150,000 for his share of a salary of \$1,000 per week with 50 per cent of the profits above that amount, Jeffries will start on a 10 months' tour of the world at the head of an athletic show on July 4, providing he regains the title of world's champion heavyweight in his meeting with Jack Johnson, July.

### ATTITUDE OF NEW GOVERNMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE UPPER CHAMBER IS AROUSING CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Of even greater interest than the possible changes in the cabinet, the course the government is likely to pursue upon the re-assembly of parliament. Thus far, the Premier has kept his own counsel, and the views of the Liberals are held responsible for all the political changes that have arisen. The Irish members too are being consulted in this view, although John E. Redmond, his election has been in retirement in his country home in Ireland, has not yet made any announcement of his intentions. The more moderate Liberals, seeing the possibility of the disorganization of the finances of the country by the election of a more radical government, first to introduce the budget, which the Lords accepting the election as an endorsement of the government's policy, are already pledged to pass.

### SENATE OF EMPIRE IS SUGGESTED

Uncertain What Stand Nationalists Will Take on Budget, Which Means Heavy Taxation in Ireland

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Hon. W. J. Bowser to Introduce Measure Providing for Higher License and Strict Regulation of the Traffic

A measure of far-reaching effect, one which will deal directly in some of its phases with the liquor traffic and the management of hotels in practically every part of British Columbia, will in all probability be introduced in the legislature in the coming week by Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General. The bill which will be brought down in the House, if not next week, then as soon as possible, will be nothing less than an overhauling of the liquor laws of the province, a measure combining higher license taxation and strict regulation of the liquor traffic.

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Narrows.

### WHAT CAUSES THE BLUES

London, Eng.—Doctors have discovered that the "blues" or "mental depression and irritability" is really a disease caused by defective circulation in the cells of the brain.

The "British Health Review" says by improving the circulation, there is an immediate improvement in the mental outlook.

If this is the case, we Canadians do not have to wait for foreign scientists to pursue their investigations any farther. We have the cure for the "blues" in those wonderful fruit liver pills called "Fruit-a-tives."

It is doubtful if the greatest physicians abroad will ever discover any more equal "Fruit-a-tives" to purify and enrich the blood and improve the circulation.

They go straight to the root of the trouble, stimulating the torpid liver and kidneys and regulating the bowels. Thus they cleanse the whole system and renew vitality, mental as well as physical.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size 25c. At dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

### SIWASH PLUNGES BOLDLY INTO PRINT

Discover That the Pen Is Mightier Than the Tomahawk and the Paper Than the Totem Pole

The Siwash in literature is something entirely new, and yet even this is possible. Since the Kistelas Canyon News was established, the Siwash of the Skeena have learned that there is greater publicity in the printed word than even in signs upon the tribal totem pole. Hence the appearance regularly of such contributed district news as the appended items:

NEW TOWN, B. C. (Indian Village) Jan. 8.—We, the people of New Town, held a public meeting today about our land as we have heard that the C. T. P. railway wants to buy our land. We have decided that we will not sell our grandfather's and to no one, even for four or five thousand dollars an acre. All the land which the government ceded to us is our own and we will not sell it because we have no other place to move.

RICHARD CECIL, President. JOSEPH HILDSON, Vice-President. SILAS W. BEAVEN, Chairman.

NEW TOWN, B. C. (Indian Village) Jan. 2.—The people of New Town, B. C., were disturbed today by going through their houses while some were still in bed, hunting for liquor. He also went into the mission house and searched the bed rooms for booze. One fellow was out but very frightened, thinking she was going to be arrested. We know this is against the law as he has a judge's warrant, but we will forgive him for this case, but if he does it again we will report him to the chief constable at Prince Rupert.

BY THE COMMITTEE. DEMAREST WAS BEATEN BY CLINE

Champions at American Exhibition of Billiards Gave Splendid Exhibition in Philadelphia

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Henry P. Cline, of Philadelphia has defeated Calvin Demarest, of Chicago, for the national 18.2 billiard championship and a purse of \$1,000. The final score was: Cline 1,500; Demarest, 1,287. Cline took the first two blocks of 500 each and Demarest captured the final block.

When the men faced the table for the final block Cline had 1,000 points to his credit, while Demarest had 795. Play was exceedingly slow up to the fourteenth inning, the champion having only 45 minutes to play. In the fifteenth Demarest played his speedy, graceful style and counted 72, missing an apparently easy cushion. He followed with runs of 36 and 23 in the next two innings.

In the latter part of the game Demarest, with runs of 57, 60 and 52, threatened to overtake his opponent, but Cline's lead was too great and in his fifteenth inning he ran out with 11.

The score: Cline—5, 10, 0, 6, 29, 1, 7, 0, 2, 17, 2, 0, 24, 4, 21, 11, 12, 1, 24, 1, 16, 12, 32, 4, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 1, 28, 0, 3, 68, 24, 4, 29, 7, 0, 57, 6, 1, 50, 0, 82, 6, 592; average, 12 4-19—high runs, 72, 83, 60.

Grand total—Cline, 1,500; Demarest, 1,287. Grand average—Cline, 12 72-119; Demarest, 11 11-116.

Manufacturers' Banquet. LONDON, Feb. 5.—The annual banquet of the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at the Royal Alexandra hotel last night and was a brilliant function.

John Henry, of Vancouver, president of the Dominion association, was the principal speaker, responding to the toast of "Our President." Mayor Evans responded for "The City"; W. B. Lanigan, "The Railways"; D. W. McCuaig, "The Producer"; H. W. Cornell, "The Consumer"; and G. M. Murray, "Our Head Office."

Found West Prosperous. WINNIPEG, Feb. 4.—"I have never seen the west looking better," said Mr. G. H. Bury, general manager of the western lines of the Canadian Pacific railway, who yesterday returned from a three weeks' inspection trip over the western lines of the Canadian Pacific.

Vancouver. "I consider the prospects for the spring and summer very bright. The excellent crop that is given the whole country a great stimulus and there is no doubt that the coming season will be busy one for all of us. Regarding the appropriation for necessary improvements and extensions of the system, Mr. Bury declared that William Whyte, chief engineer, would have an announcement to make at Montreal during the next few days.

### LEUT.-GOVERNOR GREET'S DAIRYMEN

Address of Welcome at Yesterday Afternoon's Session of B. C. Association—Officers Appointed for Year

An address by Lieut.-Governor Patterson was the feature of Friday afternoon's session of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association's annual convention. His Honor was introduced before the regular proceedings, and he spoke briefly but forcibly of the part the dairy industry takes in the development of a country. British Columbia was no exception, and he thought it only fair to those engaged in the pursuit to say that they were attending to their responsibilities in a faithful and enterprising manner.

With the dairying was associated in all manner of farming. Those engaged in the former usually were tillers of the soil to a greater or lesser extent. Every plough that was placed in a new field meant something contributed to the prosperity of the province.

Just as every shipment of mineral from British Columbia's shores meant a step in advance.

The association he was addressing had done much in the past in forwarding the industry with which they were allied. There was no doubt that the progress that had been made since the inception of the organization. Important steps had been taken and were still evident.

Concluding, the Lieut.-Governor wished the delegates assembled to listen to suggestions, and to give advice was a custom that redounded to the benefit of every individual and to the business as a whole. It wasn't necessary to go over the ground to show the progress that had been made since the inception of the organization. Important steps had been taken and were still evident.

Officers Elected. Officers were elected as follows: Honorary president, A. C. Wells and Mr. Buckingham; honorary vice-presidents, Messrs. Shannon and Bishop; directors (Island), Messrs. Menzies, Duncan, Collins, and Aitken; Mainland, Messrs. Stevens, Davie, Thompson, Mulford, Page, and Webb; upper mainland, J. T. Bardsolph and E. A. Cameron.

Immediately after this business a temporary adjournment to witness a post-mortem and lecture conducted and delivered by Dr. A. Knight. He had brought two cows on the field, one in an advanced stage of tuberculosis and the other in which the white plague was in an incipient stage, being disassemblable only after the most careful tests.

In his opening remarks the doctor explained how it was possible to ascertain whether the disease had obtained a hold of any members of a dairy herd, illustrating his points by the use of the cattle supplied. This was done by the development of tuberculosis was laughed and an examination of the lungs and other organs took place, the spectators being shown the ravages of the disease. This bovine, it was shown, was in the grip of the sickness to such an extent that it had but six months at the outside to live under ordinary circumstances. Its udders were but slightly affected, but Dr. Knight claimed that it wouldn't be long before its milk would be exceedingly dangerous. Of course, it shouldn't have been used, as the animal stood, but later the germs finding their way into the milk, would have been even more virulent and threatening. The other beast was then killed, and its organs were tested. It had been correct in showing that it was in the early stages of tuberculosis.

On returning to the hall, Mr. Shopland, who was elected president, took the chair. He delivered an address, declaring that he accepted the honor imposed upon him with considerable diffidence, for two reasons. The chief one was the great responsibility attached to the office. He felt that he was hardly capable of giving satisfactory answers, inasmuch as it would occupy much time, and he was a busy man. The second reason was that he was stepping into the shoes of A. C. Wells, a man who had proved eminently fitted for the place. He regretted that he had felt it necessary to retire, but Dr. Shopland promised that he would do his utmost to see the association through.

R. W. Hodson, the secretary-treasurer-elect, then begged permission to read a telegram which had just been received from Mr. Wells. It was as follows: "Congratulations to the annual convention. Congratulations to the dairymen on the progress made during the past year." This was received with enthusiastic applause.

"Contagious Abortion" was the subject of a highly instructive address by Dr. Hadwen. He told of the investigations and their results of an English commission, which had been in operation for the past five years, into the causes and the cure of this affliction. He said that it had been discovered that cows in the habit were the victims of a disease which might be prevented and cured. He advised that the herds where this prevailed that the animals be inoculated with a preparation recommended by the commission. This was not absolutely a cure, but the result of experiments proved that it would assist the cows to resist.

Practical Feeding. After a vote of thanks had been presented Dr. Hadwen, W. J. Langdon, president of the Washington State Dairymen's Association, was called in for a few remarks on the practical feeding of dairy cows. In his introduction he assumed that the dairymen were not for profit, for the money there is in it, but for health or for fun. Among the things necessary for profitable feeding is a cow that will make good use of her feed; another is a man that knows how to feed her properly; and to do this he must have a scale, a milk sheet, and a tester. Professor Fraser, of the Illinois Experimental Station, says the cost of keeping a cow that will give 2,000 pounds of milk, at \$24 for feed and \$26.30 for her care, depreciation, interest, taxes, etc., or \$50.30 for care, etc., of \$74.50, is low enough for most of us."

He went on to say that the average production per cow for the United States is less than 4,000 pounds of milk. And he figured that the man who kept twenty cows, at an expense which he quoted as "drawing" the magnificent income of \$100 a year to educate his children by his automobile, travel, and attend dairy meetings. (Laughter.)

He continued: "Some dairymen are making a good deal more than this we know, and some must be making much less. When we started dairying we wanted to make more than \$100 a year—we were ambitious to make enough money to enable us to hire a part of our labor, and to be able to get away once in a while to see what others were doing. We want a good attractive home with modern improvements. A good orchard, with plenty of fruits of various kinds the year round. We wanted to give our children a college education. We dreamed of a holiday once a year when we could get away from the cares of the farm and see something new—something different. We knew that \$100 a year wouldn't do this; but we thought we knew how to do better. We did as we went out later." (More laughter.)

Mr. Langdon continued, giving a number of methods of feeding adequately and cheaply which had been introduced elsewhere with success. He claimed—and this was the principal point of his address—that it was possible, by feeding steamed alfalfa, to cut down the grain ration one-half. And, in conclusion, he quoted the remark of a prominent dairymen: "Feeds vary more or less in quality, chemical composition, and digestibility; and it may be necessary for various reasons to increase or decrease the daily allowance." He declared that probably this is so, for the more we gather the less we seem to know.

After an inspection of the milking machine in operation, the delegates came to the city to meet at the banquet at the Foodies restaurant.

Delegates Banquetted. At 6 p. m. the delegates to the Dairymen's convention were entertained to a banquet in the Foodies restaurant, at which over seventy delegates were laid. The affair was highly successful, the delegates being thoroughly enjoyed. Flowright's orchestra was in attendance and played while dinner was in progress. Songs were given by J. G. Brown and B. Morrison.

The opening toast of "The King" was honored with the singing of the National Anthem followed by three cheers. The toast of the government of British Columbia was proposed by Mr. Foster, of Eburne, who spoke eloquently on the strategic importance of British Columbia in Empire affairs.

This province, he said, occupied a position more important in events of the future than any other portion of the Empire. Of the government, he spoke as an institution and not as the present administration. The province had a community of self-governing Anglo-Saxons, determined to uphold the honor of the British Empire. He was persuaded that since the inception of self-government in the provinces each successive administration had improved on the one preceding it, and he believed that this process would continue to evidence itself in the forthcoming years.

W. H. Hayward, M. P. P., responded to the toast, saying that he believed that the members of the government and every government which the province had had, did their best for the interests of the people as a whole. He complimented the dairymen for the good results which they had achieved through co-operation. They had shown by their success what such methods would do, and it remained for other branches of the industry in the province to follow their example.

The toast of the Dominion department was proposed by E. W. Hodson, provincial livestock commissioner, who dealt with the success which had attended the efforts to improve the matter of experimental farms. In the Dominion and Provincial departments in the work of agriculture were shown in many instances to work hand in hand, and as a consequence a considerable progress had been effected. Thanks Department.

Dr. S. F. Tormie in reply took occasion to thank the provincial agricultural department for the assistance it had given the Dominion department in the province. He also stated that the stock breeders had rendered every service in their power to forward the work for the general good of the community.

The toast to "The City of Victoria" was proposed by F. G. Quick. He referred to the growth of the city which he remarked on his succeeding visits, and also dealt with its beauty. Dr. Lewis Hall, who replied in the absence of Mayor Morley, said that much of the prosperity, both on the island and the mainland, could be attributed to the work of the dairymen. He believed that when other branches of farming in the province would follow the methods employed by the dairymen they also would show similar strides. British Columbia possessed as fine a body of agriculturists as there was in any province in the Dominion.

Other toasts honored were those of "The Dairymen's Association Across the 49th," "The Press," and "The Ladies," after which the banquet came to a conclusion.

Guests Fled in Terror. RENO, Nev., Feb. 4.—One man is dead and one hundred guests were driven in terror from their rooms as a result of an early morning fire at the Metropole hotel today. The one victim was suffocated by the dense smoke that filled the basement of the hotel, where the fire originated. The dead man is August Schaefer, fireman at the hotel. The fire originated from the overheated range in the kitchen.

Players After Big Salaries. SEATTLE, Feb. 4.—The Northwest League is getting very much in a major league, its managers are now engaged listeners to the howls of the

## Best Values—Whitewear Sale

### Great Savings

The bargains obtainable at this store this month may safely be taken as a precedent to all future sales. New goods were opened last Friday and placed on our sale counters—they are going rapidly. We would suggest you visit us tomorrow and get your share of the best.



**Corset Covers**



**Night Dresses**



**Ladies' Drawers**



**White Skirts**

**REMEMBER**—The very best values do not find their way into print. You must visit "Campbell's" to get in touch with all the good things that are offered. We have set the standard higher this month than ever before. You cannot find the best bargains unless you come here.

## New Arrivals in Tailored and Fancy Blouses






Just arrived, and ready for your early inspection, a magnificent stock of tailored and fancy muslin blouses—the very latest in design and texture.

While looking over our whitewear bargains be sure and ask to see this new and exclusive shipment.

**If you can't come yourself send a friend. Don't miss such bargains as we offer.**



THE FASHION CENTER

**If you can't come yourself send a friend. Don't miss such bargains as we offer.**

## W. W. ATKINS

Hand Saws Cross Cut Saws  
Falling Saws Circular Saws

Emery Wheels  
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THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.  
544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B.C., Agents. Phone 59.

## TWO EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

JEWEL BLEND CEYLON TEA

**40c**

Per lb.

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE

**40c**

Per lb.

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

## Right Buying Permits Right Selling

THAT IS OUR CASE IN A NUTSHELL

OGILVIE'S MOUNT ROYAL HUNGARIAN FLOUR—Per sack ..... \$1.75

This is the old reliable flour that pleases everyone.

RINE WHITE MEALY POTATOES—Per sack ..... \$1.50

LAZENBY'S BATH OLIVER BISCUITS—3 tins for \$1.00

C. & B. OR KELLER'S MARMALADE—7 lbs. tin ..... 75c

SOLID DRY ONIONS—6 lbs. ..... 25c

GLYCERINE TOILET SOAP—6 tablets ..... 25c

ST. CHARLES CREAM—Small tins, each ..... 5c

OUR SPECIAL BARGAIN FOR THIS WEEK  
FANCY EVAPORATED PEACHES—Per pound ..... 10c

**DIXI H. ROSS & CO.**  
The Independent Grocers  
Phones 50, 51, 52. Liquor Department, 1500

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

The Best Remedy known for  
**COUGHS, COLDS,**  
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Acts like charm in  
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA.  
Containing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

The most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is easily carried about all kinds of SPASMS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Sole Manufacturers,  
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,  
London, S.E.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.  
Prices in England,  
7/14, 2/6, 4/6.

Born in Prison. KINGSTON, ONT., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Lajoie, a French Canadian prisoner at the penitentiary gave birth last night to a child. She is serving a seven-year term for assault. An effort will be made to have her paroled.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00, Six Months .75, Three months .50

AN EXHIBITION.

The determination of the City Council to hold the regular exhibition this fall meets with general approval.

A great deal has been said about the Fair project. That would be a very serious matter, if there were nothing to show for it.

The route in both cases begins at the Pas on the line of the Canadian Northern, which is on the shore of the Saskatchewan.

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criticise it before accepting it. No doubt the Liberals would be very much pleased if Mr. Borden would record as opposed to what the government proposes shall be done.

THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

We have before us a map issued by the Department of Railways showing the proposed location of the Hudson Bay railroad.

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The President of the Imperial University of Kyoto denies that Christianity has been of any assistance to Japan.

Col. Conrad has been telling the people of New York that "the Canadian Northwest has been getting a great start in Alaska."

It is announced by Mr. Robert Kelly of Vancouver, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and three of his colleagues will visit the Pacific Coast during the latter part of the coming summer.

Sir James Whitney told a delegation that he believed Ontario would have local option established in a short time.

The matter of pilotage is under consideration by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Commander Peary is to organize an expedition to the South Pole. While there is a vast area in the Antarctic continent yet to be explored.

The proposal made at the meeting of the Canadian Club, that a monument to Vancouver shall be erected in this city.

The people of the United States cannot have a parcel post, because the express companies will not bear it.

Switchmen to the number of 32,000 and in the employ of 60 railway companies in the United States.

A "Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise" has been organized in the United States.

By the way, Wednesday was "ground-hog day."

Parliament will be asked to vote \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Paris flood.

We are asked when we mean by saying that there has been no demand in Victoria for a Normal school.

President Taft wants an appropriation of \$25,000 to pay for a commission to study the Payne tariff law.

WEILER BROS 91 Different Patterns in Dinner Services The Greatest Display in Canada POSITIVELY the finest display of Dinner Services in Canada... Here is a Trio of Charming China Sets The Security of Trading Here Good Values in Toilet Sets at \$2.00 Would You Like to Play Pool at Home? More New Carpet Squares in Yesterday A Magnificent Stock of Cut Glass WEILER'S

PRE-COLUMBIAN AM Almost nothing is known of the history of America of Columbus, and only very little has been made as to the degree of civilization of the people, except in the voyages of Eric the Red.



# An Hour with the Editor

## PRE-COLUMBIAN AMERICA

Almost nothing is known with any certainty of the history of America before the time of Columbus, and only very vague guesses can be made as to the degree of civilization attained by its people, except in a few instances. The voyages of Eric the Red and the other Norsemen are themselves shrouded in obscurity, and the story of them does not pretend to tell anything about the people of the land. There is a Welsh tradition of an early settlement of a colony from Wales on the Western Continent, but much doubt exists as to its authenticity. The Indians residing in what are now the United States and Canada have no historical records. So far as can be learned, they had been living from time immemorial in the primitive conditions in which they were when the European settler came; and the fact that their tribal customs were well established shows that they were the result of centuries of development. What traditions of the past had been preserved at that time, we have no means of knowing, for the relations between the Europeans and the Indian tribes were not such as to invite confidence, and at any rate the North American Indians do not seem to have concerned themselves with much that had happened before their own day. Of mythology they preserved a vast store, and running through very much of it is the story of a great catastrophe to local incidents, the imperfect understanding of Indian languages which most Europeans have, the absence of an intelligent interest in the mythology on the part of those who had the opportunity of learning it at first hand, the natural reticence of the race, the influence of the early missionaries, who discounted a belief in the stories that had come down from the past, all combined to destroy the recollection of the ancient mythology and even of the traditions of great events. For an example of imperfectly remembered incidents, it may be mentioned that the Millicite Indians of New Brunswick have a tradition that there was once a great earthquake that lasted for a long time, and after it was over the St. John river was changed from a series of lakes to a stream bordered by many low-lying flat areas. That is all that seems to have been preserved of the incident in anything like an historical way; but there is the myth of Glooscap, which seems to relate to the same thing. Glooscap corresponded to the Hiawatha of the Dakotas, the Spioiw of the Skagits, and other semi-divine beings, who aided the Indians in the day of their great adversity. But there is not the least use in trying to make anything resembling history out of those myths and legends. They only establish the antiquity of the race which has preserved them, and clearly indicate that North America was populated previously to the last great geological change. In a previous article it was pointed out that, according to the estimates of the United States Geological Survey, the northern ice-cap, which now covers the islands of the Arctic Archipelago, extended as far south as the place where St. Paul and Minneapolis now stand as recently as 7,000 years ago. There is no difficulty in believing that America was settled at that time, but, on the contrary, it is hard to think it was not. The myths suggest that it must have been peopled before the ice-cap had extended as far to the south as it was at the time mentioned.

No subject is involved in greater doubt than the origin of the Indians of the Western Continent. As yet nearly every investigator has approached the examination of the subject with a pre-conceived idea that mankind originated in the table-lands of Central Asia, and went out therefrom to the occupation of the rest of the world. In any investigation a preconceived idea militates against impartial research. As the latest writer on this question says, the evidence in favor of a migration from America to Asia is quite as strong as that in favor of a migration from Asia to America. The conclusion reached by this writer is that the race that was living on the Continent, when Columbus came, had been here at least 25,000 years and not more than 200,000 years. He arrived at this opinion by estimating the time necessary to permit of the development of the various languages, racial characteristics and grades of culture. During comparatively recent years considerable work has been done in the way of classifying the several aboriginal languages. This is a process that is necessarily slow, and often it is found that languages, which appear at first examination to be totally distinct, on closer investigation prove to be of the same stock. Up to the present it has not been possible to reduce the number of apparently distinct languages on the American Continent below 133, of which 56 are spoken in North America proper, 51 in South America and 26 in Mexico and Central America. This classification disregards the various dialects of the same language. If these were reckoned the number would be very greatly increased. No satisfactory theory for the existence of such a great variety of speech has ever been suggested; but the remarkable freedom of each language from words taken from other languages suggests that such civilization, as the various tribes had reached, was attained at a time when there was very little intercourse between them. It also seems to show that America has never been the seat of widely extended empires, such as existed in Europe, Asia and Africa.

As a general rule such traditions as the Indians tribes have preserved of their origin assign it to some place in the North. In this respect the similarity between them and the races of southern Asia and Northern Africa is very marked. The paths of most of the great races of mankind seem to have been along the Meridians, but whether they would be found

to converge at the North Pole, if we could trace them, is a matter of pure speculation. It is worth mentioning that the pyramid-builders of Egypt and Central America both assigned their origin to the North, and there is something of a resemblance between the hieroglyphics of the Nile valley and those found in Yucatan. These points of resemblance furnish rich food for thoughts, which those who are interested in such things can follow at their leisure. They are worth remembering, because not only as this series of articles develops, but in one's general reading, facts are sure to be brought out, which seem to fit in with the theory that the pioneers of civilization on both Hemispheres came originally from the same region, and arrested their southward steps on both divisions of the earth's surface in about the same latitude, that is just a little north of the zone of equatorial heat. That there may have been migrations to America from Europe and vice versa is not at all improbable; but it may be said with some claim to accuracy that the earliest traces we have of the ancestors of the people who were dwelling in the New World, when Columbus discovered it, show them to have been a race who had reached in certain localities a state of civilization high in some respects, and that they were people who had migrated southward to the homes they then occupied.

In attempting to deal with pre-Columbian America, we find ourselves face to face with problems that seem insoluble. Take for example that presented by the Eskimos. It is said by some persons, who have been much in contact with the Alaskan Eskimos, that they claim to have come from the north. On the other hand there seems to be a great deal of evidence that they lived in the region just west of Hudson Bay before migrating to their present homes. The Eskimos seem to prefer to live on the border of the region of perennal ice, and if it is true, as has been pointed out above, that 7,000 years ago Arctic conditions reached south of the latitude of Winnipeg, it is very easy to believe that at that time the Eskimos lived much further south than they now do, and that they followed the retreating ice to their present homes. This is a more tenable explanation of their residence in the north than that commonly received, namely that they were driven there by enemies. If the latter were the case, it is difficult to see why the homing instinct, so common to all mankind, has not long ago led them to migrate to the south.

When John died, his son and successor, Henry III., was only nine years of age. The lad appears to have inherited many of the objectionable qualities of his father, although he was not personally wicked. His worst characteristic seems to have been his faithlessness to his promises; but when we consider the circumstances of the case, this does not appear quite as black as it otherwise might. We ought not to look at Thirteenth Century events through Twentieth Century glasses. Ideas prevalent then, and held by men of the highest character, would not be entertained now by any but extremists. Society was in a formative stage, and so also were political and religious institutions all over Europe. The papacy aimed at political supremacy, and employed its spiritual powers to that end without compunction. The new doctrine of the divine right of kings was finding expression especially in France, and the foreign nobles, who surrounded the young English king, filled his mind with this idea. The Church in England was steadfastly asserting its right to freedom from temporal control, and was disposed to resent any interference from the papal see. The English baronage was determined to curb the powers of the king. The merchant guilds were learning to appreciate their power and realize that their place in the body politic was scarcely less influential than that of the nobles. The promulgation of the Great Charter and its annual renewal, notwithstanding the attempts of John and Henry to evade it, was accustoming the people to the idea of liberty within the law. Learning was reviving and philosophy was finding a new impetus in the writings of Roger Bacon. Yet it is impossible to read the story of the early years of Henry's reign without realizing that there was great uncertainty in the minds of all men on every subject pertaining to the welfare of the nation.

It is to be remembered that John had resigned his crown to the legate of the Pope and had received it again as the Pope's vassal. This made the Pontiff the overlord of England, and according to the principles of feudalism, nothing that the king could do was valid, if it lessened in any degree the authority vested in his over-lord. Therefore the Pope was within his rights, as they were then understood, when he refused to recognize the Great Charter as binding, and declared the king absolved from his oath to observe it. In John's time, and afterwards in Henry's, the Charter was often proclaimed and the sovereign swore to observe it, but invariably the Pope declared the new proclamation void and that the oaths of the kings were not obligatory upon them.

At this time a strong religious movement swept over England. It originated abroad and was set on foot by St. Francis of Assisi. Something like anarchy prevailed in the land during the minority of Henry, and the people sought in religion the consolation which their distressed political condition seemed to demand. It may be mentioned in passing that nearly all the great movements in the development of British institutions have been preceded by a strong religious revival. During these years

the minds of the people seem to have been in a state of preparation for what was to come. Until Henry proclaimed himself of age in 1227, Hubert de Burgh, Earl Marshal, administered the affairs of the kingdom. He was a strong and just man, and things would have gone well with the country, if it had not been for the constant interference of the papal legates, who claimed the right to control affairs on the ground that England was only a vassal kingdom. Louis of France was looked upon as the pattern of monarchs, and he was a staunch upholder of the principle of divine right, to which Henry gave willing assent, although upon every concession wrested from him by barons or people as obtained under duress and therefore void. In 1238 when things were at their worst, there appeared upon the stage of English politics, a man whose name is worthy of all honor.

Simon de Montfort was born in France, and his father was of that country. His grandmother was Amicia Beaumont, a sister of the Earl of Leicester, and from her he inherited the earldom. Being of distinguished family, he was regarded as a proper husband for King Henry's sister, and after his marriage with her he was entrusted with the government of Gascony, the sole remnant of what had formerly been the vast territorial main of the English kings on the Continent. He seems to have been a man of passionate temper, with a strong sense of justice, and unbounded courage, although inclined to be overbearing. He was at first distrusted by the baronage and people of England because he was looked upon as a foreigner, and he was continually quarrelling with the King, whose tyrannical exercise of power he would not condone. Gradually he gained the confidence of the nobility, and when in 1258 the King's debts grew so burdensome that something had to be done to meet them, Montfort called the barons together at Oxford, and there was then laid down for the first time the fundamental principle of parliamentary government, that there should be no grant of supplies until there had first been a redress of grievances. What were known as the Provisions of Oxford were passed and agreed to by Henry and then money was voted to meet his most pressing demands. When this had been done, the king forthwith appealed to the Pope to be relieved of his promise, but the prelate ordered the questions in dispute to be referred to the king of France for arbitration. That monarch decided in favor of Henry's contention, although he held the Great Charter to be binding. Thereupon under the leadership of Montfort, the barons revolted and after a sharp struggle the King and Prince Edward were captured. Thenceforth until his death Montfort was the virtual ruler of England. In 1265 he summoned a parliament, and for the first time in the history of the kingdom the boroughs were asked to choose representatives. In this parliament the barons, the knights of the shire and the representatives of the commonalty assembled to decide national affairs upon an equal footing. While the principle of parliamentary government did not originate with Montfort, for it had been recognized as existing from time immemorial, it is to him that the people of England owe the establishment of the Commons as the third Estate of the Realm. In the Parliament of 1265 prelates, earls, barons, knights of the shires and representatives of the boroughs assembled and therefore we shall not be far astray if we fix that as the date of the beginning of parliamentary government as it exists today. Unfortunately for himself and for the country, the barons soon came to have fears of Montfort's intentions. He kept the King and Prince Edward in captivity, and it was charged against him that he meant to place the crown upon his own head. Edward escaped and headed a rebellion, and at a battle, which took place at Evesham in 1265, Montfort was defeated and slain. It was two years before peace was restored to the kingdom, and that result was due to the resolution and honorable course displayed by the Prince.

Personally Henry contributed nothing to the welfare of his kingdom. He was ambitious without resourcefulness. He aimed at restoring the power of his house upon the Continent, but lacked the ability to carry out his plans. He was religious and yet dishonest. He had all the stubbornness that sometimes goes with weak minds. His long reign would have been wholly inglorious, if it had not been for the fact that the genius of Montfort was equal to the needs of the hour, and in spite of his opposition was able to establish English institutions upon a basis, which, though often rudely shaken, was never destroyed. His reign may be described as one in which great things were done, but without any aid from him and in spite of his bitter opposition.

## A Century of Fiction

XIX.  
(N. de Bertrand Lagrin)

Eduard Douwes Dekker

Most of us have had our indignation thoroughly aroused at the reports of the pitiable conditions existing among the natives of the Gold Coast of South Africa. There has been a great deal said about the unhappy state of affairs there, and a great deal written; and the abuses still go on, and the helpless natives are robbed, tortured and put to death without any interference from the onlookers, who profess deep anger and grave concern, but hesitate to extend a hand to help the sufferers. Exactly the same conditions existed some years ago in the Islands of the East Indian Archipelago, as exist in the Gold Coast today, only in the former case the Dutch were the taskmasters responsible for the ill-treatment of the natives. For nearly three hundred years Dutch burghers, knowingly or unknowingly, had accumulated great wealth at the expense of the life-long toil and premature death of the Malays of the Far East. These natives were subjects of the ruler of Holland, but were totally under the domination of their chiefs, whose word was their unquestioned law. While the Dutch agreed to protect the natives they gave carte blanche to the tribal rulers, to whom were paid premiums on whatever their provinces could furnish to the Dutch market. To all intents and purposes the natives were the slaves of the chiefs, having no control over their own persons or their own property. Therefore in this land of plenty existed such horrible suffering as the result of ill-treatment and extortion, that the indignation of a worthy champion was aroused, and the outcome was a book which was to the people of Holland what Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was to Americans.

The writer of the book, the champion who took up the cudgels on behalf of the miserable Javanese, and other natives, was a Dutchman, Eduard Douwes Dekker, born in Amsterdam in 1820. When a lad of seventeen he was sent to the Dutch colonies, and remained there for twenty years in the employ of the government. He was given ample opportunity for studying the conditions of the country; and he used every means in his power to stem the abuses practiced, and to give the suffering natives some redress. His opinions and his mode of procedure did not please his fellow officials, and when reports were sent home, his government was even less pleased. He was advised to change his tactics and hold his peace, and his conscience would not permit him to advance his own interests at the expense of those whom he wished to aid, and he sent in his resignation and returned to Holland.

Then, under the stress of emotion, he began to write a record of his experiences among the Javanese. The book, in the guise of a story, was eloquent with pathos, lurid with tragic descriptions, and bitter with invective against those responsible for such criminality. He styled his story "Max Havelaar," and wrote under the pseudonym of "Multatuli" (Who has suffered much). The book caused such a stir in Holland that its author became famous and money flowed in to him from the sale of the work. Every Dutchman read it and professed incredulous indignation, but because Dekker would not declare himself politically, telling everyone that he wrote in the interests of neither party, but only as the champion of humanity, the cause he espoused was not taken up by the government, and nothing was done to better conditions in the East. So keen was the author's disappointment and chagrin that he became an exile from his own land, and went to live in Germany, where he died in 1887.

He has written many other books, principally in the form of stories and dramas, but all dealing with social and political problems. He was a versatile writer, his style is vigorous and well-sustained, and his books are full of vivid descriptions, tear-compelling in their pathos, and delight inspiring in their beauty.

### An Idyll from Max Havelaar

This little sketch concerns itself with the affairs of two native families, and especially the son of the one who is betrothed to the daughter of the other. While they are still children, the boy's father suffers from the oppression of the chief of his tribe, who continually robs him until he forces the old man, who has nothing left, to try and escape from his jurisdiction. He is overtaken, however, and brought back, beaten and thrown into prison, where he dies. His wife dies, too, of grief, and Saidjah, the lad, is left alone. He is now fifteen, and makes up his mind to go away and find work. He bids goodbye to Adinda, the girl to whom he is betrothed, promising to return and make her his wife at the end of "three times twelve moons." He does return with money and trinkets and hope beating high in his breast, only to find the home of his friend destroyed and Adinda and her family gone.

For when the district chief had taken away Adinda's father's buffaloes—Adinda's mother died of grief, and her baby sister died, because she had no mother and no one to suckle her. And Adinda's father, who feared to be punished for not paying his land taxes, had fled out of the country and taken Adinda and her brothers with him." An insurrection follows, and during it Adinda is slain.

## ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

IMMORTALITY.

An English magazine has had a sort of symposium on the question, "Is immortality necessary?" This is much as if it should ask, "Is a comet's tail necessary? For if there is such a thing as immortality, no question of necessity can arise. The remarkable thing about the symposium is not so much that the question was asked, as that a number of distinguished men professed to be able to answer it. The result was a wide difference of opinion, and that part of the English-reading public, which looks to the guidance of the magazine referred to, must remain in doubt as to whether or not it is necessary for man to have a life after death.

The belief in or aspiration for immortality is seemingly as old as human nature itself

Monday, February 6, 1910

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The Children's Protection Society were discharged, as it is intended to present them by message and the bill to incorporate the Vancouver Island Northern Railway Company (Mr. Thomson) received first reading and was referred to committee.

Upon Hon. Mr. Bower moving formally that supply be granted His Majesty.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite objected that such a resolution should be introduced at so early a stage in the session's business. It was not customary to move supply this evening in the preliminary motion so early in the session, and the House should at least have the railway legislation before it before being asked to assent to this formal resolution.

Hon. Mr. Bower assured the member for Nanaimo that there was no intention on the government's part to rush matters, all heavy legislation would be brought down before this resolution was proceeded with.

The motion paving the way for the Budget and presentation of the Estimates was accordingly agreed to, being decided that the House will on Wednesday resolve itself into committee of supply.

TO QUIET ALARM

Lord Crawford Advocates Educating Uncivilized Peoples in Real Meaning of Comet's Visit

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Lord Crawford has written a letter to the press calling attention to the possibility of the appearance of Haley's Comet being exploited by the agitators in uncivilized countries.

"In past history," he writes, "the sudden appearance of a comet was considered to be the herald of plague, famine and civil war, and as such has always been utilized by the agitator and fanatic to raise the masses of the people, whose passions were inflamed by the terror and religious hatred, can easily be lashed into fury against law and order."

To guard against such possible dangers Lord Crawford suggests that a series of popular articles should be communicated to the native press, written in the vernacular, "announcing and giving details of the comet, which now returns to visit our system after an absence of more than seventy years."

GOT RICH BOOTY

Gang of International Jewelry Thieves Corralled by Police—Immense Plunder

GENEVA, Feb. 5.—Working in concert with the Swiss police, the Geneva recently succeeded in arresting a large band of international thieves, the Boson, in the Tyrol, and recovering a great quantity of jewelry which had been stolen from visitors travelling in Switzerland and the Tyrol during the past year.

Well-dressed men and women, must have disposed of some of the booty, the police have seized a quantity of great value, consisting of diamond tiaras, rings, brooches, pearl necklaces, gold watches, chains, bangles, etc., in their possession.

The Bern police have photographs of the stolen goods which are at present in the possession of the police in Bern, and the gang is awaiting trial. Most of the thefts took place in Switzerland. About \$150,000, it is stated, is the value of the stolen treasures.

ANCIENT POSTMASTER

Death Removes Oldest Postal Official Whose Occupied Position for Over Six Decades

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Mr. William Kenward of Wisbech, near Haywards Heath, the oldest postmaster in England, died this week. He was 89 years of age, and was postmaster for thirty-three years. He was the recognized assistant at the postoffice, in his 91st year. Mr. Kenward, in his early days, used to collect and deliver letters in a cart drawn by dogs.

The villagers having letters to post used to place them in their windows, and Mr. Kenward notified his arrival by sounding a horn.

LORDLY COUNTERFEITER

Spanish Duke, Head of Gang of Shovers of the Queer Under Arrest

MADRID, Feb. 5.—The Duke of Benedict, the head of one of the most prominent families in Spain and a former minister of the crown, has been arrested at his villa, near Gordax, in the province of Granada, on manufacture of counterfeit money. Large quantities of spurious coin have been discovered in circulation in Spain during the past four or five years, and the authorities have had great trouble in ascertaining the source of the supply.

Owing to information received, the authorities paid a surprise visit to the Duke of Benedict's villa, and found a plant for the manufacture of counterfeit money. Many prominent politicians are said to be implicated in the conspiracy.

No Organization Effected

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Unable to effect an organization because of the deadlock over the admission of the miners' delegates from Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania, adjourned tonight sine die.

Another Plot

MANAGUA, Nicaragua Feb. 4.—The government declares it has discovered a plot by the Conservatives to precipitate armed intervention by the United States by firing on an American warship in the harbor of Corinto.

Blocked by Snowdrifts

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 4.—The Chicago and North Western railway is blocked by snowdrifts for several days and a large shovel gang is at work clearing the drifts. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road is blocked north of Kirby, in the Big Horn country.

SYDNEY, N. S. Feb. 14.—It is reported in official circles here that P. F. Brady, at present a member of the International Convention, has been accepted the position of traffic manager for the new steel coal company vice F. W. Vanden resigned.

COOPERATION OF STOCK BREEDERS

Necessity of Regular Freight Service Between Victoria and New Westminster Is Strongly Urged by Delegates

The annual convention of the British Columbia Stock-Breeders Association took place in Victoria, the proceedings opening with a morning session at the women's building on the fair grounds and closing with a banquet held in the Poodle Dog. An afternoon session was also held consisting of the hearing of reports, speeches and discussions.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Hon. President, Captain R. G. Taylor; President, A. D. Paterson; first vice-president, S. Smith; second vice-president, A. Davis; hon. secretary, the minister and deputy minister of agriculture in British Columbia, Dr. S. P. Tolmie; Dominion livestock commissioner, and Messrs. Sangster, McGregor, Wells, Logan and Trapp; directors, Messrs. Hadden, Turner, Alkman and Wells; secretary-treasurer showed a balance on the books of \$1,000.

McBride pointed out that the government was endeavoring to assist the stockbreeders as far as possible. The grade of breeding cattle in the province was showing material improvement. The horse show held recently in Vancouver would rank with any on the continent. Its success was largely due to the efforts of Messrs. Paterson and Logan.

The stock of the province formed a considerable portion of its wealth, and its growth was contributing materially to the development of the country. The agricultural industry was essentially an agricultural province.

Mayor Morley in a brief address alluded to the fact that the growth of the province was dependent on the development of the adjacent country. Conventions were due to the association for the purpose of the development of the province.

Better Breed Mares

Among the speakers at the morning session was Dr. S. P. Tolmie, who dealt with the subject of the improvement of the breed of mares. He pointed out that the Dominion government had granted reduced freight rates on imported mares. In light of this, he urged the stockbreeders to do everything possible to improve the quality of their mares.

Interesting reports on horses (light and heavy), cattle, sheep and swine were presented at the afternoon session. The speaker dealt with the subject of the improvement of the breed of mares.

Report on Cattle

D. A. Wells submitted a report on cattle. He pointed out that the Dominion government had granted reduced freight rates on imported mares. In light of this, he urged the stockbreeders to do everything possible to improve the quality of their mares.

Report on Sheep

W. J. Wells submitted a report on sheep. He pointed out that the Dominion government had granted reduced freight rates on imported mares. In light of this, he urged the stockbreeders to do everything possible to improve the quality of their mares.

Report on Swine

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Report on Horses

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Report on Poultry

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Report on Fish

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Report on Game

"Yes, or 3000 cows," said the speaker. At present the majority of this class of cattle was on the American side. Mr. Thompson submitted a report on swine. This class of stock was a good money maker. He illustrated this by telling of one man who had reared and sold ten head for \$100. He believed that Victoria could command the highest price in British Columbia for these swine. This city was not having proper freight communication with the West. Victoria was losing ten cents per pound on what was transported to New Westminster, owing to the fact that freight had to be transported by way of Vancouver. If the association could get a proper service established it would accomplish a good work for the swine shipper. The speaker's testimony advocated the government paying fifty per cent of the freight charges on the importation of pure bred stock.

Mr. Webb, of Chilliwack, referred to the irregularity of the freight service between Victoria and Vancouver Island. One shipment consisting of fifteen days in reaching its destination. Sheep, Rainier, and other members of the union were of North America. After being out a little over three hours, the freight advanced a damage of \$74,000. The freight on the suit was brought under the anti-trust law. Triple damages must be assessed.

There was a remarkable scene in the courtroom when the verdict was announced. Defendants in groups dejectedly followed the attorney to the court. It was decided to give the attorney a bill of costs for the hearing on March 7, when the defense is heard on the ground of being excessive costs will amount to at least \$10,000.

Attorney Davenport, senior counsel for the plaintiff, said of the verdict: "It means the individual members of our organizations are bound by the law. It means that the Sherman anti-trust law protects manufacturers and merchants from boycott attacks. In substance, it is a new declaration of independence."

A bill of exceptions will be filed by the defense and the case will eventually reach the United States supreme court.

Dr. Hadden, who dealt with bovine diseases, dealt with the work of the Dominion government. He pointed out that the methods by which vaccines were made, and how animals were rendered immune to certain diseases. He also described the methods of inoculation. Last year 7,000 head of cattle had been sent all over the Dominion and no complaints had been received. Now complaints had been received that was possible about animal parasites in the province.

E. T. Judd, of Oregon, gave an entertaining address on the heavy horse. He said it was presumption on the part of those who thought that the horse on draught horses in America that was possible to know anything about draught horses. He believed that breeders should give the most time to the kind of animal which when bred would give the largest possible returns to the owner. He told how when he had had a mare for a time he intended to breed draught horses. He had induced his neighbors to do the same and he had a number of breeders who were not doing their own but for his money. It was important to know as to the dam the larger the share should be.

Notes of thanks were passed to each of the speakers, after which the convention came to an end.

Nelson-Wolcott Fight at Oakland. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The fight between Nelson and Wolcott for the light heavyweight championship of the world was held at Oakland. Nelson was defeated by a unanimous decision.

Percentage of Increase in the Amount of Bank Clearings Over 30 Per Cent Greater Than That of Next in Order

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Broadstreet state of trade tomorrow will say: Canadian clearings at thirteen Canadian cities aggregated \$100,000,000, six per cent below last week, but an increasing volume of Canadian business for the week ending February 27, 1909, as against 43 last week, and 47 in the like week in 1908.

Victoria showed the greatest percentage of increase, with Vancouver second with 66.7 per cent. Clearings at other cities were: Victoria—\$1,700,000, inc. 97.5 per cent; Montreal, \$38,113,000, inc. 25.5 per cent; Toronto, \$28,212,000, inc. 4.3 per cent; Ottawa, \$2,730,000, inc. 28.3 per cent; Halifax, \$1,923,000, inc. 14.4 per cent; St. John, \$1,538,000, inc. 14.4 per cent; London, \$1,191,000, inc. 11.1 per cent; Edmonton, \$1,121,000, inc. 52.7 per cent; Vancouver, \$6,826,000, inc. 66.7 per cent; Winnipeg, \$14,592,000, inc. 33.3 per cent; Quebec, \$2,375,000, inc. 19.9 per cent; Hamilton, \$1,682,000, inc. 16.8 per cent; Calgary, \$2,988,000, inc. 46.1 per cent.

KAMLOOPS GOING AHEAD

Mr. John Redman Says Effect of Railway Policy is Already Felt

Interviewed at the Empress, Mr. John Redman, president of the Kamloops at the various farmers' parties held in Victoria this week, stated that the effect of the railway policy was already being felt. He pointed out that the Dominion government had granted reduced freight rates on imported mares. In light of this, he urged the stockbreeders to do everything possible to improve the quality of their mares.

YACHT AND LAUNCH RACE ON SAME DAY

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Added interest will be given the annual deep sea race to Bermuda, this year, by a decision to sail on the same day. The Motor Boat Club of America has decided to hold a yacht race on the same day as the Bermuda race. The date was chosen today by the regatta committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club. Those called for bona-fide racing boats of substantial construction and one-hundred and fifty horsepower. The race will be divided into four classes, prizes will be offered in each division. The time

DECISION HITS HONORABLE MEN

Action Against Hat Makers' Union for Large Amount Stuns Labor Organizations in the States

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—A declaration of independence in the United States court by the verdict of \$22,700 rendered today in the suit of D. B. Loewe, of Danbury, against 200 hatmakers of that state, America. After being out a little over three hours, the freight advanced a damage of \$74,000. The freight on the suit was brought under the anti-trust law. Triple damages must be assessed.

There was a remarkable scene in the courtroom when the verdict was announced. Defendants in groups dejectedly followed the attorney to the court. It was decided to give the attorney a bill of costs for the hearing on March 7, when the defense is heard on the ground of being excessive costs will amount to at least \$10,000.

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A bill of exceptions will be filed by the defense and the case will eventually reach the United States supreme court.

HALIFAX, Feb. 3.—Governor Fraser and President Milne Fraser of the North British Society will have their hands full tomorrow. Seventeen immigrants among those arriving by the Steamer Nuntialia are held up by the immigration department at the pier because they have not each \$25 in cash. Of the number eleven are Scotchmen, carpenters and other mechanics. They are now in the detention hospital and the authorities say they will be deported back to Scotland tomorrow night. This will be done in the hands of the steamship company sufficient to average \$25 all round.

WINNIPEG, Man. Feb. 4.—Major Moody, one of the most famous of the R.N.W.M.P. force, is in the city today on his way to headquarters at Regina, after six and a half years service in the Hudson Bay country. The Major is one of the best officers in the force and when there is any difficult task to accomplish, he is usually the man selected to do the work. In 1896 he was sent into the Yukon by the overland route. In 1903 he went to the Yukon to establish a post and in 1904 was in charge of the government steamer Arctic during the cruise in the Arctic regions. Capt. Bernier, who was in command of the steamer Arctic, was killed while on duty. The Major was in command of the Hudson Bay country. He was in charge of the Hudson Bay country. He was in charge of the Hudson Bay country.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A man who had been a shoplifter here for years had been an alibi. The police were baffled and shopkeepers continued to be robbed. A put up a burglar in long-suffering victim. He was in charge of the Hudson Bay country. He was in charge of the Hudson Bay country.

TWIN CRIMINALS

Clever Ruse of Parisian Burglars Baffles Police for Years—Folled at Last

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NAMES THE COMMITTEE

Body Which Will Investigate Charges Made by Trades Regarding Over-Classification

OTTAWA, Ont. Feb. 3.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House today announced the personnel of the committee which is to investigate Mr. Hugh Lumley's charges against a portion of his former governing staff. The committee will be made up of Messrs. Gwynne, (Ontario), Macleod, (Quebec), Wilson, (Quebec), Lennox, (Quebec), and Crothers, (Quebec). Mr. Gwynne will likely be the chairman.

Ice Hokey at Montreal

MONTREAL, Que. Feb. 3.—Before a very small crowd tonight at the arena, the M. A. A. and Victoria played the scheduled game in the inter-provincial league series. The score at half time was: Victoria, 13; M. A. A., 2.

Paulhan's Narrow Escape

DENVER, Col. Feb. 3.—Louis Paulhan had a narrow escape from death today, when his Farman biplane crashed at the race track. The plane was thrown through it, and came down in a heap of wreckage on the track. Paulhan was thrown headlong, but beyond a severe shaking up, escaped unhurt.

Fighting the White Slave Traffic

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—In order that he may go to the bottom of the white slave traffic in New York city, District Attorney Whitman will ask the board of estimates tomorrow for \$25,000. The district attorney wants this money to back up the grand jury which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is to mark with to get evidence on which he may bring indictments.

Big Land Rush

LETHBRIDGE, Feb. 3.—The Lethbridge land office broke all records during January, due to the fact that the sale of the island lands there were 2,830 quarter sections entered for sale, including 1,488 homesteads, 1,142 pre-emptions and 1,199 homesteads. The largest previous record was September, 1908, when there were 2,000 quarter sections entered for sale.

Last Stage of Famous Trial

allowance was figured at 40 minutes to the foot for the full course, and mated to be 670 nautical miles. There was no suspension for rig.

SUSPICIOUS EGGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The only food product found in New York markets that shows a disposition to be reasonable in eggs, but even eggs are regarded with suspicion by the afternoon. Three hundred cans of liquid eggs, such as are used by bakers, were seized in a cold storage warehouse by federal inspectors and condemned. Hotel keepers complained that some of their strictly fresh eggs, supposed to come from the suburban farms, had been found in the city. Names of girls who live in Ohio and further west. Nevertheless, the price in the city does not recede whereas the wholesale price of almost everything else advance as resolutely as the market. Land had never been mentioned. Land had never been mentioned. Land had never been mentioned.

TO DEPORT IMMIGRANTS

Scotmen Fail to Comply With Provisions of Act—Indignation at Halifax

HALIFAX, Feb. 3.—Governor Fraser and President Milne Fraser of the North British Society will have their hands full tomorrow. Seventeen immigrants among those arriving by the Steamer Nuntialia are held up by the immigration department at the pier because they have not each \$25 in cash. Of the number eleven are Scotchmen, carpenters and other mechanics. They are now in the detention hospital and the authorities say they will be deported back to Scotland tomorrow night. This will be done in the hands of the steamship company sufficient to average \$25 all round.

MAJOR MOODY DOWN FROM THE NORTH

Famous Officer of R. N. W. M. P. Returns From Six and Half Years' Service at Hudson's Bay

WINNIPEG, Man. Feb. 4.—Major Moody, one of the most famous of the R.N.W.M.P. force, is in the city today on his way to headquarters at Regina, after six and a half years service in the Hudson Bay country. The Major is one of the best officers in the force and when there is any difficult task to accomplish, he is usually the man selected to do the work. In 1896 he was sent into the Yukon by the overland route. In 1903 he went to the Yukon to establish a post and in 1904 was in charge of the government steamer Arctic during the cruise in the Arctic regions. Capt. Bernier, who was in command of the steamer Arctic, was killed while on duty. The Major was in command of the Hudson Bay country. He was in charge of the Hudson Bay country.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A man who had been a shoplifter here for years had been an alibi. The police were baffled and shopkeepers continued to be robbed. A put up a burglar in long-suffering victim. He was in charge of the Hudson Bay country. He was in charge of the Hudson Bay country.

TWIN CRIMINALS

Clever Ruse of Parisian Burglars Baffles Police for Years—Folled at Last

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A man who had been a shoplifter here for years had been an alibi. The police were baffled and shopkeepers continued to be robbed. A put up a burglar in long-suffering victim. He was in charge of the Hudson Bay country. He was in charge of the Hudson Bay country.

NAMES THE COMMITTEE

Body Which Will Investigate Charges Made by Trades Regarding Over-Classification

OTTAWA, Ont. Feb. 3.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House today announced the personnel of the committee which is to investigate Mr. Hugh Lumley's charges against a portion of his former governing staff. The committee will be made up of Messrs. Gwynne, (Ontario), Macleod, (Quebec), Wilson, (Quebec), Lennox, (Quebec), and Crothers, (Quebec). Mr. Gwynne will likely be the chairman.

Ice Hokey at Montreal

MONTREAL, Que. Feb. 3.—Before a very small crowd tonight at the arena, the M. A. A. and Victoria played the scheduled game in the inter-provincial league series. The score at half time was: Victoria, 13; M. A. A., 2.

Paulhan's Narrow Escape

DENVER, Col. Feb. 3.—Louis Paulhan had a narrow escape from death today, when his Farman biplane crashed at the race track. The plane was thrown through it, and came down in a heap of wreckage on the track. Paulhan was thrown headlong, but beyond a severe shaking up, escaped unhurt.

Fighting the White Slave Traffic

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—In order that he may go to the bottom of the white slave traffic in New York city, District Attorney Whitman will ask the board of estimates tomorrow for \$25,000. The district attorney wants this money to back up the grand jury which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is to mark with to get evidence on which he may bring indictments.

Big Land Rush

LETHBRIDGE, Feb. 3.—The Lethbridge land office broke all records during January, due to the fact that the sale of the island lands there were 2,830 quarter sections entered for sale, including 1,488 homesteads, 1,142 pre-emptions and 1,199 homesteads. The largest previous record was September, 1908, when there were 2,000 quarter sections entered for sale.

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MAJOR MOODY DOWN FROM THE NORTH

Raw Furs

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# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## CULTURE, TRAINING AND VARIETIES OF SWEET PEAS

By James Simpson, 1510 Blanchard Ave.  
The Sweet Pea as a garden flower has risen to great prominence within the last ten years, and is at present a universal favorite in the garden; but still 95 per cent of the growers of it are much behind the times in their system of growing them, and to such the following remarks are meant to apply, and not to the limited few on Vancouver Island who grow them very near to perfection. The writer has much pleasure in saying that he never saw better Sweet Peas even in Britain than he has seen in Victoria.

To be successful in their growth, you must give them two feet of good soil; see that it is well drained, or at least make certain that it does not get waterlogged.

Give abundance of thoroughly well-rotted manure, especially if any is wanted for seed purposes; if flowers only are wanted, the manure need not be of a nitrogenous nature, as Sweet Peas have the faculty, along with the whole of the natural order leguminosae of extracting nitrogen from the atmosphere, which is left in the ground only if the plants are not allowed to seed. The next point to consider is sowing the seed or planting the plants. As a rule the amateur grower sows the seed much too thick, and does not thin out enough. If sowing seed is preferred, it should be, say, 3 seeds every foot run and thinned out to 1 when the plants are about 2 inches in height. The seed, if the ground is in good order and not too wet, should be sown in February; most growers prefer to sow in a cold frame or a warm border and transplant. If this way is preferred, the transplanting must be very carefully done, or the plumula, or growing point of the root, will get broken and the plant will do little or no good. In planting, plant one foot apart in the line; the future culture consists in simply keeping clean, giving abundance of water, after they are two or three feet high, seeing that they are properly fixed on the wires, and, above all, picking the flowers off before they form a seed pod. If everything has been done in first-class order the vines should grow to from 10 to 14 feet in height, and strong accordingly.

Training of the Sweet Pea consists mostly in having a thoroughly good trellis. A very commonly used one is ordinary poultry netting, more or less in height and more or less badly fitted. The writer does not recommend this, as it interferes greatly with the picking. In a long line, for instance, if you happened to see a flower you wished, or an incipient seed pod you wanted picked off, you would have to go round a pretty long line in order to get it. A far better plan, in my opinion, is to erect a trellis of 2 x 1 inch dressed wood; one every 6 feet is close enough; and make them at least 7 feet above the surface; they run horizontally thin galvanized wire every 6 inches and also perpendicularly, the same strength of wire; wind the one round the other where they cross each other. Thus you have a trellis in six inch squares as tight as a fiddle-string, and the size of the mesh allows you to get the hand through anywhere for picking purposes. And last but not least, you can train the young vines backwards and forwards as they grow up, and thus prevent winds tearing them off.

Varieties are now so numerous that the difficulty for the amateur has been what to take; but here the National Sweet Pea Society of Britain has given last October what are the best varieties in their various sections; and as this has been done after very exhaustive trials, their selection may be thoroughly relied on. It must be understood that they deal only with varieties that are in commerce, which are as follows. Those marked with an \* are warded types:

- White
- \*Etta Dyke, \*Nora Unwin, Dorothy Eckford.
- Crimson and Scarlet
- \*The King, King Edward, Queen Alexandra.
- Rose and Carmine
- \*Prince of Wales, John Ingman, Marjorie Willis.
- Yellow and Buff
- \*Clara Curtiss, James Grieve
- Blue
- \*A. J. Cook, Lord Nelson.
- Blush
- \*Mrs. Hardcastle Sykes.
- Cerise
- \*Christie Unwin, Cocinea.
- Pink
- \*Countess Spencer, Prima Donna.
- Cream Pink
- \*Constance Oliver, \*Mrs. Henry Bell, Queen of Spain.
- Orange Shades
- \*Helen Lewis, \*St. George, Miss Wilmott.
- Lavender
- \*Frank Dolby, \*Mrs. C. Foster, Lady G. Hamilton.
- Violet and Purple
- \*Rosie Adams, Duke of Westminster.
- Magenta
- \*Menie Christie.
- Mauve
- \*The Marquis, Mrs. Walter Wright.
- Maroon and Bronze
- Black Knight, Hannah Dale.
- Picotée Edged
- \*Elsie Herbert, \*Mrs. C. W. Breadmore.
- Striped and Flaked (Red and Rose)
- \*Aurora Spencer, \*Yankee, J. Cuthbertson.
- Striped and Flaked (Purple and Blue)
- Prince Olaf.

Fancy  
Sybil Eckford.

Bicolor  
Ireland, Jeannie Gordon.  
Marbled  
Helen Pierce.

Of course there is besides these many very good newer sorts, such as Winnifred Deal, Giant Cream Asta Ohn, Mrs. A. Malcom, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Biederstedt, Quennie, Apple Blossom, Andrey Crier, Evelyn Hemus, all of which can be got at a reasonable price. One sort in England last year, the owner wanted twenty-five dollars a seed for it and would not sell less than ten seeds at that. Growers would need to be very careful about the seeds they put in as sweet peas are very variable, often coming as they grow from five to fifteen per cent slightly different from type, but to show where a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Some foolish Virgins I knew last year picked out only the largest seeds, which any seedsmen knows though they give the strongest plans are most liable to come untrue. More or less, often 25 per cent and then the poor seedsmen gets the blame for what is entirely due to their own ignorance. Careful observers will also notice several shades on one vine, caused by flowers being too old.

## THE CHRYSANTHEMUM

There are two totally different kinds of chrysanthemums. The one that is best known to the amateur, the old-fashioned, hardy one that in its many colors adorns the gardens about many an old farmhouse, is small-flowered, seldom exceeding an inch and a half in diameter even under the best of conditions. These were known to our grandparents as artemisias, perhaps because the bruised leaf has an odor very like that of the true artemisia or wormwood. These hardy, small-flowered or pom-pom kinds have been almost eclipsed by the large-flowered or tender florists' kinds that are grown in the greenhouse and over the perfection of which the contests of the exhibitions centre.

### The Leading Flowered Types

These large-flowered kinds are of several types, but practically only two main sections are recognized on the tables: the incurved and the so-called Japanese. The first named are characterized by the graceful, regularly incurving petals; broadly, all flowers that do not thus incurve are classed as Japanese. By far the greatest number of the popular favorites of the day are of this variety. Among connoisseurs, varieties of this section are further subdivided according to the twist of the individual petals, as the Japanese incurved, the Japanese reflexed, and so on.

The chief interest of the exhibitor is always centred on the large-flowered types because they make by far the most impressive display. These are grown usually for exhibition purposes, one flower only to each plant. Single-stemmed flowers, as these are called, are grown in pots when they are to be used primarily for decorative purposes on the plant (for instance, grouping with foliage plants); benches in the greenhouse when they are to be used cut. You cannot produce the largest flower of which any variety is capable by any other means.

The single chrysanthemum, charming for table decoration and for cut flowers to be used as table centerpieces, while not a large factor in the flower shows, maintains a position of steady favor among those who regard flowers purely for their artistic qualities. There are single varieties of the hardy, or pom-pom, type as well as the large-flowered. A curious development of the single flowers is seen in the anemone, in which the disc florets are somewhat enlarged but have not been produced into rays as are those of the margin. There are only two or three varieties of this section commonly in cultivation.

### Trials of Patience

The greatest skill of the cultivator, and certainly the greatest amount of patience, is displayed in the production of specimen plants, each one of which has to be given individual attention and nursed with most solicitous care from the time cuttings are taken in January. The plants that attract so much attention in the exhibition halls are always one-year-old plants. For exhibition blooms only, cuttings may be taken as late as May, the plant being carefully grown in from that time until November. Some varieties will not yield their best blooms unless they are propagated as early as February, but that is exceptional. The care of the chrysanthemum plant from the time the cutting is rooted until the bud begins to show a tendency to burst or to open its scales, is merely one of careful attention to conditions which will ensure a continuous growth. This will usually be in September, when all syringing is discontinued to avoid all chance of rotting of the delicate petals.

If water by any chance gets into the top at the opening of the bloom, there is danger of damping or scalding, thus disfiguring the tips of the petals. Whenever the opening flower shows browned or discolored petals, it is a sure indication that water has accumulated in the bud. Even drip from the roof, caused by the condensation of the moisture in the air, is sometimes responsible for this. So it means that the cultivator must be very careful in handling water during the last month or two of the plant's growth.

Too high temperature, which results from the sun's heat in the early fall, is very likely to add to the troubles of the chrysanthemum grower, and all his ingenuity has to be exercised to secure abundant evaporation in order to reduce the temperature. Once the buds are formed the ideal temperature is between 40 de-

## Brightness in Reds and Pinks

It is not equally easy to produce good flowers in all colors. The yellows most people can succeed with and the whites are not especially troublesome to bring to perfection, but the red, crimson and claret-colored varieties are easily burned, and particularly so if strong fertilizers have been given to the plant after the buds have shown a trace of color. It is an anxious moment for the grower. In his anxiety to produce the best and largest flowers, there is a great temptation to stimulate greatly. These colored varieties are benefited by light shading. The observant visitor will notice a great degree of difference in the brilliancy of coloring of the various pink varieties, but shading which greatly improves the brilliancy of the color is not always beneficial to the growth of the plant. The art of the cultivator lies in striking the proper balance.

Freshness of the bloom, as it stands on the exhibition table, counts for much, and this depends largely on the manner in which it is handled after it has been cut, provided every little cultural detail has been attended to from the very first. Naturally, the strongest, best bloom, but no matter how well it has been grown it can be ruined between the time it is cut and the time it is placed before the public. The best exhibitors cut the blooms twenty-four hours before they are to be packed for shipment. They are then placed in water and placed in a cool, dark corner away from draughts, and each flower is carefully wrapped in tissue paper before being packed. In wrapping the incurved blossoms, the paper is tied around the stem just below the flower and pulled up over the top, where it is tied. For the drooping, or reflexed form, the paper is placed on the top of the bloom, drawn downward and tied carefully around the stem below the bloom. The essential part of this tying is to draw the paper around so that it holds the petals firmly. Otherwise they will get bruised and damaged in the handling.

The wrapped blossoms are then laid lengthwise in boxes six feet long, two feet wide and about one and a half feet deep. These boxes are lined with a thickness of heavy glazed wrapping paper, lapped over so as to exclude the air, and held in place by tacks. Inside this are about half a dozen thicknesses of newspaper, according to the condition of the weather and the distance the box has to travel. If the weather is likely to be warm, some lumps of ice are placed inside the box about the stems of the flowers.

The tied blossoms are laid lengthwise, with the blooms towards one end of the box, a roll of excelsior having previously been put into position to support the neck of the bloom so that the petals will not be crushed against the bottom of the box. Two or three rows of blossoms may thus be placed in the box, and cross strips of wood are then nailed in to keep everything tight, a roll of excelsior being placed in for each layer of blossoms. As each roll is put in, the foliage should be watered lightly, or better still, a sheet of wet paper placed over it.

## MARKETING POULTRY.

The holiday trade for poultry will soon be here, and farmers will be shipping in their surplus stock of birds. One of the most important details in connection with the poultry business is to put everything, eggs and birds on the market as fresh as possible, and in the most attractive condition. By this time the fowls should be fattened and ready for market. They should always be well fattened and well dressed because there is no profit in marketing an inferior product.

Before killing, all fowls should be kept away from food for at least one day and night, even thirty-six hours being better than twenty-four. If this is not done, the food will decompose in the crop and intestines, and injure the quality of the meat. It will be stale before it gets to the market.

There are different methods of killing, but the birds are for local, or immediate consumption it is usually considered the better plan to kill by dislocating the neck and pulling the head off a short way. This is done by and at the same time stretching the neck, when it will be immediately dislocated; pull the head out about 1 1/2 inches from the neck. The head is thus held to the body by only the thin skin of the neck. Allow the head to hang down, so that the blood can collect in the neck and not discolor the body.

They can be immediately dry picked and care should be taken to remove all the pin feathers. Old fowls are more easily dressed by scalding in hot water just below the boiling point and then dipping them quickly into cold water before picking. This makes the feathers stick together so they can be removed much quicker. It also keeps the outside thin skin from peeling off. If scalded, however, the price is one to two cents lower than if dry picked.

Just as soon as picked the chickens should be thoroughly cooled, packed in boxes, and marketed as soon as possible. Pack the birds so that their backs will be up when the box is opened, and line the boxes and cover each layer with plain paper.

After the birds are packed it is not a good plan to hang them up by their legs as that will stretch them out and make them look long and lean. The better plan is to keep them doubled up, or if many birds are handled use a "pressing box." This is simply a V-shaped trough in which the birds are put after being picked. They are placed in this box breast down and weighted. This moulds them into a compact form and as soon as they are cold they will remain that way, making a plumper and more pleasing looking article for the buyer.—Northwest Farmer.

## SOIL CULTURE IN DRY BELT.

One of the men who has made a name for himself in the agricultural world of today is Prof. H. W. Campbell, of Lincoln, Nebraska, the elaborator of what is known as the "Campbell system" of farming, a system which is based on sound scientific principles and is designed for the "dry belt." Recently Prof. Campbell has been addressing farmers' gatherings in Alberta, and the following points in connection with his system, gleaned partly from his addresses in the west, and partly from his presentation of it in other form, will be of particular interest at this time.

Prof. Campbell is one of the pioneers of the western States, and has seen both sides of farming life in his agricultural career. "Necessity is the mother of invention," and it was the darker side of crop raising that made him seek for a method of culture which would enable farmers in the semi-arid belt to raise profitable crops independent of either weather conditions or irrigation; and after fifteen years' research, Prof. Campbell is now anxious to demonstrate to western farmers the value of the system which he has elaborated. During the first three years on his homestead in South Dakota, he had splendid crops, and not until the fourth, fifth and sixth crops had failed, owing to drought, did he turn his attention to the movement of soil water and its relation to agriculture. He tried different seasons and depths of ploughing and found that each succeeding season gave him different results. In the early days, even in the irrigated districts of Kansas and Nebraska, after several crops had been taken from land that was abundantly supplied with moisture, the yield grew steadily less and the settlers found that the idea that water was the only element necessary was entirely erroneous. Besides this, trouble arose in these districts owing to the farmers quarrelling among themselves as to the amount of water received by each, everyone thinking that his neighbor received more than his just share. Prof. Campbell's system, however, does away with irrigation, even in the most arid districts.

Thorough understanding of his system and its adaptation to varying conditions, he claims produces larger yields with one quarter the amount of water used formerly, proving conclusively that it is not a question of water alone, even with the most fertile soil.

To raise crops according to this system the soil must be brought into that condition in which it contains an ideal quantity of air and water, and then, with heat and light, fertility is developed. Perhaps we should not be very far wrong if we should say that Prof. Campbell's system is almost entirely built up around these two points; thorough tillage and conservation of soil moisture. To be sure, there are very many other related considerations, and there are many diverse roads leading to these main points. Great stress is put upon those forms of cultivation that constantly forestall the evaporation of water from the surface of the soil, or that prevent its being drawn off by weeds; and the frequent stirring of the upper layer has a large place in the system. The scientific principles involved are much the same as those underlying the method of summer fallow that has for so many years been recommended by Angus Mackay, of Indian Head: only Prof. Campbell has given the same principles wider application, and has elaborated what may very rightly be termed a "system" of cultivation.

It is impossible in a short article even to summarize his methods, but a few salient points may perhaps be touched.

Prof. Campbell claims that there is no tool that the farmer can own that can be used in as many ways and under as many different conditions as the disk harrow. Its great value lies in its adaptability to the protection of moisture, the preparation of the surface soil, for the encouragement of rapid percolation of the rain water, and in its thoroughly pulverizing a somewhat cloddy field and getting an improved physical or mechanical condition of the soil. It has been used on thousands of acres instead of ploughing when it should have been used to precede the plough, in which connection its work is most valuable. The smallest size of disk is recommended on account of its greater pulverizing and reversionary power. The proper use of the disk harrow at the proper time may double the crop, and its use is advised early in the spring on all stubble ground or old fields intended for spring crops; also immediately after the binder. This latter procedure may come as a surprise to many, but Prof. Campbell gives strong reasons for his advice as follows:

"In still another season of the year, we find the disk of equal value, that is immediately after the small grain or any other crop is removed. It is advised, whenever possible, to follow behind the harvester, and not allow the soil to be exposed a single day to the sun's rays after the crop is gathered. It is very difficult to explain the value and importance of this work in sufficiently strong terms to permit the reader to grasp its full force and meaning.

First: There is no time in the year when water held in the soil near the surface in sufficient quantities will bring about so many chemical changes as during the months of July and August. This is the season of the year when a vast amount of nitrates and bacteria may be developed; in other words, the fertility—the very elements that start your wheat off early with dark green color, and that have very much to do with its staling.

The fact that the farmer loses sight of the real scientific or necessary physical condition of the soil in the plowing of his field for another crop, accounts for the failure of so many unplowed fields to yield as much in dry seasons as fields that were simply plowed with a disk

drill and not plowed. How often have we heard farmers say: 'I plowed my ground and fitted it thoroughly, and my neighbor hogged his wheat in with a disk and got a better crop than I did. In fact the man with the disk had produced a more scientific condition of the soil.'

"Secondly: If there is any moisture in the soil below, by preparing this fine mulch of a liberal thickness, this moisture will accumulate in the firm soil just beneath. If no rains come, your ground is in perfect condition to plow, because of the moisture you have retained by the early disking.

"Third: If you do not wish to plow in the soil, this moisture can be carried over until the next spring when in case of a dry spring, yourself, if properly handled, can be planted, and the seed will immediately germinate and grow, while your neighbor is worrying about a dry country and may harvest nothing.

"Fourth: Sometimes you may have teams and time to do some fall plowing for spring crops. If your soil is dry it is folly to plow, but if you have held the moisture in the soil, it is wise to fall-plow, providing you follow the plow with the surface packer, firming the lower portion of the furrow slice while the soil is still moist, holding the moisture below, instead of allowing the furrow to dry out, as it will if left loose by the plow."

Another implement which finds a large place in the Campbell system is the sub-surface packer. The implement serves the purpose of crushing down the loose soil of the under portion of the furrow slice, breaking up the large lumps, and so compacting the whole that the particles of soil lie closer together and form a more perfect connection between the unbroken earth beneath and the loosened soil of the furrow, also forming a more compact seed-bed and drawing the water by capillary attraction into the stratum where the roots of the plants begin their growths.

We have compared Prof. Campbell's system to Mr. Mackay's method of summer fallowing, but Prof. Campbell anxiously insists that what he terms "summer tilling" is quite different from an ordinary summer fallow. We therefore give his own account of

### How Summer Tilling Should Be Done

"Begin the work as early in the spring as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground, and the surface dry enough to permit the use of the disk harrow without the soil adhering to the disk, going over the ground twice by lapping the disk one-half. This produces a mulch which prevents evaporation; also loosens and opens the surface, so that the later rains readily and quickly percolate into the soil, harrowing the soil after each subsequent rain. If the rain is too heavy, so as to dissolve and pack the surface, a second disking may be necessary, especially so if the season is advanced far enough for weeds to start freely. Don't at all hazards, permit the weeds to grow or the surface to become crusted. A little carelessness here may, and often does, make ten or twenty bushels less yield of wheat and proportionately similar losses to other crops.

"Bear in mind that there are three objects in conducting this work with great care. First is to retain all the moisture possible that may be then in the soil, for the evaporation in early spring is very great from both the strong rays of the sun and in most localities the high spring winds take up much moisture. Second is to loosen up the surface that it may more readily and more surely take in all the water from the spring rains. Third, but by no means least, to admit the warm spring air that nature's laboratory may be put early to work preparing the way for large quantities of available fertility or plant elements. Plow late in June or early July, seven to eight inches deep. Do not leave the field at noon until that which has been plowed during the forenoon has been gone over with the sub-surface packer. Then at night the same, and if you use the packer, follow it with some kind of harrow, or cultivator that will leave the surface with a light, loose mulch, breaking the larger clods, and leveling, so far as it may be possible, the top of the firm soil beneath.

"The common lever harrow produces very fair conditions. There are, however three or four much improved devices for this work being perfected, which will doubtless be found on the market very soon.

### Keep Ahead of the Weeds

"In June and July weeds are quite persistent, and great care should be taken not to let them get the start. In fact, there is but little danger of weeds if you take care to lose no water by evaporation. All weeds are easily killed when small, but after the tap root has gone down and become firmly imbedded, it is not easy to destroy them. Watch the conditions of your field, going after it as soon after heavy rain as the soil will permit, using the tool which you use to keep your mulch open and loose; care should be taken to keep the mulch from two and one half to three inches deep. Remember, it is not desirable to have this mulch too fine, and never a dust blanket. It will be found very much easier to secure a mulch of desirable coarseness if the cultivating is done after rain, when the surface soil has reached the moist condition, not wet, and yet before it gets dry. Continue this persistent care through the season; in case of extreme heat more frequent cultivation is necessary. Our rule is to watch carefully the firm soil just beneath the mulch and gauge our time of cultivation during continued dry periods by the quantity of moisture, observed at the top of the firm soil beneath the mulch, or if we move the loose soil away and find that there is ample moisture, the protection is all right. If the top is beginning to show dry, then it is time to cultivate again."

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### NOTICE

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W. DEIGHTON, 1023 N. Park St.

### STRY ACT.

An Application for of Title to Part District.

is given that it is explanation of one publication hereof Certificate of Title to Charles Edward of August, 1894,

Registry Office, mbia, this 26th day

Y. WOOTTON, General of Titles.

### ION

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I. M. Barclay Mc- Certificate No. 21, days from the date of the Mining Record- of Improvements, obtaining a Crown claim.

notice that action, use be commenced of such Certificate day of December,

### EXTRA-PROVIN

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# SPENCER'S NEWS

CARPETS  
CROCKERY  
DRY GOODS

STOVES  
RANGES  
HEATERS

## Monday Opens the Week With Sterling Values in Furniture and Curtains

### Crockery Specials on Sale, Monday

- Bean Pots, 65c size ..... 50¢
- Bean Pots, 50c size ..... 40¢
- Bean Pots, 40c size ..... 30¢
- Bean Pots, 25c size ..... 20¢
- Demijohns, stone bottles—
- Value 35c ..... 25¢
- Value 50c ..... 35¢
- Value \$1.00 ..... 65¢
- Value \$1.40 ..... \$1.00
- StoneWare Jars, with covers—
- 1/2 gallon size, Value 25c. Bargain ..... 20¢
- 1 gallon size, Value 35c. Bargain ..... 25¢
- 2 gallon size, Value 70c. Bargain ..... 50¢
- 4 gallon size, Value \$1.40. Bargain ..... \$1.00
- Stone Churns—
- 2 gallon size, Value 70c ..... 60¢
- 3 gallon size, Value \$1.05 ..... 90¢
- Three-Pint China Jugs, fine white spiral, Value 50c. Bargain price ..... 35¢

### BARGAINS AT FIVE CENTS

- Spencer Stove Polish, large tin, Price ..... 5¢
- Enamel Stove Polish, large size ..... 5¢
- Matchless Stove Polish, 10c. 5¢
- Rising Sun Stove Polish, per block ..... 5¢
- Stove Lifters ..... 5¢
- Stove Pipe Collars ..... 5¢
- Coal Shovels ..... 5¢
- Candlesticks ..... 5¢
- Match Safes ..... 5¢
- Mouse Traps, sure-catch ..... 5¢
- Kitchen Paring Knives ..... 5¢
- Egg Slices ..... 5¢
- Egg Cups ..... 5¢
- Clothes Pins, spring pattern, per dozen ..... 5¢
- Clothes Pins, ordinary, 2 doz. 5¢
- Skimmers ..... 5¢
- Nail or Vegetable Brush ..... 5¢
- Can Openers ..... 5¢
- Strainers ..... 5¢
- Vegetable Pressers ..... 5¢
- Oil Cans ..... 5¢
- Liquid Veneer, sample size ..... 5¢
- Wood Spoons ..... 5¢
- Scoops ..... 5¢
- Egg Whips ..... 5¢
- Wire Soap Dishes ..... 5¢
- Saucepan Lids, assorted sizes ..... 5¢
- Glass Berry Bowls ..... 5¢
- Glass Ice Plates ..... 5¢
- Glass Water Tumblers ..... 5¢

### Brussels Carpets

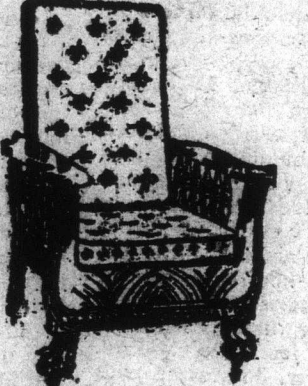
Special Monday—Regular \$1.50 for 75¢  
1,000 yards Best Brussels Carpets, body and border to match. A large collection to choose from, 2-tone greens, oriental, brown and other colorings. Regular \$1.35 and \$1.50. Sale price ..... 75¢  
This is the lowest price Brussels carpets have ever been sold at and will be sold out very quickly.

### Furniture

- Dining Chairs in Suites, Reg. \$29.40, \$23.75
- Owing to the phenomenal success of the sale of Dining Suites of Chairs, we are placing on sale for Monday only a few suites in Early English and golden oak, made and finished in the best style, solid frames, leather seats. Regular \$29.40. Sale price ..... \$23.75
- Extension Tables, Reg. \$30.50, for \$23.75
- Two only Extension Tables in selected quarter oak, well finished and solid. Regular \$30.50. February sale price ..... \$23.75
- Buffet, Regular Price \$58, for \$45.00
- Buffet in solid Golden Oak, bevelled plate back mirror, 3 small plate drawers, 1 linen drawer, full front cupboard, carved panel. Regular \$58.00. February sale price ..... \$45.00
- only Dinner Wagons, surface oak, Early English finish, fitted with one large linen drawer. Reg. \$9.75. Sale price ..... \$7.50



### Morris and Easy Chairs



Our February Furniture Sale is merrily rolling along. A great number of people who are furnishing up their homes are taking advantage of the many splendid bargains which are being offered at this sale. It is wise economy to do so, because we offer you the best that is at a most reasonable price. If you have not attended as yet, you will find it greatly to your advantage to do so tomorrow.

### English Arm Chair

Regular \$60.00 for \$45.00  
To any person wishing to purchase a fine, comfortable Arm Chair, this is an opportunity well worth taking advantage of. It is upholstered in fine mohair, which is regarded as being the very best wearing material made, in a beautiful green shade, has partly reclining back, with separate cushion on seat. Regular price \$60.00. February Sale ..... \$45.00

### Arm Chair

Regular \$30.00 for \$13.50  
A specially comfortable chair is this. It is upholstered in green tapestry, very soft cushions, is a chair that any person would be highly pleased with. The regular selling price was \$30.00. Our February Sale ..... \$13.50

### Easy Chair

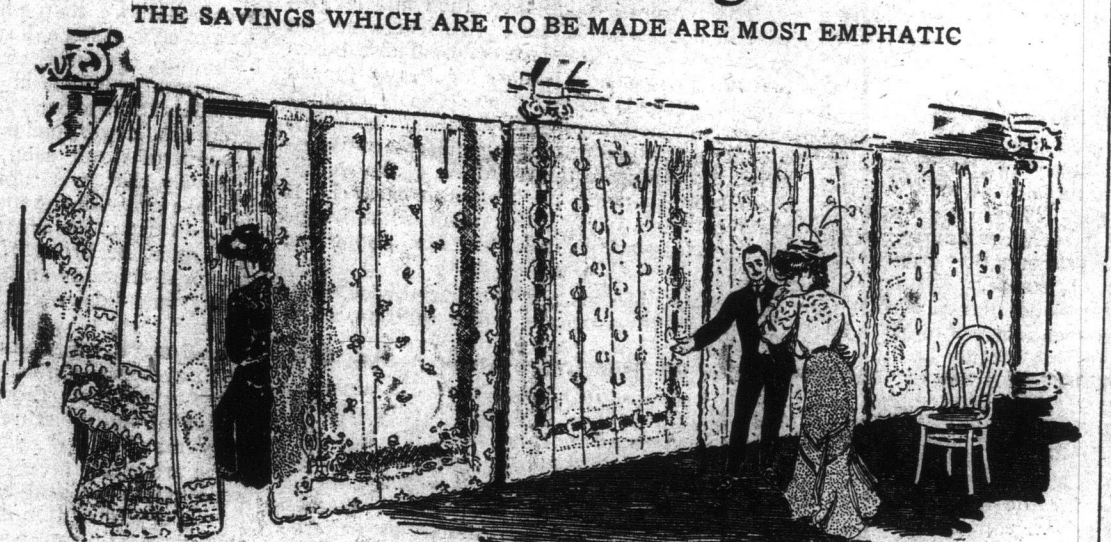
Regular \$45 for \$35  
Just think for a moment what a splendid saving this is—a clear difference of \$10.00. This reduction should arouse the buying interest of every one. This piece of furniture is upholstered in fine verdure tapestry, in figured effect. Has slightly reclining back, has separate cushion on seat. Regular \$45.00. February Sale ..... \$35.00

### Rattan and Wicker Furniture

- 3 only Rockers in Green Rattan. Reg. \$7.50. Sale price ..... \$4.75
- 1 only Garden Chair, in Green. Reg. \$7.00. Sale price ..... \$3.50
- 2 only Verandah Lounges. Reg. \$7.00. Sale price ..... \$4.50
- 7 only Cane Wicker Chairs, suitable for bedroom. Regular \$7.50. Sale price ..... \$5.50
- 3 only Cane Wicker Gents' Arm Chairs, with receptacle at side for paper, etc. Regular \$15.25. Sale price ..... \$11.75

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### The Curtain Department Will Be Found Most Interesting



Monday opens up the second week of our Feb. Furniture Sale, and with it is ushered in a sale of fine Swiss and Lace Curtains. The reductions are most decisive.

### Nottingham Lace Curtains

Regular 25¢ per yard for 15¢  
Nottingham Curtaining is the most favored material there is these days. Just the thing for kitchen or bathroom windows, or any window to which you don't wish to put up a costly curtain. This is in floral and conventional designs. Sold regularly for 25¢ per yard. February Sale ..... 15¢

### Curtain Muslins

Regular 50¢ for 15¢  
Curtain Muslins in a number of very pretty designs, such as coin spots, figures and stripes. These are in white and ecru shades, and were selling rapidly owing to the fine quality, at 25¢. Our February Sale, Monday, per yard ..... 15¢

### 40 Pairs Soiled Nottingham Curtains

Regular Values \$6.50 for \$2.25  
This assortment includes about 40 pairs of fine Nottingham Curtains, which have got slightly soiled in the handling, but nevertheless just as good as new. There is only one pair of each design. The regular values run up to \$6.50. To clear them out Monday, pair ..... \$2.25

### Fancy Muslins

Special at 15¢ and 25¢  
A splendid line of Fancy Colored Muslin, with borders, is being placed on sale for quick clearance. These are exceptionally good quality, and are a splendid wearing material. Special at our February Sale at, per yard, 25¢ and ..... 15¢

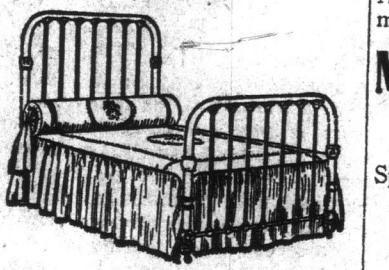
### Advance Guard of the New Costumes Are Now Being Shown

There seems to be no limit to the skill of the designers of women's clothing. This year, the styles are most pronounced. In fact, to describe them minutely would be an extremely hard thing to do. The materials this year are decidedly alluring, and the minute you set eyes on these new creations you will at once be fascinated. The coats, this year, are mostly hip length and tight-fitting, but the most predominating feature is the fine tailoring. Prices range from \$25.00 to \$75.00.

### Reflections of New Spring Millinery Shown at Spencer's

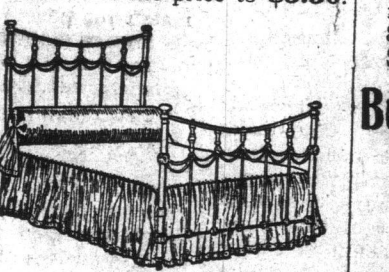
The new things for spring are commencing to show themselves. The advance guard of Spring's New Millinery Ideas has already put in appearance, the new shapes this year being decidedly attractive and fascinating. While the trimmings are different, of course, all our full order has not come to hand yet, but there will be found enough to form an idea from, of what is forthcoming.

### Greatly Underpriced Bedsteads and Springs



Today our patrons should avail themselves of the great bargains there are to be obtained in Bedsteads, Mattresses and Springs.

We are showing a new line in White Enamelled Beds, single, three-quarter and full size, nicely mounted with brass top rail and knob. These are usually retailed at \$8.00, and to make a clearance we shall cut the price to \$5.50.



Others graded. A few only now left at \$4.90, \$3.90 and \$2.90. Springs, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6, 4 ft. 6. Regular price \$3.00. February Sale price ..... \$2.25

This is a very reliable make, and with fair usage will last for years. We have a limited number of Special Springs, 4 ft. 6 only. Regular \$1.75. February Sale price ..... \$1.00

### Printed Linoleums

Regular 50¢ for 35¢  
Our showing of fine Printed Linoleums is exceptionally good and at our February sale prices everybody has an equal opportunity of getting the best at nearly one-third less than regular, which was 50¢. February Sale ..... 35¢



The Arcadian Malleable Non-Breakable Range is not made of cheap coke steel, but of the best Charcoal Iron Plates, and its castings are not made of common gray iron, but of the Highest Quality of Malleable Iron. Malleable iron is the ideal material for a practical, durable and economical range. Owing to its close, dense and compact texture, it is better fitted to resist the strain of heating and cooling. It possesses great strength. Charcoal iron, of which the best and largest steam boilers are made, in the Arcadian Range. This charcoal iron has a density and fineness of grain which gives it great power of resistance against rust and crystallization, making it practically indestructible. A pure asbestos mill-board is used to line the flues and other parts of the range. It is held between a sheet of charcoal iron and the charcoal iron body. All joints of the Arcadian Range are riveted so closely and solidly and with such skill that they are as tight as a locomotive boiler and will never open from expansion or contraction.

### Couches

Reg. \$9.00  
February Sale Monday \$6.75  
Our February Sale has caused no end of buying enthusiasm, and to make it more interesting, we are placing on sale a splendid line of Couches. These have very strong frames, upholstered in green and red figured tapestry, also velour. These regularly sell at \$9.00. Monday at our February Sale ..... \$6.75

### Oilcloths

For 20¢ and 25¢  
Note the savings which are to be made in fine Printed Oilcloths. A glance over them will suffice to make you purchase.

### Monday Sale of Shirt Waist Boxes

Special sale of Shirt Waist Boxes, these are covered with Japanese matting, fitted with brass handles. Reg. \$3.50. Sale Price ..... \$2.25  
Cedar Boxes, suitable for storing Furs and Clothing. Reg. \$11.75 and \$16.25. February Sale Price ..... \$9.50  
Camphor Wood Boxes. Reg. \$10.00 and \$12.00. February Sale Price ..... \$5.00  
Must be cleared at this figure.  
6 only Pictures, size of frame 23 x 2-10, in pale green, bronze mounting. Reg. \$3.00. February Sale Price ..... \$1.50  
1 only Picture, subject view on the River Avon, mounted in fancy dark oak frame, size 2 ft. 8 in. x 3 ft. 2 in. Reg. \$9.00. Sale Price ..... \$5.00

### Bureaus, Dressers and Stands



7 Only, Princess Dresser, with large Bev. Plate oval Mirror. Reg. \$17.50 Feb Sale ..... \$11.75  
8 Only, Combination Dresser and Dressing Table golden oak surfaced. Reg. \$19.50. Sale ..... \$13.75  
12 Only Fine Selected Quartered Oak Polished. Reg. \$25 to \$30 Feb. Sale ..... \$18.75

### Made Like a Locomotive Boiler

IT LASTS A LIFETIME

MEETS THE NEEDS OF THE HOME OF TODAY

OL. L. No. 326.

### BUDGET FIRST ON PROGRAM

stress of Financial Necessity Likely to Decide Asquith Government's Course of Action

### LABOR DEMANDS CHANGE IN LAW

Keir Hardie Hands Bouquet to Liberals—Some Prospects of Ructions Among Irish Nationalist Representatives

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Good Judges expect that the ministry will decide to push the budget through as the immediate first fruits of the election. Mr. Lloyd George demands nothing less for his political satisfaction, while further delay would serve to provoke financial chaos involving millions of pounds in the loss of the income tax and other revenue.

The fear of leaving the King no alternative but to send for Mr. Balfour and so upset the ministerial programme against the Lords and tariff reform is quieting down the extreme radical demand upon the King. "Trust the cabinet" is now the watchword of the Daily News.

Meanwhile, Tim Healy brings a scathing indictment against Mr. Redmond for excluding the Independent Nationalists from his party summons. Healy, O'Brien and their nine Nationalist colleagues clearly mean to wreck the Nationalist party if they can.

A labor conference at which the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union congress, the General Federation of Trades Unions and the Labor party are represented, met at Newport in Monmouthshire yesterday for the purpose of considering the recent judgment of the House of Lords, that the levying of compulsory contributions upon members of trades unions for the payment of costs of labor members of Parliament, is a violation of the law. This is the first step to be taken in the direction of compelling the new government to so amend the law as to allow of these contributions. All the courts decided that they are illegal under present laws.

Mr. Hardie's View  
Preceding at the meeting of the Labor party today at Newport, Keir Hardie, M. P., said that part of the press was engaged in speculating as to what the policy of the party would be in the new parliament. The leader declared that there were two classes of people who were doomed to disappointment, those who are hoping for discord in the ranks of the party, and those who expect it to enter into government. At all events, the party should understand and agree with the government. At all events, the party should understand and agree with the government. At all events, the party should understand and agree with the government.

Nationalist Action  
DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—Resolutions were adopted at the Nationalist convention which will give new power to discipline refractory members. Heretofore a defiant Nationalist could be deposed only by a two-thirds majority, and if he refused to resign he still would claim membership and share in the party fund. Now the members are empowered to expel a member by a majority and thus exclude him from the benefits of the fund. No anti-redmondites recently elected to parliament will be admitted to the party without a special vote. The meeting adopted a resolution thanking the American for their splendid contribution to the party funds and expressing admiration for Michael J. Ryan, of Philadelphia, national president of the United Irish League of America.

Premier Asquith's Letter  
LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Prime Minister tonight issued the customary letter to his followers, asking their attendance at the opening of the next parliament, "as matters of urgent importance will immediately arise."  
Mr. Asquith's letter disposes of the rumor current recently that the question of the Lords' veto might be proposed with even before the address in reply to the King's speech was moved, by explicitly stating that the address will be moved immediately. In influential quarters it is stated that the King's speech will refer to no legislative proposals whatever except those for limiting the veto of the House of Lords, but the veto will be largely based on Sir Campbell-Bannerman's resolution, and that no separation will be made between the financial and legislative veto.

Fire at South River  
NORTH BAY, Ont. Feb. 9.—South River was visited with a disastrous fire yesterday, Frunty's large hotel being completely destroyed. The fire started in the cellar from the furnace and spread so quickly that nothing could be saved. The loss on the hotel is estimated at \$75,000, insurance \$5,000.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 9.—Premier Roblin, accompanied by Mrs. Roblin, left for Hot Springs, Ark. this afternoon. His condition has improved considerably, and he was in fairly good shape to travel today. The premier will be away at least a month, and perhaps longer.