



BRITISH OFFICERS TO MAKE HOMES HERE

Col. Gordon Speaks Very Highly of This Province—An Interesting Letter

The following is the first of a series of letters written by Col. S. D. Gordon late of the 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers, who has recently returned to the old country after a visit to British Columbia and is so enthusiastic in his praise of this province that he has prepared a series of letters on his trip which are being published in the Canadian Gazette of London, England. Having recently returned from a visit to British Columbia during which I saw many of the most attractive places of that very attractive province, and further, enjoyed very special facilities for gaining general information and seeing for myself the conditions of life out there, I venture to think that my short account of my impressions and experiences may be of some interest, and possibly useful to any one thinking of settling in the province. I made a particular point of inquiring into the various ways in which English people of limited means—such as retired army and navy officers or retired Anglo-Indian officials of all kinds—settling out there could find suitable residences, occupations and amusements, with or without reasonable prospects of adding something to their incomes by a certain amount of work or trouble, and it is chiefly from that point of view that I speak. I may also say that my impressions are based on what I saw for myself, or what I gathered from actual settlers whom I met, and that I have done my best to make allowance for exaggerated or optimistic views, such as people pleased with their own surroundings sometimes express. First, as regards the journey out. It is simple, easy, full of novelty and interest, and considering the distance covered, not unreasonably expensive. A first class ticket from Liverpool to Montreal costs about £18 by the Empire steamer in winter season, and a Pullman car ticket, with sleeping accommodations from Montreal to Vancouver costs another £18 18s 9d. Food on the train costs about \$2.50 (10s) a day, and with various sundries and tips the total should not exceed £45. Those who would be content to travel second class by steamer and tourist car, with sleeping accommodations, could reduce the cost to £35, and would endure no serious hardships.

I first visited Vancouver Island, including Victoria and its extensive suburbs, Saanich, Duncan, Cowichan Bay, Quamichan, Nanaimo, Courtenay, Campbell River, Alberni and Little Qualicum. Leaving the island, I remained a short time at Vancouver and then went on to the famous fruit growing districts in the Okanagan and Kootenay valleys, staying for various periods at Vernon, Coldstream, Kelowna, Penticton, Okanagan Falls and Nelson. At all these places I made very careful inquiries into the conditions of life, and the general impression of all that concerns a settler's life in this far-away portion of our empire. For those who wish to lead pleasant, easy lives it is a splendid climate and lovely scenery, with a certain amount of congenial society and no serious work or worries, such places as Duncan (on Vancouver Island), Nelson, Vernon and Kelowna offer a very large choice, from which few could fail to find what they want. There are all practically English colonies, clubs and tennis courts already exist or are in course of formation; all English games and amusements are kept up; sport of all kinds is good and easily obtained; the scenery is magnificent and the climate almost ideal; yachting, rowing and bathing can be had everywhere in their seasons, and all at a very moderate cost; and at the same time many of the residents are already making large profits from their orchards and many more confidently expect to do so as soon as their fruit trees commence bearing. At all these places there are retired officers and Anglo-Indians already settled; and they are all enthusiastic about the life they lead out there. Naturally they are all very anxious for more of their own class to settle around them, and any such who may be sure of very warm welcome and all possible assistance.

Nelson and Duncan are the two largest of these colonies and, perhaps for this reason, offer the most attractions. At Nelson there is a charming British club, or perhaps I should say a charming club run on English lines. There is always a lot going on there in a social way; people are friendly and genial. Sport of the very best, both fishing and shooting, is to be had all round about excellent yachting and bathing in the lake. The climate is almost perfect, whether fruit can be grown in the province. Duncan Almost the same words could be used in describing this place, but I think there is yet a club there, but there surely will be soon. There are some excellent public grass tennis courts, where the people from the surrounding ranches meet weekly, or more often, and there are frequent dances. At Duncan both salt and fresh water sport and amusements are to be had, for Cowichan bay, which is close at hand, is really a long arm of the sea, and there are several lakes round about, on which sport and yachting can be had. The fishing, both salmon and trout, round here is splendid. Splendid fruit, too, is grown. Victoria is about forty miles off, and it is easily possible to go in for a few hours' shopping and return the same evening. The chief difference between Nelson and Duncan is that, whereas the former is a large town, the latter consists of numerous ranches located all round a small village; but both are essentially English. Naturally the scenery around Duncan is simply glorious and cannot be better. Kelowna (where there is a small city) and Vernon are miniature Nelsons, surrounded by many thriving fruit gardens, the coldstream ranch, near Vernon, being, I believe, the biggest and one of the most successful in the province.

For those, again, who are willing and able to work seriously to add to their incomes in any one of the various ways which the province offers, all these same places are equally available, and in addition the extensive districts which surround each of them, within a radius of ten or twelve miles—as well as outlying districts, which have only recently commenced to develop—offer a class of better opportunities than any other in the province. I have not visited Peachland and Summerland, but believe they are small but prosperous and thriving colonies, and that they are mostly devoted to peach-growing. They are in close proximity to both Nelson

CITY APPRECIATES H. B. THOMSON'S WORK

Work of Local Member in Connection With City's Bill Pleases Council

The city council appreciates the good work done by H. B. Thomson, M.P.P., in connection with his labors in the legislature in putting through the Waterworks Bill. At tomorrow night's council meeting a formal acknowledgment of the member's services will be made when a resolution to that effect will be passed. At Friday night's meeting of the streets, bridges and sewers committee Mayor Hall, when discussing the passing of the bill, in the house, took occasion to refer to the untiring efforts of Mr. Thomson, who ever since the bill was introduced has spared no pains to further the interests of the city. Mayor Hall was loud in his praises of Mr. Thomson's work and suggested that the city council should place on record its appreciation of his labors. This step will be taken tomorrow night. The members of the committee also congratulated Mayor Hall on his labors on behalf of the city and extended to the city's chief magistrate their heartfelt thanks.

In all likelihood the much discussed contract will also come up for further consideration. At Friday night's meeting Superintendent Warwick reported that the quality of the gravel being delivered on the city works was such that he had had to refuse delivery of the material until it was improved. He has been instructed by the city engineer to accept no material unless it came up to the requirements. The first loads had been refused and those later delivered, while showing some improvement, did not, in his estimation, meet the standard of quality. The city engineer had informed Mr. Warwick that he would be responsible for the matter but Mr. Warwick pointed out that by reason of the inferior quality of the material being delivered work on sidewalk construction will be delayed. The contract calls for washed gravel if so required by the city engineer, and the material must be to the satisfaction of the engineer. Mr. Warwick wanted to know what he should do.

Standards by Statement. Alderman Humber, referring to the exception taken by the Lincham Scott Sand & Gravel company to his (Alderman Humber's) recent remarks that the contract with Mr. Haggerty had been subject to the company declared that he was quite ready to stand by his statement. He insisted that the company has a contract with Mr. Haggerty to supply gravel. The superintendent stated that the material which has been delivered to the city under the Haggerty contract is of a quality which is not of the fifth more cement while the concrete made from it is very much more slow-drying. He called for a contract for delivery of seventy yards per day and no greater amount can be called for unless forty-eight hours' notice is given. The city engineer stated that the full way can use very much more than that amount per day. The contract calls for a quantity of \$35 for each twelve hours' delay in delivery and the contractor is supposed to put up a bond to cover the full performance of the contract. Alderman Fullerton stated that there was one thing certain, the contract was being abandoned for the time being, as was follows: "The city engineer is now said to have been offered by and to have accepted \$100,000 for 3 years' work, from the city, and the city solicitor has more than a probability that the city of Winnipeg is meant—that to have arrived in the city on Friday night, and to address a mass meeting in the Victoria theatre on that evening, and to call for a public meeting on Saturday to attend a Vancouver Island Development League delegates' convention tomorrow night, meeting of the city in the evening a mass meeting in the Nanaimo theatre.

Winnipeg Ambitious. Concerning the offer said to have been made to Mr. Richardson the Oregonian of Portland, says: "Tom Richardson will sever his relations with the Portland Commercial Club as manager of its publicly dangerous December 31st. His contract with the local organization does not expire until that date, when it will be renewed. It is understood that Mr. Richardson has contracted his services to the Canadian government and that he will go to Winnipeg, Canada, to enter the service of the Canadian government and that he will be paid for his services by the government of \$100,000. It is intended that steps soon will be taken to do the work at the cost of the city."

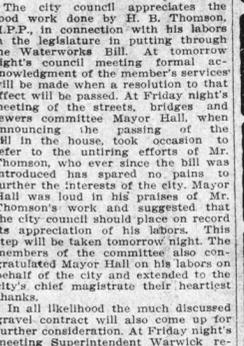
HEAVY WORK AHEAD

Chief Commissioner of Lands Preparing to Give Effect to Recent Legislation. There is one department at least to which the close of the session means a large amount of most important, pressing executive work. This is the department of lands to which such a large proportion of the business of the province finds its way. The extra rush of work is caused by the legislation just passed and it has to be done at once. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Hon. pres.—Dr. H. Tory, Alberta; Vice-president—Cyril Childs, Calgary; Secretary-treasurer—T. E. Price, B. C.; Secretary—Chas. Bourne, Atlin, B. C.; H. F. Angus, Victoria, B. C. Committee—A. T. N. Cowley, Winnipeg, Man.; T. Sutherland, Saskatchewan; H. H. Hepburn, Edmonton; Geo. T. Wood, of this city, was elected president. This association is one of much importance in college circles, being comprised of men from the western provinces. Meetings are held regularly throughout the session to discuss matters of common interest and to further social intercourse. This past year has been the most successful one in the club's history, the membership being seventy-five, fully one half being from B. C. alone.

Foresters Hold Meeting. Court Northern Light, A.O.F., held their regular meeting on Wednesday evening. The occasion served to present to P.C.R. Bro. Bolden a testimonial and a handsome certificate, and also a past service to the Order, and for his able management of the club. Applications for membership were received and initiations held at next meeting. It is expected to initiate a class of about twenty candidates. The officers of the court intend to make a fraternal visit to Court Douglas, Cedar Hill, at their next meeting on the 23rd inst.

RENEWED ENGLISH PRINTS

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ENGLISH PRINTS—dainty new arrivals in all colors, worthy of the close attention of discriminating purchasers, unrivalled for ladies' house dresses, aprons, children's school suits, etc. Quick Sale Price, per yard. GRAFTON'S ENGLISH PRINTS—Fast colors, all the desirable new shades. Per yard, a wide choice. FANCY FIGURED MUSLINS—Charming summer fabrics. MERCERIZED DRESS LAWNS—All shades. Must be seen to be appreciated. IRISH DIMITY MUSLINS—All the newest designs and shades, a delightful collection of the prettiest "tub" materials. Per yard. COTTON FOULARD—Spots and stripes. Hard to suggest a daintier or more serviceable summer fabric. A splendid collection. Per yard, 40c and up.

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BIG OFFER MADE TO PUBLICITY EXPERT

Thomas Richardson May Go to Winnipeg to Boom the Prairie Capital

The secretary of the Board of Trade yesterday received a letter from Tom Richardson, publicity man, stating that he would not be able to be in this city on Friday next, and on the following Saturday, would go to Nanaimo, but he would arrange to come north at the earliest possible moment. The programme, which must accordingly be abandoned for the time being, was as follows: "The city engineer is now said to have been offered by and to have accepted \$100,000 for 3 years' work, from the city, and the city solicitor has more than a probability that the city of Winnipeg is meant—that to have arrived in the city on Friday night, and to address a mass meeting in the Victoria theatre on that evening, and to call for a public meeting on Saturday to attend a Vancouver Island Development League delegates' convention tomorrow night, meeting of the city in the evening a mass meeting in the Nanaimo theatre.

WORK AMONG STUDENTS

Thomas H. Billings to Take Up Important Branch of Y. M. C. A. Work

Thomas H. Billings, of New York, the Y.M.C.A. secretary, who has been specially charged with the work which is being done among young college students and high school pupils, arrived in town last evening from Montreal and registered at the Empress hotel. He will address the 4 o'clock men's meeting in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium this afternoon, taking as his subject "A Good Investment." Arrangements have been made with Mr. Willis, principal of the high school, that at the close of Monday's session he shall address the young men pupils. At 6.30 o'clock in the evening, he will meet at the Y.M.C.A. auditorium the members of the association's educational committee, as well as the representatives of the university classes and high school pupils, when he will endeavor to bring about the establishment of some permanent organization. The educational work of the Y.M.C.A. among the young men of this city will also be discussed. Recently, Rev. C. W. Bishop, B.A., of Calgary, who was a Victoria college student in Toronto of Rev. A. J. Brace, has accepted the position of Western Y.M.C.A. college secretary, and will devote his whole time in touring among the students of the colleges and universities in the four western provinces. He has had the advantage of a widely extended experience in this line of public utility. It is understood that Mr. Richardson has contracted his services to the Canadian government and that he will go to Winnipeg, Canada, to enter the service of the Canadian government and that he will be paid for his services by the government of \$100,000. It is intended that steps soon will be taken to do the work at the cost of the city."

Save All Your Cream

U.S. Cream Separator is biggest money maker—gets more cream than any other. Holds WORLD'S RECORD for clean skinning. Cream represents cash—you waste cream every day if you are not using a U.S. Cream Separator. Has only parts inside bowl—easily and quickly washed. Low supply tank—easy to pour milk into—see picture. All working parts enclosed, bearing out dirt and protecting the operator. Many other exclusive advantages. Call and see a U.S.



The Hickman Tye Hardware Co. Ltd. Victoria, B. C., Agents, 544-546 Yates St. Phone 59. Save All Your Cream. U.S. Cream Separator is biggest money maker—gets more cream than any other. Holds WORLD'S RECORD for clean skinning. Cream represents cash—you waste cream every day if you are not using a U.S. Cream Separator. Has only parts inside bowl—easily and quickly washed. Low supply tank—easy to pour milk into—see picture. All working parts enclosed, bearing out dirt and protecting the operator. Many other exclusive advantages. Call and see a U.S.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE

Session Came to An End 9.20 Last Evening

WATER BILL WAS PASSED

Contentious Provincial Elections Act Put Through Yesterday's Sitting

(From Saturday's Daily) The legislature was prorogued 9.20 last night by the lieutenant-governor, after a session of slightly over seven weeks' duration. At the sitting the Water bill, which is the most important piece of legislation passed during the session, through the final stage, and the contentious Provincial Elections Act passed, after a compromise had entered into between government and opposition.

In proroguing the house, the lieutenant-governor referred to the V. Act, the fact that the revision and consolidation of the statutes, together with providing for co-operative fruit-cooling depots for provincial-grown fruit, and his speech to the house as follows: "The legislature was prorogued 9.20 last night by the lieutenant-governor, after a session of slightly over seven weeks' duration. At the sitting the Water bill, which is the most important piece of legislation passed during the session, through the final stage, and the contentious Provincial Elections Act passed, after a compromise had entered into between government and opposition. In proroguing the house, the lieutenant-governor referred to the V. 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uesday, March 16, 1909

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE

Session Came to An End at 9.20 Last Evening

WATER BILL WAS PASSED

Contentious Provincial Elections Act Put Through at Yesterday's Sitting

(From Saturday's Daily)

The legislature was prorogued at 9.20 last night by the lieutenant-governor after a session of slightly over seven weeks duration...

Lieutenant-Governor's Speech

"Before releasing you at the close of the third session of this legislature, I feel it a duty to congratulate you on the results of your labors...

"The Water Act, designed to insure the economical use of water under equitable regulations, minimises the causes for litigation and will be of great benefit to all industries requiring water."

"The consolidation and revision of the laws, which you have authorized, will greatly simplify their interpretation, and prove a convenience to all concerned."

"The Act providing for co-operative fruit-cooling depots is a much needed want of the fruit-growers, and should have the effect of further stimulating this growing industry."

"It is very gratifying to observe the substantial provision which you have made for the execution of surveys and public works."

"I thank you for the liberal support you have given to the public service, and I feel assured that the amount will be disbursed economically, and with a view to securing the best possible results."

"Wishing you health and success in your personal undertakings, I now take leave of you, and relieve you from your sessional duties."

"The house concluded its business about nine o'clock, and the speaker declared a recess of half an hour until the lieutenant-governor arrived."

"At about 9.20 his honor was ushered in, accompanied by his two secretaries, and the clerk of the house read out the bills passed during the session, and these were assented to. The lieutenant-governor read his address, and assented to the supply bill, after which he withdrew."

"The provincial secretary announced to the house that by the wish of the lieutenant-governor the session was prorogued, and the third session of the eleventh legislature of British Columbia closed with the singing of 'God Save the King' by the members."

The Bills Assented to During the session just closed 68 bills were assented to, as follows:

- No. 2—An act to declare the rights of the Crown in respect to water, and to amend the laws of the province relating to the diversion, acquisition and use of water.
No. 4—An act to regulate the use of liquor on club premises.
No. 5—An act to amend the Ditches and Water-courses act, 1907.
No. 7—An act to amend the Municipal Elections act, 1907.
No. 8—An act to amend the Municipal Clauses act.
No. 9—An act to amend the Provincial Elections act.
No. 10—An act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act.
No. 15—An act to amend the Law of Vendor and Purchaser, and to Simplify Titles.
No. 18—An act to amend the Court of Appeals act, 1907.
No. 21—An act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.
No. 22—An act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery.
No. 24—An act to amend the Highway Traffic Regulation act.
No. 27—An act to amend the Reformatories act.
No. 29—An act to amend the Jurors act.
No. 30—An act to amend the Mineral act.
No. 31—An act further to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act.
No. 32—An act to amend the Companies act, 1897.
No. 33—An act to amend the Placer Mining act.
No. 37—An act with respect to the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.
No. 38—An act to amend the Land Registry act.
No. 40—An act to amend the Farmers' Institute and Co-operation act.
No. 41—An act to amend the Timber Manufacture act, 1906.
No. 42—An act to amend the Bush Fire act.
No. 43—An act respecting the Official Map of Alberni Township.
No. 45—An act authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to grant to the City of Victoria, Lot 921 in said City, used as the site of the Kingston Street Fire Hall.
No. 46—An act to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines act.
No. 47—An act to provide for the Inspection of Hospitals, Orphanages, Maternity Homes, and places where Persons are undergoing Medical or Health Treatment.
No. 52—An act to incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company.
No. 54—An act to incorporate the Prince Rupert and Port Simpson Railway Company.
No. 56—An act to enable the Coldstream Estate Company, Limited, and the White Valley Irrigation and Power Company, Limited, to amalgamate their Water Rights.
No. 58—An act to amend the Vancouver Incorporation act, 1900.
No. 59—An act to amend the False Creek Foreshore act, 1904.

No. 60—An act to incorporate the Goat River Water, Power and Light Company, Limited.
No. 62—An act to Authorise the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, to Personal Liability, to Construct Railways, and conferring other Powers.
No. 63—An act to incorporate the Graham Island Railway Company.
No. 65—An act to amend the Corporation of Victoria Water Works act, 1873, and the Victoria Water Works Amendment act, Chapter 64 of the Statutes of 1892, and to give additional powers.
No. 66—An act respecting the Pacific Northern and Omineca Railway Company.
No. 67—An act to incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway Company.
No. 68—An act to incorporate Westminister Hall.
No. 69—An act to incorporate the Vancouver and Northern Railway Company.
No. 70—An act to incorporate the Hardy Bay and Quatsino Sound Railway Company.
No. 71—An act to Create the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver and his Successors in Office a Corporation Sole.
No. 72—An act for the Relief of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Fernie.
No. 74—An act to amend an Act relating to the City of Victoria, being Chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1907.
No. 75—An act to Provide for the Establishment of Depots and Facilities for the Preparation for Market and Shipment of Provincial-grown Fruit.
No. 77—An act to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation Act.
No. 78—An act to amend the Explosives Storage Act.
No. 79—An act for the Relief of the Armstrong Power and Light Company, Limited.
No. 81—An act to amend the Game Protection act, 1908.
No. 82—An act further to amend the Land Registry Act.
No. 84—An act to amend the Land Act.
No. 85—The Fernie Park Sub-division Act.
The Business of Yesterday
The provincial elections act, which came into the committee of the whole house like a lion, went out like a lamb yesterday, whithered the compromise arrived at between the Conservative and Liberal forces was adopted. Instead of adopting the amendment introduced by Mr. Innis (Grand Forks) and providing that an elector must be absent from his district for six months before his name can be struck from the list, the government brought in an amendment providing for a month's term. There was great applause when the bill was reported from committee, and passed without further question.
The water bill, too, occupied but little time in the house yesterday. It was advanced from report stage, and passed without a division.
The amendments to the land act passed committee, report and third reading without debate.
The bill to amend the game protection act was the subject of some discussion. Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) wanted a clause inserted prohibiting others than electors, former electors, or the families of electors taking game without a special license. This was not accepted, however, the chief commissioner of lands holding it over. The penalties for infractions of the game laws were, however, placed at an extremely high figure on motion of the member for Delta. The penalties for killing moose, sheep or deer of season now run from \$250 to \$500. Several bills that promised to result in discussion were dropped on second reading. One was the amendment to the dentistry act, introduced by the attorney-general. Another was the bill to amend the steam boilers inspection act, and the third the leader of the Opposition's bill to amend the mechanics act. The bill to amend the franchise to women was voted down. The bill to amend the Ditches and Water-courses act, introduced by Mr. Garden (Vancouver), a bachelor, by the way, voted for the second reading, but was not in so doing won some applause.
Provincial Elections Act
The Premier presented the seventh annual report of the force of the General British Columbia. On his motion it was decided to print the report.
The Premier was given third reading and passed.
The house went into committee of the whole on the provincial elections act.
The Attorney-general then moved the compromise clause which had been agreed upon by the two parties, as follows:
"Where shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be competent to any elector or electors in such electoral district, to object to the retention of voters, or to the placing of any name or names on the register of voters, or to the placing of any name or names on the register of voters, on one or more of the following grounds: That the person objected to is dead; That he has been for a period of six months next before the holding of the court, resident in such electoral district; That he is not under the provisions of this act qualified to vote; that he was not so qualified to vote when written consent was placed on the register of voters."
There was long and tumultuous applause as the amended section, which had caused so much discussion before its revision, passed the committee without a dissenting voice.
Mr. Bowser moved the following clause:
"Upon the holding of such court, it shall be the duty of such registrar to hear and determine any or all objections against the retention of any name or names on the register of voters in any electoral district, as set out in the previous court of revision, and on the said list of persons claiming to vote, as provided for in sub-section (b) hereof, provided notice of every objection, and the reason therefor, which may be in the form B, given to the registrar by the person objecting thirty clear days previously to the holding of such court, and that the registrar shall have forwarded, twenty-one clear days before the holding of such court, a notice, through the post office, addressed to the person objected to, at his last known place of residence, stating the fact of such objection, the ground thereof, and that the name of the person objected to shall be heard at the holding of such court. The registrar shall post up in his office notice of such objection, and that the name of the person objected to, and also publish for twenty-one days the names of all voters objected to in one or more newspapers circulating in said electoral district."

"It shall be the duty of such registrar at the holding of the court of revision to strike off the names of voters, and of the said list of persons claiming to vote, all names thereon of persons against whom objection has been taken, as above provided, unless the voter objected to, or some other voter on his behalf, or the registrar that the objections are not well founded; before striking off the name of any person for any of the above-mentioned reasons, the registrar shall, unless in the case of death such death shall be registered under the 'Births, Deaths and Marriages' Registration act, give at least twenty-one clear days' notice of his intention to strike off such name by posting a letter to that effect addressed to such elector at his last known residence.
The registrar, after said court, shall forthwith make up the register of voters, which shall consist of the names on the last register of voters (if any) not struck off, and the names on such list of persons claiming to vote not struck off. The registrar shall certify to said register of voters, with any additions made thereto, under the provisions of section 4 of this act, and it shall be the list to be used at any election which may take place before the next revision has been completed. The registrar, at such court of revision shall have the right to take an oath to any person and to require that evidence shall be given on oath."
On motion of Mr. Oliver (Delta) an amendment was adopted to the effect that the voter appearing for the person objected to before the court of revision should be a provincial voter.
Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) added a proviso concerning the administering of the oath to witnesses at the court of revision, on request of the person objected to or the elector on his behalf. The bill was reported complete with amendments.
Game Protection Act
The house went into committee on the bill to amend the Game Protection Act.
Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) asked that a proviso be put in the act forbidding Orientals to take game. This was not acted upon.
Later Mr. Hawthornthwaite suggested that only electors or members of elector's families be allowed to go hunting.
Mr. Yorston (Cariboo) objected that many Americans were taking up land in the provinces, and these men could not go on the voters' list for three years.
The chief commissioner of lands said that he would consider an amendment of this nature for next session.
Mr. Oliver (Delta) thought that the penalties for taking game unlawfully were too small. He said the game wardens only carried a few law-breakers out of every dozen, and the penalties should be made something worth while. He suggested that in the case of moose, sheep and lambs the fine should be from \$250 to \$500.
The chief commissioner pointed out the bill was already treating the penalties.
Mr. Oliver moved an amendment that in the penalty clause the words \$50 and \$150 should be struck out wherever they occurred, and \$250 and \$500 respectively substituted. This was applied to moose, sheep, moose, wapiti and caribou, and the use of the automatic shot-gun.
Mr. Oliver thought that the shooting of feathered game with rifles should be prohibited, and that it was extremely dangerous in the hands of young boys.
An argument arose as to the use of the automatic shot-gun. Dr. Hall (Nelson) defended the weapon.
The chief commissioner said that the gun was extremely destructive. In one case brought to his attention a sportsman had killed twelve birds with one of these guns, and the first was on the ground before he had finished shooting.
Navy-Messrs. Macdonald, Eagleson, Tatlow, McErdie, Bowser, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Manson, Bohmen, Grant, Macgowan, Taylor, Fulton, Young, Hayward, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—23.
At the night session the Provincial Elections Act was given third reading and passed.
The member for Delta, Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo), moved his amendment restricting the right to take game to registered voters, and their families.
The Speaker declared the amendment to be out of order, as it dealt with a tax. Mr. Hawthornthwaite withdrew the clause on the assurance of the Chief Commissioner of Lands that he would consider a similar amendment for next session.
There being no more business, Mr. Oliver (Delta), asked leave to introduce an amendment providing for the prohibition of rifles in hunting grounds. He said that a great deal of harm had been done by people hunting with rifles in cultivated fields, and himself having had cattle killed in this way. He would except from the law timber cruisers, prospectors and members of the Queen Charlotte Islands.
The Chief Commissioner said there was a good deal in the amendment that would do some good, and he would consider it. To pass this now might have its result in throwing out the whole bill.
The Minister of Finance said that he was glad to see such a measure proposed as many complaints had been received.
Mr. Oliver withdrew his amendment and the bill was given third reading and passed.
This ended the business of the sitting.
The Speaker announced that the select committee appointed last session to revise the rules was not prepared to present its report, and Mr. McPhillips (The Islands), moved that the time be extended to allow of the committee reporting to the House next session.
Mr. Hawthornthwaite said if the draft copy of the revised rules which he had in his hand was a good sample of the committee's work it should be discharged. If these rules were adopted they would be no use for the members attending the Legislature.
Mr. Oliver (Delta) said there was no reason for a revision of the rules. The rules in vogue were a generation in advance of those in use at Ottawa. He said that the rules had permitted obstructive tactics in connection with the Provincial Elections Act, and so had been of great use to the country. Mr. Macdonald (Rossland), said that the most important function of the committee would be to make a collection of the Surveyor's rulings.
The motion was carried, 23 to 9.
The Speaker declared a recess of the House for half an hour, after which the Lieutenant-Governor prorogued the House.
The many friends of Mr. Leonard Foot will be sorry to hear he is not in the city. He wishes to thank all kind friends for letters of enquiries.

Earl of Morley is Visitor in Victoria
Fourth Holder of Title Will Enjoy Hunting Trip in the Province
Edmund Robert Parker, fourth Earl of Morley, who has been visiting Earl and Countess Grey at Ottawa, and who is now touring the west, rather unexpectedly arrived in town last evening and is staying at the Empress. Lord Morley was born on the 10th of April, 1877, and is the eldest son of the third Earl, and Margaret, daughter of R. S. Holford, of Weston Birt. He succeeded to the title in 1905. He is in politics a Liberal Unionist, and was educated at Eton and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. His heir being his brother, the Hon. Montagu Brownlow Parker. He owns an estate of 8,000 acres, and the family residence at Saltram, Plymouth, Devon, is embellished with pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the value of which would be hard to determine.
Lord Morley, it is understood, will remain in the city and upon the island for several days. He is understood to have no other object in his trip than to take a rest and learn something of the colonies. He will, however, be in town during his stay in this province.
Concession is Made to the Hand Loggers
Licenses Will Be Obtainable in Any Section of British Columbia
The Land Act Amendment Act, just introduced into the house by the chief commissioner of lands, is a measure of some importance to loggers, as one of its main provisions is to remove the present restriction within which hand-loggers' licenses are granted. At present they can only be obtained within a limited area on the coast, north of Rivers Inlet, along the coast of one of the Queen Charlotte Islands group and in places along the west coast of Vancouver Island.
Hereafter hand-loggers may receive licenses anywhere in the province subject to the approval of the forest ranger or one of the assistant forest inspectors. With the exception of Indians, only persons on the voters' list will be eligible for these licenses. The object, apparently, of this clause, is to shut out Chinese and Japanese.
Further formalities are also prescribed in respect to the acquisition of public lands by purchase. Hereafter, after the report of the surveyor has been received, the acceptance of the survey will be published in the B. C. Gazette for sixty days, during which period any persons having adverse claims to the lands must file their objections with the surveyor-general.

Campbell's Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies, Misses and Children. Superb Costumes and Gowns. TO BE SATISFIED with nothing short of perfection is always our aim and object. We recognise that the most profligate and glittering advertisements in the world are useless for the steady upbuilding of our business unless backed up by the most durable, most fashionable and most economical ready-to-wear garments. It is absolutely essential that we "Make Good" every description and every promise. We say that we are displaying the most superb, most durable and most economical aggregation of fashionable Costumes, Gowns and Coats in the West, and we invite the ladies to visit our showrooms and ascertain for themselves that we "Make Good" our claim. Our reception and evening Gowns are marvels of beauty. Our Costumes and Coats are distinct and distinguished creations. Our Misses' and Children's departments are "Just as Good!" HAVE YOU SEEN The latest Neckwear? The new Dutch collars, they are dainty and very moderately priced. We are also selling the latest Belts—the Medieval gold belt, jeweled trimmed. SEE OUR WINDOWS The Ladies' Store \$1 Angus Campbell & Co. 1010 Gov't St. \$1 DENT'S LADIES' GLOVES \$1

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book very attractive... Rush of Settlers. With Portal, Sask, March 11—The rush of settlers from the United States, bound for points in Alberta and Saskatchewan is now on in earnest.



# Things

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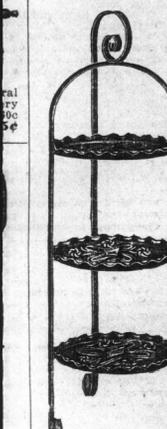
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## REPUTATION AND CHARACTER

"My reputation is what men say of me; my character is what I am." So said Theodore Tilton in his essay on "The Problem of Life" which he declared to be the development of character. The distinction between character and reputation is well taken, and ought not to be lost sight of. If the existence of the individual man is not confined to the present life, if when the door at the end of his corridor of years is opened and he steps out into the unknown region beyond, he takes with him the qualities which he has developed here, character is of immeasurably greater importance than reputation, for it is inconceivable that the latter can follow him through the portal which we call death. To a certain extent reputation is not of his own making. We are all too much given to "measuring other people's corn in our own half bushel." We are prone to judge of the acts of others, not as we ourselves would like to be judged, but according to our knowledge of how we ourselves would be likely to act or be influenced under similar circumstances. We see a man who is earnest in endeavoring to promote the public welfare as he understands it, and because we ourselves would not be willing to do as he is doing without being assured direct advantage, we suspect him of some hidden "grat" and refuse our assistance, although we know that what he is doing would be for our own advantage. We see a lady, who is always bright, kindly and cheerful, one who refuses to accept the slightest compliment, and we say to her that she is pushing herself forward for social notoriety. Many a man has had a reputation for a desire to forward his own ends, when he has only been endeavoring to promote the public welfare as he sees it; many a woman has been regarded for callous forwardness, when she has only been full of kindness and possessed of a mind that refused to think evil of others. And so it comes about very often that "virtue is its own reward" for the nice it, and therefore permits it to go unrewarded. As a matter of fact the world is always willing to reward virtue, when it thinks it has discovered it, and the result is that honors are often misplaced. The poster gets the limelight and the world's sympathy, while the real man is hidden in the darkness of the wings. Half the fame which men have depends upon their reputation, and their character has nothing whatever to do with it. Mankind is a god-creating race. It peoples the heaven with full-fledged gods and the earth with demigods. We are always on the look out for people whom we can set up on a pedestal and worship from near at hand. The desire of the Israelites for a Golden Calf was the most natural thing in the world. They wanted a god that they could see, and ever since their time, and doubtless long before, humans have been busy making demigods. They are made out of reputations, and the reputations may or may not be a true indication of the character of the persons to whom they are attached. Tilton, in his Essay, expressed his indifference to reputation, but he made a great mistake. When the Latin poet wrote:

"The evil that men do lives after them; The good is often interred with them."

he realized how true it is that we are always watching for the wrong things a man does and are careful to remember them, while we are apt to forget the good acts and to forgive them. It follows from what has been said that we cannot wholly create our own reputations, for these depend very largely upon the manner in which our acts are understood by others. The development of character is quite another matter. This is wholly dependent upon ourselves. Someone has written:

"My mind to me a kingdom is,"

and there is nothing more true than that our real selves may become a realm wherein we are supreme and in which we can live, serene and content, no matter what outside conditions may be. "Mens conscia sibi recta," a mind that knows itself to be right is the most valuable of all human possessions. The poet Horace told us that, when the arrows of misfortune were hard to be borne, when poisonous slander struck at him with her envenomed tongue, he could wrap himself in the cloak of his virtue and seek poverty unasked for. Reputation may be lost through no fault of our own, for no man is strong enough at all times to be able to overcome his environment; but character need never be lost. We can always maintain it unimpacted, for we are honest with ourselves. Self-respect is a priceless possession. Perhaps if one should say that the preservation of self-respect should be our chief aim, he would not be very far astray, for our ideals would advance with our efforts to attain to them. Perfection must always be beyond us, and this thought and utterance of others are beyond our control. Yet in the end character triumphs over reputation, if it is of the kind that really rings true, so that if we value popular applause more than our honest approval of ourselves, we may even hope to gain that if we deal with real honesty and fairness to ourselves. But at the best, our reputation is ephemeral. An accident may destroy it. We may find ourselves compelled to bear the responsibility for the wrongs of others because loyalty to our own ideals prevents us from laying blame where it belongs. Character, if it is built upon a good foundation, is so far as can be judged by our finite senses eternal. If the individuality of a man extends beyond this life, it is an achievement worthy of effort to be a character which, when it drops the rags of reputation as the Veil is lifted, can stand serene and unashamed in the Presence beyond.

## PHILIPPI

No matter how our sympathies may be aroused by the story of the murder of Julius Caesar, the fact cannot be disputed that Brutus was the leader of the Democratic party in Rome and that the famous crime was committed as a measure of political reform. The deeds of men in those days cannot be judged by the standards which prevail now. Brutus was a reformer, but unfortunately for the future history of Rome the people were too much in love with their chains to appreciate his efforts to set them free. That he felt compelled to resort to murder in order to prevent the establishment of a tyrannical shows how low a plane popular sentiment in Rome

had fallen. After the historic events referred to confusion reigned in Rome. The ingenuity of Mark Antony restored order after a few days and a decree was passed by the Senate on his motion granting a general amnesty to all who had taken part in the murder. Shakespeare in his play has given the substance of what occurred, although he has not followed the exact sequence of events and has taken some liberties with them. Thus he represents Antony as exhibiting the body of Caesar at the climax of his funeral oration, whereas it was a wax figure that was exhibited. The effect of his oration was as represented by the dramatist, only even more intense. It left Antony master of Rome. Brutus and Octavius appeared on the scene. There was a struggle between him and Antony for supremacy and the struggle extended over all Northern Italy, but in the end an agreement was reached and Antony, Octavius and Lepidus, the latter much the older of the three and at one time in supreme command of the army, formed what is known as the Second Triumvirate. Brutus and Cassius had left Italy not long after Caesar's death, that is in the autumn of 44 B.C., for the eastern provinces that had been assigned to them by the Senate. Antony sought to weaken their influence by authorizing Dolabella, Caesar's son-in-law, to come about sooner or later and waste that year and the next in petty raids and needless plunderings of the cities of Asia Minor. It was at this time that Brutus had his celebrated vision. Here is the story as Plutarch relates it. "Brutus was on the point of transporting his army from Abydos to the opposite continent, and the night before he lay awake in his tent, according to his custom and in deep thought as to what he should do in the war; for it was natural for him to watch a good part of the night and no general ever required so little sleep. With his senses all about him, he heard a noise at the door of his tent, and looking towards the light, which now burned very low, he saw a terrible appearance in the human form, but of prodigious stature and the most hideous aspect. At first he was struck with astonishment, but when he saw it neither did nor spoke anything to him but stood in silence by his bed, he asked who it was. The specter answered, 'I am thy evil genius, Brutus; thou shalt see me again at Philippi.' Brutus answered boldly, 'I'll meet thee there,' and the specter immediately vanished."

It was to meet in invasion of Thrace by the forces of Antony that Brutus returned to Asia Minor. The opposing armies met at Philippi. Brutus and Cassius had 80,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry. Antony's forces were at first inferior in numbers but were reinforced so that they exceeded his opponents. Neither force was well provided with food, and a battle was precipitated by Brutus against the advice of Cassius. The latter led the attack against the troops led by Octavius, the former that against Antony. The result of the day was indecisive, but through the failure of Brutus and Cassius to keep informed of each other's movements. Lack of knowledge on this point led the former to send a detachment of cavalry to the latter's camp. When Cassius saw this coming he thought they were the enemy, and he retired to his tent, where he afterwards was found dead, pierced through the heart with the dagger with which he had stabbed Caesar. Whether his death was an suicide, or whether he was slain by the freedman Pindarus, who was along with him at the time, was never known. Pindarus disappeared utterly from sight.

The position of Antony and Octavius was now such that if Brutus had been tactically correct, they would have been compelled to withdraw to Italy, but he failed to keep himself informed of the unfortunate condition of his opponents and twenty days after the death of Cassius led his troops into the battle. The fighting which ensued was simply an exhibition of brute force and when night came neither side had greatly the advantage, although Brutus was forced to retire. The next day he urged his troops to renew the attack, but they refused, and thereupon retired to the depths of a little forest with a few close friends, whom he besought to slay him. They refused with horror, until at length his freedman Strabo held the sword before him and asked him to die. Reputation may be lost through no fault of our own, for no man is strong enough at all times to be able to overcome his environment; but character need never be lost. We can always maintain it unimpacted, for we are honest with ourselves. Self-respect is a priceless possession. Perhaps if one should say that the preservation of self-respect should be our chief aim, he would not be very far astray, for our ideals would advance with our efforts to attain to them. Perfection must always be beyond us, and this thought and utterance of others are beyond our control. Yet in the end character triumphs over reputation, if it is of the kind that really rings true, so that if we value popular applause more than our honest approval of ourselves, we may even hope to gain that if we deal with real honesty and fairness to ourselves. But at the best, our reputation is ephemeral. An accident may destroy it. We may find ourselves compelled to bear the responsibility for the wrongs of others because loyalty to our own ideals prevents us from laying blame where it belongs. Character, if it is built upon a good foundation, is so far as can be judged by our finite senses eternal. If the individuality of a man extends beyond this life, it is an achievement worthy of effort to be a character which, when it drops the rags of reputation as the Veil is lifted, can stand serene and unashamed in the Presence beyond.

In his description of the battle of Philippi, Plutarch speaks of remarkable incidents following the death of Caesar. Part of what he says is as follows: "The most signal phenomenon in the heavens was that of a great comet, which shone very bright for eight nights after Caesar's death and then disappeared; to which we may add the fading of the Sun's lustre; for his orb looked pale all that year; he rose not with a sparkling radiance, nor had the heat of his usual strength. The air, of course, was dark and heavy for want of that vigorous heat which clears and rarifies it; and the fruits were so crude and uncooked that they pined away and decayed through the chillness of the atmosphere. Such were the material conditions prevailing at this time of terrible political stress in Rome, and there was little wonder that the people saw in it a attack. Caesar, and were ready to acclaim Octavius as "Augustus" and make him supreme in the state.

## The Birth of the Nations

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

### THE PERUVIANS

One of the most eminent of Peruvian rulers, Tupac Inca Yupanqui, had a favorite maxim that ran as follows: "Science was not intended for the people, but for those of generous blood. Persons of noble and free are only puffed up by it, and rendered vain and arrogant. Neither should such meddle with the affairs of government; for this would bring high offices into disrepute, and cause detriment to the state." This maxim fairly describes the attitude of the Peruvian monarchs towards the people. It watched over them zealously, and cared for their physical and moral welfare, displaying always towards them a parental affection, but it treated them as children. They were the pupils, the Incas were the teachers, and they expected implicit obedience at all times. Only members of the royal family were instructed by the wise men or "Amautas." There was but one science which the people were required to master, and that was the science of handicraft. To a certain extent the national history of the Peruvians was handed down from one generation to the other through the ballads of the minstrels. The

people were versed in dramatic art and the more talented among them performed plays, serious, tragic, and comic. In fact they were proficient in most of the gentler arts, rather neglecting the study of warfare. Indeed they hated only work of the enlightenment of their own religion and civilization, feeling morally bound to do so. They had some little knowledge of astronomy and geography, and a certain degree equivalent to our alphabet, though they produced a sort of rude hieroglyphs, as the picture-writing of their contemporaries the Aztecs. The science of husbandry, however, was one in which all were proficient, from the Inca himself, who at a certain season of the year turned up the sods with a golden plough, down to the meanest of his subjects. In their knowledge of agriculture the Peruvians are said to have surpassed every other American race. The country in some places was very difficult to cultivate, but no obstacle proved insurmountable to the Peruvians. When the soil was sandy and sterile, irrigation was accomplished through the aid of aqueducts or canals which brought the water from some elevated lake to the barren land, causing it to produce in abundance. In some cases these aqueducts were four or five hundred miles long and laid over almost impassable mountains. In parts where the country was too precipitous to be tilled, the land was cut into terraces faced with rock, which terraces were covered with the golden soil of the valley, and at the base of the mountain, to become a mere strip at the top. The Peruvians were skilled in all methods for enriching and working the soil, and the whole of the country may be said to have been a paradise of bloom and verdure. They had some knowledge, and it is true of them, as it is true of the Mexicans, that they used tools of some metallic composition which were of great service, though of what the composition was we are quite ignorant.

These people had a characteristic architecture which rose to its highest state of perfection in their temples. The most renowned of these religious edifices was in Cuzco, and of such rich workmanship was it and decorated in such a costly manner that it was known as the "Place of Gold." The outside walls of this temple were composed of porphyry and granite, with a broad belt of gold let into the stone and forming a sort of frieze encompassing the whole exterior. Within it was ablaze with precious metals and gems. On the western wall was an effigy representing the sun. Here the life-size figure of a man was engraved on an enormous plate of gold, and ornamented with gleaming jewels from his golden plate and slender shafts of the same metal representing the sun's rays. The rising sun each morning fell upon the wonderful piece of workmanship, making it blaze most brilliantly and reflect back again the light of heaven. The golden plate and slender shafts of every kind with which the interior of the temple was decorated. The Palace of the Moon adjoined the Temple of the Sun. It was similarly built without gold, except that instead of gold, silver was used as being more appropriate. There were temples to the Stars, to the Thunder, to the Lightning, and to the Rainbow, all decorated characteristically with gold, silver, and precious stones. "All of the utensils of every description appropriated to the use of religion were of gold and silver. Twelve immense vases of the latter metal stood on the floor of the great saloon in the temple filled with the grain of the Indian corn; the censurs for the perfume, the censurs for the incense, the censurs for the censurs, which conducted it through subterranean pipes into the buildings, the reservoirs that received it, even the agricultural implements used in the gardens of the temples were all of the same rich materials. The gardens like those described to the royal palaces, sparkled with flowers of gold and silver, and various imitations of the vegetable kingdom. Animals also were to be found there—among which the llama was the most conspicuous. In the same style and with a degree of skill which, in this instance probably, did not surpass the excellence of the material."

The Incas and the great nobles of Peru were allowed equality of wives—the humbler classes of men were content and probably happier with one. The brides of the Incas were chosen from among the "Virgins of the Sun." These were young maidens who as little children had been dedicated to the deity, practiced in every kind of domestic labor, and instructed in religious and household duties. They were allowed no communication with the outside world, and if, as sometimes happened, one of them was discovered in an "affaire d'amour," she was ever alive and the lover was banished to the village to which he belonged was burned to the ground, and the spot whereon it stood declared unholy ground. At a marriageable age the most beautiful among the Virgins were chosen for the Incas. His concubines numbered hundreds, sometimes thousands.

The marriage ceremony consisted of the joining of the couple's hands by the Inca or some one in authority, and no marriage was lawful without the consent of the parents. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bride and groom were conducted to their house with its allotment of land which the state had presented to them. All marriages took place on the same day of the year, and it was naturally a time of great feasting and joy throughout the entire kingdom. We are told by Spanish chroniclers that no better system of government could have been devised for the Peruvians than that of the Incas. Under their gently yet dominant rule the people were content and free from vice, and pursuing a course which was constantly leading to their further enlightenment. "Had the love of conversation and not the love of gold animated the breasts of the conquerors," writes Prescott, "the world might have been a happier one, and better fitted to receive the teachings of Christianity."

### THREE MONTHS' NIGHT

A writer in the London Magazine describes a visit he paid last year to the Esquimaux of Baffin's Bay.

"The winter 'igloos' or snow houses, are much more pretentious erections than the summer 'tupes,' or tents of skins, and are made to resist the extreme cold of the Arctic winter, and to serve as a comfortable hibernating place for the months during which the sun never rises above the horizon. The foundation is usually made of stones, upon which cleverly shaped blocks of snow are built up to form a dome-shaped hut. After these have been frozen together the interior is lined with skins.

If then connected to serve as a porch, this being built very low and narrow, necessitating an entrance being made on hands and knees, closing the first skin door before opening the second, so as to admit as little of the icy atmosphere as possible. Heat is supplied by an "komar," or oil stove, made from a kind of soapstone in the shape of an earthenware jar, and filled with seal walrus oil, never very sweet-smelling, and usually very rank. In this floats the wick, which is made of moss. This stove is not used for cooking, but also for cooking purposes, though I believe the greater part of their food is eaten raw, or at any rate not more than warmed through.

They gave me an eat quite four pounds of raw bear-meat, which was frozen as hard as a rock, only waiting for a second for it to thaw in his capacious mouth. At the back of the "igloo," at the end remote from the door, is a raised bench covered with skins, which serves as a sleeping chamber. Here the whole family sit, and in the winter, when the weather is quite sufficient warmth in the thick bear and deer skins which serve as blankets.

# Our Editor

## WITH THE POETS

**Song**  
Dear, though you wander over peace and passion,  
Searching the days to prove yourself untrue,  
You can not hide me. Still, in my own fashion,  
I shall come back to you.

In other eyes, on lips that bid you doubt me,  
In music, in the little things we knew,  
In your blind prayers for happiness without me—  
I shall come back to you.

**Love**  
When the lamp is shattered  
The light in the dust lies dead—  
When the cloud is scattered,  
The rainbow's glory is shed.  
When the lute is broken,  
Sweet tones are remembered not;  
When the lips have spoken,  
Loved accents are soon forgot.

**Love and splendor**  
Survive not the lamp and the lute,  
The heart's echoes render  
No song when the spirit is mute—  
No song but sad dirges,  
Like the mind through a ruin'd cell,  
Or the mournful surges  
That ring the dead seaman's knell.

**Futurity**  
My youth was to me like a lovely flower,  
All flushed with crimson of its own delight,  
Its flame-like petals poised as if for flight  
Ethereal child of changing sun and shower,  
Of misty dawn and night.

**Ranch Winter**  
The coy saddle nubs each limb,  
The dull horse hates the loping 'round  
Each filled with hopes and silence grim,  
Weak mortars nuzzle at the ground.

**Prayer**  
I look with clearer, sadder eyes,  
Today upon the years  
Which cold and dead behind me lie,  
Each filled with hopes and fears.  
I see the meaning of each pain,  
The wisdom of each blow,  
And why the answer never came,  
I prayed for, long ago.

**Bagdad**  
("The mails are now carried from Aleppo to Bagdad by automobiles."—Press Despatch.)  
Far in the misty East there looms  
The city of departed delight,  
With fairy rugs, enchanted rooms,  
And turbaned Arabs, all beight  
In colored stuffs from magic looms.

**Here, through these narrow, twisted streets,**  
The good Haroun Al Raschid went,  
And even now the Kurd repeats  
Within his brown, unlively tent  
Tales of the Caliph's many feats.

Here Al Baba brought his wares,  
The jars of oil, the seasonings,  
And here the Kurd sowed their tales  
And thought to reap prosperity,  
But found instead a thousand cares.  
But now the camel must depart.  
The asses disappear from view,  
It brings such sorrow to my heart,  
Where is the misty town I knew?  
When motor cars for Bagdad start.

—J. E. Middleton in Toronto News.

## THE STORY TELLER

A young soubrette rushed to her dentist the other day in agony. One of her wisdom teeth was ulcerated. The dentist, who by the way, had supplied her with the most dazzling of her front teeth, said that there was nothing for it but to pull the tooth.

"Very well, doctor," remarked the actress with a sigh, as she removed the plaster support. "It better take out my orchestra chair so that you can get at my back rows."

Two actors were in conversation the other day. "Hear about the peculiar accident that happened to Maxine Elliott's press agent, A. T. T. Worm, up at Rye the other day?" asked Actor No. 1. "No, what was it?" demanded Actor No. 2. "Well, you see, Mr. Worm was visiting a friend of his on a small poultry farm, and while strolling about the place he started a climb a fence, and—"

"And fell?" "Yes; his foot slipped and he fell over with a crash into the poultry yard and—"

"Yes?" eagerly. "What then?" "A chicken pounced on his name and swallowed it!"

The manager of the subscription-book department was telling of some of his experiences. "The funniest case I remember," he said, "was that of an applicant for a job at book convassing from whom I expected great things. He made a careful study of the literature we supplied him with and was very enthusiastic. Judge of my surprise when the first morning he went out, back he came and handed in his resignation."

Herkimer James, the scientist, was talking in New York about the bill of twenty-five thousand dollars that Dr. Frank Billings presented to the Marshall Field estate for seven days' treatment of the doctor.

Archbishop Magee was once present at a full-dress debate on the eastward position, when doubts were expressed as to the exact meaning of the word "before" before the speaker, after a speech of two, Dr. Magee seized a piece of paper and wrote:

"As to the phrase, 'The pipe that played before Moses,' doubts have arisen. Some believe its meaning to be that the pipe played 'before' Moses—that is, at a period anterior to his birth. Others hold that the pipe played 'before' Moses in the sense of preceding the great law-giver when he danced; while others teach that the pipe played (coram Moses) before, or in the presence of Moses when the song of Amos was chanted. All these are wrong. The phrase is to be understood as implying that the pipe played at the north end of Moses, looking south."

The document was handed up to Archbishop Tait, who looked grave.

While in the West not long ago, an Eastern newspaper man decided to come upon a funny change of personalities in the columns of a paper published in a fair-sized town.

"The first of these, both of which were ads. in the 'Pacifica Column' ran as follows: 'By reason of many annoying mistakes, I, William Wilkins, the barber, beg to announce to all concerned that I am not the same person as the Wilkins the grocer; and, furthermore, that I am in no way related to the said Wilkins, grocer.' The reply came along the next day in the same column, and the other Wilkins retailed in this wise: 'William Wilkins, the grocer, who was stated yesterday to be a different person from, and to be in no way related to, one William Wilkins, the barber, begs to announce to all concerned that it is his desire to see the future to be known as Lucky William Wilkins.'"

The old watchmaker of a town in New England recently retired, and the contract for maintaining the church and town-hall clocks in order was given to his successor. Unfortunately, from the start the new man experienced a difficulty in getting the clocks to strike at the same time. At last the town council requested an interview with the watchmaker.

"You are not so successful with the clocks as your predecessor," he was told. "It is very misleading to have one clock striking three or four minutes after the other. Why, when you took them in hand we could hardly tell the time, for we were striking so accurately were they adjusted. Surely you are so accurately as Mr. Perkins."

"Every watchmaker has his own methods, gentlemen," replied the watchmaker, "and mine are not the same as Mr. Perkins'."

"I am of opinion that it would be better for the town convenience if they were," stifferly responded one of the councillors.

"Very well, sir, in the future they shall be," came the reply. "It happened to write Mr. Perkins last week about the trouble I was having with the clocks, and—perhaps," he added, as he produced a letter and handed it to the council, "you'd like to see what he wrote."

"Dear Sir," (ran the letter), "About them clocks. When you get to know what a cranky bunch that old council are, you'll do the same as I did for twenty years—forget to wind up the striker of the town-hall clock. Then the old Rubes won't be able to tell that both clocks ain't striking together."



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ARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, Bred hens, for sale, from \$1.00...

GHORNS, R. L. Reds, heavy strains. Free catalogue. Dog-Fowl Farm, Cobble Hill, B.C.

ED—To Smith's ranch, Beaver yellow and white heifer, m. Scotch. About six weeks ago, to Parrin's. Dog with brown on face and white tip on tail, m.

COUVER SUICIDE AROUSES SUSPICION

Harrison Depressed by Christian Science Treatment

ancouver, March 15.—In the suit of John J. Harrison, a former citizen of Winnipeg, last evening the police believe they have unearthed one of a series in which peculiar murder under the guise of Christian Science have been applied to several victims with curious and horrible results.

in the evidence adduced it is apparent to the jury that one of the principal witnesses, who was largely the cause of Mr. Vary's despondency, and we recall that the attorney-general in the matter at that time.

son was aged fifty-four, and last November lived happily with wife and child in a good residence in the city. Fifteen years ago he was a member of the Christian Science church and the day he took his own life as owner of real estate worth one and a half thousand dollars.

TIN PLATE DUTY

burg Establishment Wants Protection Against British and American Goods

was, March 12.—Application has been made to the minister of finance by the tin plate industry at Niagara Falls, Ont., for the imposition of a duty on all tin plate products.

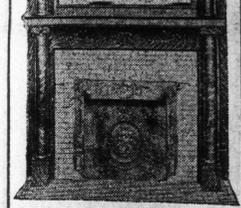
John Arbuckle was host at a dinner party last week, the guests being: The Misses Mason, Irving, Messrs. Monteith, Macleod and Lowry.

The Sproull-Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

VANCOUVER, B.C. 308 HASTINGS ST., W. OFFERS A CHOICE OF TWO TO FOUR POSITIONS To every graduate, students always in demand.

Commercial, Pitman, and Gregg shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent specialists.

SPROTT, B.A., Principal. H. A. SCHIVEN, B.A., Vice-President. L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand. H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.



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Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nephth Plaster, Tiles and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON

No. 612 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.



The Monarch Acetylene Gas Machine

The fact is undisputed that our machine is the cheapest and best on the market today. Call on us and we will prove this statement; over one hundred country homes and ranches in British Columbia are lighted by our gas machine and we have recommendations from all progressive and improve your property by installing the best light obtainable.

Telephone 1854. HAYWARD & DODS SANITARY PLUMBING Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fittings, Acetylene Gas Supplies, Fort Street, Cor. Blanchard, Victoria, B. C. A. Dods, T. Hayward.

Dr. H. A. Brown

Veterinary Surgeon, Victoria. Chicago Office, Bray's Stables. Veterinary College, Residence Phone 1173, P. O. Box, 425.

RAW FURS

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

M. J. JEWETT & SONS, Redwood, New York, Department 13.

LAND ACT

Form of Notice of Intention to Apply for Land in the Coast Land District—Notice of New Westminster.

Take notice that Guy Frederick Fox, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation, lumberman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands—

Commencing at a post planted on the northeast shore of Frederick Arm on the land point between Frederick Arm and Estero Basin and about two miles north of the northeast corner of West man & Edmund's lease No. 90; thence south ten (10) chains; thence west two (2) chains, more or less, to low water mark; thence north ten (10) chains; thence east two (2) chains, more or less, to the point of commencement containing five (5) acres more or less.

Date, January 16th, 1909. GUY FREDERICK FOX, Applicant.

PINE CREEK POWER CO., LIMITED.

Take notice that the annual meeting of the Pine Creek Power Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Bondwell & Lawson, No. 918 Government Street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, being the registered office of the company, on Wednesday the 17th day of March, 1909, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated the 16th day of February, 1909. J. M. RUFFNER, Secretary.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises to be known as the Parson's Bridge Hotel, situated at Parson's Bridge, Sooke Road, B. C.

EYES FASTENED UPON RICHES OF ISLAND

Railway Companies Consider Building Line Towards Barkley Sound

(From Friday's Daily) That the eyes of railway builders are at present fastened upon the west coast of Vancouver island and that the rich timber tributary to Victoria is inviting them to prepare for its haulage, was developed in the course of the discussion upon the Victoria and Barkley Sound railway scheme at the board of trade meeting yesterday. The promoters of the latter seek the endorsement of the local body for their application for a Dominion charter. No action was taken yesterday pending fuller investigation.

The monthly meeting of the board of trade was held yesterday afternoon; present the vice-president, Mr. L. A. Genge, who was in the chair; Hon. E. G. Prior, and Messrs. W. T. Williams, H. A. Munn, C. H. Lugin, J. A. Mara, E. A. Wallace, Geo. Carter, F. A. Pauline, J. J. Shallock, Wm. Laird, Walter Walker, Richard Hall, R. B. McMicking, D. R. Ker, A. G. Sargison, W. T. Andrew, B. C. Mess, J. A. Kirk and James Mitchell.

The secretary explained that the fisheries committee, having received a deputation of local fishermen, who complained that the loss of much fish which had been injured while being caught by means of the hook and line, was caused through confinement in boxes, while other fish which were rendered inedible by this method of transportation, were marketed in a very unsatisfactory condition, had referred the whole matter to the city council for action through the sanitary commission. While Mr. Genge, referring to the first item upon the programme, the A.Y. and P. stated that although they had been disappointed in their expectation, that Mr. Hutchison would be present at this meeting, a telegram, which however had been despatched by one of the assistants at Seattle, had informed them that Mr. Hutchison, who was at the present time in Vancouver, would probably return to Seattle via Victoria, and consequently they hoped shortly to have an interview with him upon matters of general interest, which related to the exhibition.

Mr. Carter: "Have we any information that may enable us to decide what has been done in reference to this matter?" Mr. Genge: "While we have nothing of an official character, I understand that no special exhibits will be permitted, as the exhibit which will be under the direction of the Dominion government is to be made up as a whole without any reference whatever either to individual provinces or to individual towns."

Railway Committee's Report. The secretary read the following report, which was signed by Messrs. Joshua Kingham, chairman; John Nelson and F. W. Vincent.

Your standing committee on public work and railways beg to report that a delegation representing the charter holders for a railway between Victoria and Barkley Sound, appeared before us today.

The accompanying memorandums were presented to us: one showing the acreage tributary to the proposed railway under the headings Mineral Claims, Arable Lands, Vacant Crown Lands and Timber Lands held under license, and the other showing estimates of the cost of the proposed railway at \$25,000 per mile for road and equipment between Victoria and Gordon river, about fifty miles, also possible income and working expenses.

Your committee have no means of ascertaining the correctness of the statements, but nevertheless feel that a railway along the route indicated would be of great advantage to the province generally as there is no doubt that the area which it is proposed to open up has wonderful natural resources.

We therefore recommend that this board of trade urge upon the provincial government the importance of giving the project suitable financial assistance. Victoria and Barkley Sound Railway Building of the Victoria & Barkley Sound railway to San Juan will ensure erection of at least two miles near Victoria to cut an average of both of at least 250,000 feet per day, and to the Gordon two more, the total cut being not less than 500,000 feet per day. To log and load 500,000 feet per day will require the employment of 250 men for 750 man-days. Mills will be erected along the line of road to cut ties and shingles, and will give employment to 250 more man-days. The mileage to the Gordon river would be, say 50 miles at an average cost of \$25,000 per mile for road and equipment, and this mileage could be reasonably expected to produce within a year after completion the following business:

Cost of road at \$35,000 per mile for 50 miles..... \$1,750,000 Interest at 5 per cent. gives a fixed charge of..... \$87,500 Hauling timber, say \$187,500 etc., say..... 60,000 Hauling cordwood, etc., say..... 30,000 Hauling camp supplies, say..... 60,000 Fares of men for camps, say..... 36,000 Estimated revenue from 50 miles of road from logging \$ 343,500 Farm and Orchard, Fish, coal, minerals for mines and camps..... 100,000 40 per cent. available to meet fixed charges..... 139,400

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Seek Dominion Incorporation.

Mr. Laird explained that this company had already been incorporated by the local legislation, but that a similar bill was also before the House of Commons at Ottawa.

The district question through which the proposed road would run was wholly tributary to this city and in the city's advantage, and being convinced that the development of this portion of the island would be to the benefit of the city, and further providing the necessary leverage for compelling the provision of improved railway communications with the mainland in connection with transcontinental lines. (Hear, hear.) For then in lieu of being forced to beg for such attention it would become simply impossible to keep them away from the island and this city, and in the circumstances he thought that the Board should give to the promoters of this enterprise the approval and support which was in their power, and also favor the bestowal of such financial aid as could be obtained from the local government, to induce them to build at an early date.

The figures which had been submitted had been prepared by an experienced railway man who having personal knowledge of the country in question, had more than a fair opportunity to make the figures which related to possible business were very conservative indeed, and in addition, that they were rather more really rather under what might reasonably be expected to occur in the present time, no other plan is feasible.

"In the matter of railway financing I may add Mr. Laurin, in his information that can be supplied by most people."

Mr. Lugin observed that while personally he was strongly in favor of constructing the proposed railway he deemed it to be a matter of some importance to endorse the application of any set of promoters no matter who they were, and that he had no objection that this very important subject had been publicly brought before them, and he wished to say he thought that perhaps among all possible railroads of this city as this was the one area upon which this city was capable of being largely developed, and that a trial way which this city could be said to control, and while it was quite true that he had no experience in compiling such data he certainly did not undertake to make such a compilation in the course of an afternoon, and besides, hastily compiled data of this description had very little value indeed, because generally known, he canvassed very critically. He presumed that the data which had been submitted were correct, and in speaking on general principles in view of the circumstances that between this city and the Gordon river existed over twenty billions of feet of merchantable timber, they need not go any further in this respect, and that this district would supply an enormous traffic. (Hear, hear.) He was violating no rule in stating that he had had recently taken this matter up with Mr. D. D. Mann, when this gentleman was in this city, and that being greatly impressed by the particulars which were placed before him, Mr. Mann had indicated that this matter would be immediately investigated by the Canadian Northern people who were certainly, in his opinion, Col. Davidson, to take the necessary steps for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the sources of this district were what they were represented to be, for he had added: "If it is worth the investment, however, he (Mr. Lugin) did not desire to be at all understood as being in any way a promoter of this enterprise. Nor was he unmindful of the fact that the portion of the charter of the G. T. P. which related to the construction of railways upon Vancouver Island concerned the building of a road upon its western side and a route which would traverse the very region that was covered by this company's charter. (Hear, hear.) In these circumstances keeping solely in view this city's benefit the board should be doing its duty, if it endorsed the project generally, without endorsing any particular scheme for the railway, and in the more important having in view the circumstances that the Provincial Premier in his personal opinion that no particular scheme should be considered acceptable to the people of British Columbia generally, which did not do to some extent at all events, the proper development of this island of its undoubtedly immense resources. (Applause.) This is a heavy contributor to the provincial revenue, although he could not at the moment give the exact amount of the same."

Mr. Elworthy: "It furnishes about 20 per cent. of the entire revenue." Mr. Laurin: "If the people of this island contributed 20 per cent. they possessed an indefeasible right to be particularly considered in connection with any railway policy which might be adopted." (Hear, hear.)

So far as the opening up of the region in question, Mr. Laird was in his opinion, wholly right in dwelling upon the great importance of the trade of this district to this city, and for two reasons; in the first place, the establishment of industries in that district would result in the following manner:—

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We then informed him that it was necessary to build for this service a small vessel of the right type which could get about quickly. He requested us to embody our representations in a letter, and expressed himself very favorably, but submitted to us when he submitted this proposition to Winnipeg it was turned down.

"That is the way things stand at the present time, and when he crosses back we will see him again upon the subject. I am very sorry to say that we have certainly not made much progress." Mr. Elworthy: "We are promised the steamer Rithet soon."

Mr. Genge: "That is not at all satisfactory, for we are losing trade every day." Mr. Pauline: "I do hope that something will be accomplished, for the merchants stand the merchants of this city are up against it and losing heavily. (Hear, hear.)"

Mr. Pauline: "It is not only the Lower Fraser but the Upper Fraser which is in question, as there is no regular communication with the upper river boats. (Hear, hear.) The board should again take the matter up with Captain Troup, and all that can possibly be accomplished in order to induce the C. P. R. company to improve this service. (Hear, hear.)"

Mr. Genge: "We intend to see him when he returns from Ottawa."

Mr. Shallock stated that although they would like to do otherwise the inconvenience under the present system to customers was so great, and they were absolutely compelled to ship goods via Vancouver. He suggested that as the city's interests were involved the city council should be requested to take action.

Mr. E. G. Prior, who seconded this motion, said that only a few moments previously one of the promoters had stated that he had no idea of proceeding further in the way of seeking assistance from the government, and that he would ensure the revenue mentioned in these estimates were made.

Upon the basis of 40 per cent. of the gross revenue expected that after allowing for five per cent. interest the balance of \$100,000 a year would remain. He however, noticed that these figures only concerned the building of a railway to Gordon river, but the question then arose whether the promoters were likely strongly to favor a road which would extend to this point and not be extended to Barkley Sound as was originally contemplated. (Hear, hear.)

This was a matter which should certainly receive consideration. (Hear, hear.) The general scheme was at the present time before the city which had in view the supply of electrical power for railway purposes, while moreover, sufficient electrical power was available to enable an exceedingly good service to be supplied along the whole route, and by serving the interests of the farming communities along the straits could not be a matter of great importance to this city as would be a railway from here to Sydney in similar conditions. (Hear, hear.)

In these circumstances he certainly did not think that when this project was placed in thoroughly good shape and binding contracts were signed, the most cordial possible support on the part of the board, although he agreed with Mr. Lugin that further action was required before the board could speak upon these matters with any effect. (Hear, hear.)

Should He Hear? The committee stated that they had as yet no opportunity to test the accuracy of these figures, with the view of possibly recommending the Provincial government to grant suitably financial assistance, but he thought they should go still further and request the government to grant suitably financial assistance, in the form of guaranteeing the company's bonds, but no subsidy whatever in the shape of money. (Hear, hear.)

Within the last two or three weeks he had observed that the Alberta government had agreed, although only in the form of bond guarantees, a large number of railways, which within the next few years would be built, and this was a policy which the government could also well adopt when proper arrangements could be made that such railways would in all probability pay the interest upon their bonds. (Hear, hear.)

He did not think that the board should allow this matter to drop, but should be supporting the project, and in this undertaking when it reached the stage that it could properly be taken into consideration by the government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Munn having commented upon the extreme desirability of having such projects presented in such a manner that they would solidly unite the different sections of the island in their support.

Mr. Shallock observed that the sectional feeling of former days had, or had almost wholly disappeared, as such matters were now treated in a very broad and liberal spirit. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Genge having referred to the question concerning the removal of the duty upon coal which was suggested for the consideration by a member of the board of trade of London, Ontario.

Mr. Mara greatly amused the board with the simple comment, "we will refer it to John Oliver."

The Store that Serves you Best.

ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED JAMS

Factories—Paisley, Manchester and London. There are no nicer or purer Jams on the market than these—always to be found here:

STRAWBERRY, 1-lb. glass jars..... 25c  
STRAWBERRY OR RASPBERRY, 4-lb. tins..... 65c  
ALL KINDS, per 7-lb. tin..... \$1.00

SPECIAL TODAY—Leman's Genuine Swiss Cocoa All Cocoa and No Sugar  
FULL 1/2-LB. TIN..... 15c  
FULL 1/4-LB. TIN..... 30c  
FULL 1-LB. TIN..... 60c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers  
1317 Government Street  
Tels. 52, 1052 and 1890

ALABASTINE

THE MOST POPULAR WALL COATING

# SPRING GOODS ARE HERE IN PROFUSION

Enormous quantities of Spring Goods are pouring in on us daily, our buyers are now in the markets selecting the best offerings of fashion, and that they are doing their work well is shown in the goods we are opening every-day. We are enthusiastic concerning the new things, and we will be happy to have you look them over, and feel sure that you will agree with us when we say that this season's offerings are wonderfully attractive and the price remarkably low.

## The Showing of Millinery Novelties for Spring



This showing is now in full swing and is attracting a lot of attention. Not for years has our Spring Millinery Opening been as successful as this year, owing, no doubt, to the enthusiasm with which the public have received the new styles. Since the day of the opening we have opened many new ideas that are sure to interest you. Hats have arrived by express and mail from Paris and New York that you would be glad to see. The wide variety of shapes shown this year makes it possible for every woman to get a hat that will please and become her regardless of what style she requires. We suggest a visit to our Millinery Show Rooms. You'll be glad indeed that you went.

## The Art of Corset Fitting

Nowadays when buying a corset the average woman will not purchase unless the corset is fitted for her. Most women realize that the corset can make or spoil the outside garments, and insist on being fitted properly. We have an expert corsetiere that understands her business thoroughly and can give you perfect satisfaction. These are nice models for wearing with the present styles.

- No. 587—A Royal Worcester Corset, for those of average figure desiring very soft, high, extended bust, with long, flat hips and back. Price **\$4.00**
- No. 592—The Grand Dowager Corset, modeled for full figures. It has medium bust, long, flat hips and long back. Price **\$4.00**
- No. 517—Royal Worcester Corset, one of the newest models, made expressly to fit the average figure. This corset has high bust, very long front, flat hips and long back, and accentuates the pliable skirt effect below the boning. This corset is a splendid one at this price. **\$2.50**
- No. 641—Royal Worcester Corset, Di-rectorie model at a moderate price. The bust is high, and although the corset is apparently of extreme length at every point, it is perfectly comfortable, most of the extreme length being in the soft skirt attached to the boning. Price **\$4.00**



## New Footwear for Men and Women

The finest stock of Boots and Shoes that we have ever shown, and one of the best assortments ever shown in the West. That is what we say about our stock of footwear, and the prices were never so attractively low as this season.

- WOMEN'S BOOTS—Blucher cut boots, in black or tan, vici kid or patent colt, Goodyear welt soles. A very superior boot. **\$3.50**
- WOMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES—If you suffer from bunions or outgrown joints, we have the very shoe for you. Scientifically designed to fit your bunion without showing it. A soft, flexible boot for tender feet—**\$4.50**
- OXFORD SHOES **\$4.50**
- BLUCHER BOOTS **\$5.00**
- MEN'S BOOTS—Gun metal calf, Blucher boots, Goodyear welt soles, smart medium toes. **\$4.00**
- MEN'S BOOTS—New ox-blood calf, Blucher boots, with suede tops to match. A very popular line **\$5.00**
- MEN'S BOOTS—Black and tan, calf skin, vici kid or patent colt, Blucher cut, Goodyear felt soles, High grade American footwear **\$5.00**

## This Costume is Very Special Value at \$19.75

This is one of the best Costume values that we have ever offered, they are new Costumes, absolutely correct in style and cut, made of good material, perfectly tailored and finished, and yet are offered at this remarkably low price. We feel safe in saying that this is the Costume bargain of the season. These suits are as good as you would ordinarily pay ten or fifteen dollars more for.

We give a detailed description of the style, as illustrated:

**TAILORED COSTUME**, made of all-wool Venetian, in navy, green, brown and black. Coat is thirty-six inches long, semi-fitted back, roll collar and cuffs, three pockets, coat lined throughout with silk; skirt is plain gored, with rows of covered buttons on each side of front panel. Wonderful value indeed at **...\$19.75**



## Other Splendid Costume Values

In this advertisement we emphasize our popular-priced costumes. For the woman with a discriminating taste and whose pocket is not large, these garments are sure to be of interest. They are splendid styles, made up in the best possible manner, and are sure to please the most fastidious. They embrace everything that is new in cut, cloth and trimming. You cannot begin to appreciate the worth of these garments until you see them.

- COSTUMES**, made of fine venetian. Coat thirty-six inches long, semi-fitted, roll collar inlaid with satin, roll cuffs piped with satin and finished with satin covered buttons, coat lined throughout with fancy silk. Skirt plain gored with row of wide satin piping and satin covered buttons down the front. Price **\$25.00**
- COSTUME**, made of pretty fancy striped panama, in a rich shade of brown. Coat semi-fitted and trimmed with straps of self finished with silk braid and satin covered buttons, roll collar, sleeves finished with trimmings to match the rest of coat, lined throughout. Plain skirt trimmed with straps of self and satin covered buttons. Price **...\$25.00**
- COSTUME**, made of pretty grey poplin. Coat thirty-six inches long, semi-fitted back finished with silk braid and covered buttons, roll collar finished with silk braid, has four pockets trimmed with buttons and braid, lined throughout with silk. Skirt pleated and trimmed with silk braid and buttons. Price **...\$30.00**
- COSTUME**, made of black striped material. Coat has semi-fitted back finished with buttons, roll collar inlaid with satin and finished with braid and buttons, plain sleeve trimmed with braid and buttons, lined throughout with silk. Pleated skirt trimmed with rows of covered buttons. Price **...\$30.00**
- COSTUME**, made of panama in invisible stripe in a pretty shade of green. Coat semi-fitted, with roll collar, plain sleeves finished with button at cuff, lined throughout with silk. Plain skirt with a row of buttons on each side of front panel running from the waist band to the bottom of skirt. Price **...\$30.00**



## Dame Fashion Says Wear Nets

Nets for Waists and Dresses are the correct thing. Not for years has the demand for plain and fancy nets been so great. Fashion leaders say that nets are to be used for making dressy waists and for afternoon and evening dresses. Anticipating a heavy demand we are well equipped to supply your wants. Many novelty lines, shown for the first time are mentioned among the following:

- SILK NETS** for waists and dresses, in green ground with heavy green and black spots, white with black and white spots, purple with purple and white spots, and blue with blue and black spots, 42 in. wide **...\$1.75**
- SILK NETS**, in fancy stripe designs, colors cerise, Copenhagen, bronze, alicie, grey, green, pink, brown, sky, cream, white and black, 42 in. wide **...\$1.50**
- ALLOVER NETS**, in white grounds, with fancy spots and patterns, 18 in. wide **...\$1.00**
- TUCKED NETS**, with large silk spots and fancy designs in white and ecru and black grounds, 18 in. wide **...\$1.75**
- TUCKED NETS**, with cold spots in rose, green, pink, brown, blue and black and white, 18 in. wide. Per yard **...\$1.75**
- TUCKED NETS**, with heavy silk spots, in purple, brown, sky, mauve, pink, green and black, 18 in. wide **...\$2.50**
- PLAIN BRUSSELS NET**, in white, cream and ecru and black, 36 in. wide. 50c, 40c and **...25c**
- POINT DE ESPRIT**, in white, cream, ecru and black, 48 in. and 54 in. wide. Per yard, \$1.00, 75c and **...50c**
- FILET NET**, plain and spotted in white, ecru, pink, sky, lake, blue and black, 42 in. and 48 in. wide. Per yard **...\$1.00**
- NEW NET VEILINGS**, in all the latest shades, fancy net and chenille spots. \$1.00, 75c, 60c, 50c and **...35c**
- ALL-SILK MOTOR VEILING**, in sky, tan, brown, alicie, electric, tan and black, 20 in. wide. Per yard **...40c**

## Dainty New Dresses

Princess and Empire Dresses, new arrivals, suitable for evening and dressy wear. These lines are very handsome and most moderate in price.

- PRINCESS DRESS**, made of white brussels net. Waist part made with rows of tucks going across front and rows of pretty Persian trimming and fine insertion. Panel of fine tucks four inches wide, edged with Persian trimming, goes down front to bottom of skirt. Long sleeves, with rows of tucks and insertion going round. Skirt part has three deep tucks around bottom, and fine tucks over hips. Waist lined with silk and silk drop skirt. Price **...\$19.75**
- PRINCESS DRESS**, made of taupe, brown and black taffeta silk. Waist part trimmed with straps of self and tucks and covered buttons. Long, tight sleeves. Skirt part plain with panel down front, trimmed with silk covered buttons. Price **...\$21.00**
- HANDSOME DRESS**, made Princess and Empire style, of good black taffeta. The waist part has a yoke of black silk lace, wide tucks over shoulder and down back. Long sleeves trimmed with covered buttons and silk braid, row of covered buttons goes from the bottom of yoke down the front of skirt, which is made of the new polonaise effect. Price is **...\$30.00**
- PRETTY DRESS**, made Princess and Empire style, of ecru embroidered net. Waist part trimmed with rows of oriental and Val. lace. Long sleeves with vertical rows of insertion. Skirt part has wide front panel of tucks and insertions and rows of insertion going round. Waist lined with silk, and silk drop skirt. Price **...\$40.00**

## The Season's New Waist Novelties

The novelty of the season is the Tailored Waist, smart, neat and very dressy, they are great favorites everywhere. We mention a few numbers of this style, but an inspection will give you a better idea of what we have.



- TAILORED WAISTS**, made of fine mercerized vesting in a striped design. Open front with pleat down centre and pearl buttons, rows of tucks on either side, plain back, long sleeves with soft cuffs, stiff linen collar. Plain **\$4.75**
- TAILORED WAISTS**, made of fine soft linen, open front with row of pearl buttons and stripes of different colored linen, rows of wide tucks on either side, plain back, long sleeves with stiff cuffs, strapped with material to match front, stiff collar to match. Price **...\$4.50**
- TAILORED WAISTS**, made of fine quality chambray in different colors, open front with rows of tucks down each side, the centre being piped with white, finished with pearl buttons, back finished with tucks, long sleeves with cuffs of self strapped with white, stiff white linen collar embroidered. The price of this waist is **...\$2.50**
- TAILORED WAISTS**, made of fine Scotch zephyrs, in white with different colored stripes, open front each side and tucks the same width down back. Long sleeves with stiff Cuffs of self, stiff linen collar embroidered. The price of this waist is **...\$2.50**

## Silk Novelties are Here

A lot of silk novelties have just reached us by mail. They are distinctly new and are sure to please you. We may also state that every day sees new additions to this department.

- FANCY FOULARDINE**, a new material, neat designs in self colors, such as white, cream, pink, sky, bluet, grey, primrose, reseda, golden brown, mauve, light and dark brown, old rose. Special price **...50c**
- FANCY FOULARDINE**, self colored stripes, in white, cream, golden brown, old rose, pink, mauve, reseda, sky, primrose, bluet and grey. Special price **...65c**

Perfection Chocolates, 25 Varieties, per lb. 60c

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Perfection Chocolates, 25 Varieties, per lb. 60c

VOL. L. NO. 232

## FRENCH SERVICE IS DEMORALIZING

Other Classes of Public Employees Join the Striking Operators

## COMMUNICATIONS BRO

Heavy Losses Inflicted on Business Men and On the Country

Paris, March 17.—The letter carriers have joined the striking telegraphers, telephone operators and clerks employed by the postoffice department. At a meeting tonight voted by a large majority to strike tomorrow after the first delivery. Eight hundred postmen employed in the delivery of newspapers and parcels went out after the distribution tonight.

The strike movement gained a tactical isolated from the rest of France from the outside. Eight thousand strikers met and passed a resolution to meet the strike to the letter and telegraph carriers. Premier Clemenceau declared the government is ready for a fight and will not recede from its position to force the strikers to the work.

A very serious situation has arisen through the inability of the representatives, and tonight the era cut the private telephone wires leading the Elysee palace with various ministries. Troops are in readiness at Versailles to reinforce Paris troops in case any demonstration of a serious nature occurs tomorrow, which is a holiday. The strikers' men in a sympathetic strike.

Premier Clemenceau tonight refused to offer terms to end the serious situation, and who suggested a bill creating a superior court of administration which would consider the employees' grievances. The government would promote the strikers' men to their posts. The premier declared that the strike was something that the government could not do to the business of France, the country itself from an international point of view. He pointed out that the government now was in a highly important diplomatic communications, and concluded that the employees want to fight. We but we will not accede. I am confident that the government will bring the employees of the international and interurban are delayed, entailing heavy business losses. Some of the strikers' agents to London, Brussels, Berlin and other places where they are sending messages and conducting negotiations. The houses here, at Marseilles and other cities are standing still owing to the lack of telegrams from foreign exchanges, foreign offices, in the midst of the crisis, is unable to communicate with its representatives abroad.

While the government continues to insist that it cannot surrender to the strikers, it is only too anxious that the measures taken to suppress the strike movement have been ineffective. Threats of suspension and dismissal have not helped bring the employees of the branches into closer union. Reserve operators who were ordered from the country districts Paris refuse to perform service. The military operators who were ordered to the front, and through whom the military operators were expected to re-establish wire communication, were almost helpless before the damaged switchboards and instruments which the strikers had hidden. It is now realized that it is practically impossible to place thousands of trained men in their posts.

## QUEEN HELENA SUFFERING

Now Discovered That Her Majesty Had Rib Broken in Accident at Messina

Rome, March 17.—The queen, suffering from the accident at Messina, the temperature led to a investigation, and it was found that one of her left ribs was broken. She is being cared for assiduously, and is today obliged to carry her weight on a sling. Her physicians have aroused widespread admiration. The queen was hurt at Messina in January. She was one of the women who was struck by a falling object from the door of the palace with the purpose of committing suicide. The impact was so great that she was thrown to the ground, the lunge, but even with this treatment was not considered serious. She was thought to have recovered.

Fatal Fall. Galt, Ont. March 16.—George Galt, about 80 years old, was killed today afternoon by falling down stairs of Hamill and Moore's.