

SHARE MISSION

Case of Dunsmuir heard in Court of Mr. R. C. ...

MINISTERS TO VISIT NORTH

Premier and Attorney-General to see Prince Rupert, Bulkeley and Atlin—Lands Minister Visits Fort George

RESTORER MAY REPAIR SITKA CABLE

Reported from Washington That Efforts Are Being Made To Secure Local Vessel For Work

TO RAISE BLOODED HORSES IN WEST

Noted Irish Thoroughbred Pacer Establishes Farm in B. C.—Number Equine Aristocrats Here

WEST IS LODESTAR

Immigrants Pass By Manitoba and Saskatchewan for Alberta and British Columbia

QUEBEC OFFICES BURN

People's Chambers Gutted With Loss Estimated at \$20,000

ST. JOHN ELECTION

Citizens Ticket Victorious in Primaries—Government By Commission Contest

CHANGES IN PLANS WILL REDUCE COST

School Board, by Making Alterations in New High School, Will Have Sufficient Funds to Finish Building

LIABILITY LIMITED

Judgment Given Concerning Damage Suits Arising Out of Wreck of Steamer

UNABLE TO DOCK

Mauretania Cannot Land Her Passengers Owing To Heavy Gale

REBELS ROUTED

Five Hundred Dead in Battle at Jolita—Artillery Used with Deadly Effect

MEXICO CITY

Rebel forces were routed today from the city of Jo-

PASTORS' VIEWS OF IMMIGRATION

Member of Winnipeg's Ministerial Association Believes Wives of Sikhs Should be Admitted to British Columbia

WANTS CHECKS BACK

The Island Construction Company, the concern to which the contract was first awarded, but which was unable to carry out the work and the cheque of \$14,500 was returned to the board.

ENORMOUS LOSS IN COAL STRIKE

Cost Great Britain in Wages \$70,000,000—Funds of Federation of Miners Are Almost Exhausted

PRINCESS MAY IN WITH BROKEN SHAFT

Vessel Made Voyage From Skagway Under Starboard Engine—Princess Mary Making Trip

MESSAGE FROM KOOMBANA

Steamer Montoro Reports Indispen-sible Message From West Coast Off Australian Coast

DEATH OF BRITISH NOVELIST

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SURETIC TONIC IN THE WORLD

IS "FRUIT-A-TIVES" THE GREAT FRUIT MEDICINE

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BORN: GLASS—On 3rd inst., to the wife of Mr. Wm. Glass, 283 Ross st., a son.

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The Passing of Coal

During the past few weeks the public has been dramatically reminded of the great importance of coal in our modern industrial life, says the London Daily Telegraph. The writer has often been asked whether one result of the labor troubles and the increase of prices which must almost certainly follow will be that the demand for coal will become less because of new inventions. It is undoubtedly a fact that the whole problem of replacing coal by other sources of motive power has been very much in the minds of scientists during the last two or three decades. After the signal triumph of the aeroplane (which many practical men at one time said was impossible) it would be foolish to give a negative answer. One of the most remarkable developments of the last quarter of a century has been the adoption of oil for motive power purposes. Engineering and economics are two subjects so closely allied that it is inevitable that the result of the labor troubles will be to stimulate inventions which have as an object the better utilization of the latest energy of coal and the development of substitutes for it.

From the engineer's point of view all substitutes for coal that can be usefully employed for the production of heat by combustion are of value, although, of course, only those which can be obtained in quantities at moderate prices can be considered commercially. Moreover, in general, it is necessary that the fuel should ignite at a fairly low initial temperature and burn with rapidity. The elementary substances which are important for this purpose are hydrogen and carbon, and practically all the fuels used contain these elements in different proportions.

Wood contains about 40 per cent of carbon and anything from 20 to 50 per cent of water. It is a flaming fuel, and is, therefore, well suited for use with larger heating surfaces. Owing to the great amount of water present, however, it is not possible to obtain high temperatures by direct combustion, and consequently wood is not very much used for industrial purposes. It has been applied for steam-raising in tropical countries, but its use in temperate zones is negligible. In an intermediate stage, between wood and coal, we have peat. This term includes a number of substances of unequal heating values. There is usually with peat incombustible matter—often sand—which is mechanically mixed with it. The great objection to its use is its bulk. For equal evaporative effect it is from eight to eighteen times that of coal. There are large quantities of peat fuel in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Canada, and in Germany, but a comparatively small quantity of it is used for any other purpose than for cottage fires. Many efforts have been made to increase the density of the raw peat by compression, but up to the present this fuel has not been considered in this country as a commercial substitute for coal.

For a long time the use of petroleum as fuel was recognized as a thing possible, but the irregularity of the supplies prevented it from coming into commercial use until quite recently. Somewhere about 1898 discoveries of oil were made of the utmost importance. It was shown by chemical composition to be suitable for fuel purposes. These discoveries were made in Borneo and Texas, but the latter oil became difficult to obtain, because water flooded the wells. It should be mentioned that oil suitable for fuel has also been found in Mexico. The use of liquid fuel has during the last decade spread greatly in the Far East, probably because of the enterprise of certain Englishmen who have developed the Borneo oilfields. Naturally, with the increased demand for liquid fuel there came an increase of the price. Despite the fact that we have in this country the finest coalfields of the world, the Great Eastern Railway Company and the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway fitted some of their locomotives to be used with oil fuel, but the rise in prices led to the abandonment of the use of oil, although the burners are still fitted to the Great Eastern express locomotives. For the same reason the cement manufacturers gave up the use of oil fuel. It will be interesting to see if they revert to the practice during the next few weeks.

The Admiralty do not have to consider so carefully the question of running costs, and consequently the use of liquid fuel at sea has extended greatly. Unfortunately, the only sources of supply in the Empire seem to be in Burmah and Trinidad.

Although oil has been used as a substitute for coal for steam-raising purposes, it is chiefly in connection with oil-engines that the economies have been made. During the next few weeks we shall hear a great deal about oil-engines, as Dr. Diesel is shortly to read a paper on the engine named after him before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Successful as that motor has been, it would be foolish to suppose that it is the only type of oil-engine which gives satisfaction; and excellent results have been obtained with oil engines working on the semi-Diesel-principle. During the next few years we may be sure that inventors will be busy upon improvements for these engines. There is no doubt, however, that the Diesel engine has stimulated the liquid-fuel industry. Dr. Diesel himself says "that from the latest geological researches it has been shown that there is probably as much, and perhaps more, liquid fuel than coal in the earth, and, moreover, in much more favorable and more widely distributed geographical positions."

We may mention that an excellent treatise on the Diesel engine has just been published; and the author, Mr. A. P. Chelkey, is to be congratulated upon being the first in the field

with a volume on this most interesting subject. The book is well illustrated and lucidly written. An interesting statement made therein is that experiments have been made on a large scale with vegetable oil, and these have been quite successful. It is said that the French Government have in mind the utilization of the large quantities of arachide or ground nuts available in the African colonies, and easy to cultivate. In that way it is hoped that power and industries may be provided without the necessity of importing oil or coal.

THE CRY OF THE GIRAFFE

Those who read the accounts of the giraffe in the text books and descriptions given by travelers may have noticed that no mention is made of its voice. Sportsmen, in fact, allude to its apparent voicelessness.

Nor so far as the records go has it ever been heard in captivity. Up to the present it appears that no one could say whether the cry of the giraffe was a groan, a bellow, a bleat or

a neigh. Hence the record of the most recent experience of a naturalist in East Africa, who has actually heard its voice, is of special interest.

Blaney Percival, the naturalist in question, spent the day in concealment over a waterhole, where the wild animals came to drink. He had at times graffe and zebra drinking within thirty feet of him. While thus watching he had the good fortune to hear the giraffe.

It was making a bleating noise, but Mr. Percival says it is quite impossible to describe the sound in writing. "The nearest I can get to it," he says, "is 'war're' rather drawn out, not just a 'baa,' like a sheep, but more prolonged, and the softening at the end more noticeable."—The Field.

"I wonder if your sister realizes, Johnny, that during the last three months I have spent many dollars in sweets on her?"

"I'm sure she does, Mr. Sweetly; that's why she's not letting on she's engaged to Mr. Bigger."—New York Evening Mail.

Sergeant—Why do you think this dog was stolen from a lady?

Policeman—Because as I walked down the street with it, it stopped in front of all the department store windows.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Battle Practice of British Squadrons

The battle practice of the various squadrons in 1911 and the results of the gunlayers' tests have recently been published, though as the Admiralty papers mentioned, "the conditions of practice differed widely from those of previous years, and no comparison can be made." Generally, the firing of the navy was maintained, and as far as could be compared showed an advance on previous years. The result of the battle practice places first the Australian Squadron; the first division of the Home Fleet, composed entirely of "Dreadnoughts," stands fourth, the best ship of this division being the Collingwood and the worst the Invincible, a battle-cruiser with the unenviable name of a "roller."

than double the weight of metal, viz., 14,000 lb., compared with the 6800 lb. of the first all-big-gun ship.

Above the Fiery Furnace

It appears from Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons that the only ship which has officially reported intense heat from the fore funnel, causing the fire-control station on the mast to become an excellent imitation of the lower regions, is the Hercules, and in this ship the position of the fire-control station is being altered. The same trouble was found in the battle-cruiser Lion, and it is said when at full power she was at times showing a flame 20 feet high from her fore funnel. The sooner we find a better position for the jack in the

The Three Musketeers

It is comparatively recently that the world came to know that the last hero of romance of world-wide reputation, Cyrano de Bergerac, had existed long before M. Edmond Rostand brought him forward with a long nose, and some pretty verse to say, and thus made him a hero for playgoers of all nations.

The original Cyrano was a man of some note in his time, and wrote a "Journey to the Moon," which has been republished since the play. He actually did die pathetically within convent walls, and the death-chamber, within a stone's throw of the Champs Elysees, existed until the workmen's pickaxes demolished it four or five years ago. But how many other heroes of romance ever existed in reality? The heroes of Dumas—d'Artagnan and the Three Musketeers? It was thought not until quite recently, but now—and it is no shame to Dumas to say so—it is found that they, too, had fallen in with writers of history, and were personages of fact before they came to Dumas' presence and became personages of fiction. They were strange phantom figures when

Dumas met them. His busy pen had not been in use for many a day when his old friend Auguste Maquet came to him with a worn and tattered duodecimo, an odd volume of a set of three that he had picked up at a riverside bookseller's for a matter of a few sous. "Memoires de M. d'Artagnan, capitaine lieutenant de la premiere compagnie des mousquetaires du Roi," par "Montfort polygraphe (Cologne et La Haye, 1700)." Here were d'Artagnan, Athos, Porthos and Aramis, and de Treville into the bargain. A certain "milyadi" made a vague figure in the background. But the chronicler-historian had a poor reputation for veracity.

The Real Athos

Montfort was the pseudonym of a certain Courtiz de Sandras, whose pamphlets and Anacreontic verse had got him into trouble first with the French and then with the Dutch Governments. He even spent a spell of nine years in the Bastille. So Dumas chose to disbelieve in the historic existence of the gentlemen who bore the Greek names of Athos, Porthos and Aramis. He accepted the first adventures of d'Artagnan, the cadet of Gascony, who journeyed up to Paris on spavined Rosinante, with only ten crowns to his credit, and then carried his new-found heroes into another world entirely of his own making. It was in this way that they came to be favorite companions of Count Beust, of Bismarck, and of the late Lord Salisbury in their leisure moments.

Probably Dumas would have been more surprised than any one to know that his heroes after all had really had an historical existence. Armand de Sillegue, Seigneur d'Athos, known as Athos, the most austere companion of d'Artagnan, died in the parish of St. Sulpice in Paris in 1643, after having been a musketeer of the king's guard. He is thought to have been killed in a duel, for his body was found in the pre-aux-Clercs. Athos, the village of which he was—if one may say so—lord of the manor, is in Bear, near Sauveterre, Isaac de Porthau, a swaggering blade, born at Pau, was the Porthos of the novel, but according to history he was with Athos in the musketeers for one short year only.

Aramis in real life was Henry d'Aramitz, who long was the companion of Athos. He had a tame ending. History makes no mention of his entering a convent. He married happily, and descendants of his two daughters are still living. De Treville, captain of a company in the musketeers, was the uncle of d'Aramitz. He commanded the musketeers in 1634, and died in 1672.

D'Artagnan's Birth

So much for those who Dumas thought had lived only in the pages of the forgotten eighteenth-century romance. As for d'Artagnan, born in 1620 at the Castle of Castelmore (still standing), he came to Paris in 1640, in time became captain in the Guards, then lieutenant in the Musketeers. He married in a chapel at the Louvre Charlotte Anne de Chanley de Sainte-Croix, who brought him a dowry of 84,000 livres and furniture worth 6,000 livres. The marriage contract was signed by Cardinal Mazarin and by the King. He lived on the left bank, nearly opposite the Tuileries, in a house within a few yards of that in which Voltaire died. He left his wife after a time and campaigned in the low countries until he was shot dead in the trenches outside Maestricht in 1673. His goods and chattels after his death were valued at 4,300 livres.

Some papers just published give a copy of the inventory on which this estimate was based. D'Artagnan owned two coaches, one to seat four, lined with green silk, having four Venetian mirrors in the interior; the other to seat only two, and lined with red silk. The ante-chamber contained riding boots, saddle, and trappings, a traveling trunk, and the valet's couch. The bedroom was hung with Flemish tapestries. A mirror and a portrait of Anne of Austria hanging between the two windows overlooking the Seine, were the only other ornaments on the walls. His personal effects would have fitted out the whole company at the Porte St. Martin Theatre—vests in brocade, scarves and cuffs in lace, gold buttons, ribbons, silks and satins, a baldric, and a pair of holsters in Spanish leatherwork, a pair of pistols, and two rapiers. Not a single book is mentioned. His only papers were his titles of nobility, his marriage contract, and some bills.

The Blind Beggar

They were discussing the deputation that waited on Mr. McKenna the other day with reference to the maintenance of the blind. Said one man: "A tram conductor passed a bad shilling off on me the other day and just as I discovered it I passed a man standing in a corner with a sign 'I am blind' on his breast, a tin cup in his hand, and a little dog at his feet. I was very annoyed about the shilling and wanted to get it out of my sight as soon as possible, so without really thinking what I was doing I slipped it into the man's tin cup. I hadn't turned away when the man cried out, 'Here, that's no good to me!'" "Great Scott!" I exclaimed. 'Aren't you blind?'" "No," he said; "I'm begging for the dog."—M. A. P.

Bamboo hats are made in the Philippines at prices ranging from 15 cents to \$12.50, while some specially fine weaves cost as much as the finest Panamas of South America.



Delivering Eight Tons of Steel a Minute—Broadside of Ten 12-in. Guns on a Modern Battleship

Eight tons of steel being hurled through space at a speed of over half a mile a second by the 12-in. guns of the Brazilian battleship Minas Geraes

In the gunlayers' test the best performance was that of Seaman Hammond of the Implacable, who hit the target over three times per minute with his 12.14 gun during the firing. Among the small fry, otherwise the destroyers, the China Squadron leads, and though we find from the returns that the hits were not so numerous as in 1910, the misses decreased considerably, the figures being 3,331 last year against 4,254 in the year 1910.



The Last Word in Submarine Craft—The New "D"

This boat approximates more nearly to a submarine cruiser than any other boat yet built, for she carries two guns. She is regarded as marking a distinct stage in the evolution of submarine craft. She can remain below for forty-eight hours, and her fuel capacity is equal to a run of 4,000 miles; she could in fact cross the Atlantic without replenishing her oil tanks. Her Diesel oil tanks develop 1,200 h.p. Though heavy oil is used there is no danger from the petrol fumes. Her armored conning tower is another distinctive feature. The view shows her vertical hydroplanes for steering under water.

Increasing Armaments

It is interesting to note that the armament of our super-Dreadnoughts continues to increase in power. It is now known that the new battleships being commenced will, like the King George V. class now building, mount a new type of 13.5 gun, throwing a shell of 1,400 lb. in contrast to the 1250 lb. of the present 13.5 gun. On comparison the fire of a broadside from the super-Dreadnoughts, King George V., Ajax, Centurion, and Audacious will be able to discharge considerably more

box, as the control station is termed in the fleet, the better for all concerned.

New Pier for Scapa Flow

Scapa Flow with its dangerous currents and its rocky coast-line is to have at last a pier worthy of the name. Scapa Flow, which is rapidly becoming an important naval station in the Orkney Islands, has a pier which as officers well know is "a brute." Now we learn that £800 is to be spent upon extending it and improving the landing accommodation.

A Second Dirigible

Though the first British airship built by Vickers, was undoubtedly a failure, and when the efficiency of these huge aerial gas-bags for use in naval war is at least doubtful, news comes from Barrow that a second monster is to be constructed, and designs have already been adopted. Though at present the navy man has not much faith in the aeroplane or dirigible, he undoubtedly regards the monoplane and biplane as a danger to be considered and looked into in every practical way; thus we have some excellent naval airmen in training at Eastchurch, most of whom are at present engaged in competition for Mr. A. Mortimer Singer's £500 prize, which is only open to the navy and the marines.

Russia's Programme

Russia's naval programme will reach £15,000,000, which exceeds last year's expenditure by some £5,000,000.

MR. BONAR LAW AT BELFAST

Immense Concourse of 150,000 People Acclaim Union Leader and Register Opposition to Home Rule

BELFAST, Ireland, April 9.—That the opposition of Ulster, on which the Irish Unionists mainly base their hopes of ultimately defeating the forthcoming Home Rule bill, remains as virile as 1886 and 1893, the years in which William E. Gladstone introduced his two Home Rule bills for Ireland, seem to have been demonstrated by the vast throngs of Orangemen and Unionists who today again registered their "unshaken and unalterable opposition to a parliament form in Ireland in any form."

A demonstration of 150,000 enthusiastic people passed in procession before Bonar Law and other Unionist leaders at the Royal Agricultural Society's grounds. Bonar Law in a speech said: "I come here to give you assurance that we regard your cause not only as yours alone, but as a cause of the Empire. We shall do all that men can do to defeat the conspiracy, treacherous as it has ever been, formed against the life of a great nation. We do not know the nature of the bill to be introduced on Thursday, and it is part of the plot to keep the country in ignorance as long as it is possible. "I do not believe that one in a hundred of the British people regard Home Rule as good for Britain or for Ireland."

"You say, and I think that you mean it, that you will not submit to Home Rule. It will be difficult, perhaps impossible, to overcome your opposition under any circumstances. Your resistance would be irresistible, but the moral power of that resistance is increased a thousand fold by the way in which it is proposed that this calamity should be forced upon you. If we defeat Home Rule now, we defeat it forever."

"Not That's To Sell" "In order to remain for a few months longer in office, the government have sold their constitution, they have sold themselves, and they thought they had sold you, but you were not theirs to sell."

A resolution was put from four platforms simultaneously refusing to accept Home Rule under any circumstances. This was carried unanimously and the immense gathering sang the National Anthem before dispersing. Mr. Bonar Law was received at both stations while en route, for the buildings were packed with cheering multitudes all waving the British flag. Ten thousand people passed forward to shake the Unionist leader's hand. Bonar Law was greeted by thousands of voices took up the National Anthem. Bonar Law, in one of his speeches said: "However difficult the task which lies before me, and however strongly I could wish that it had fallen on the shoulders of some other man with greater ability and experience to carry it through, I can say this that no man in the Unionist party represents more thoroughly the determination of the whole party in England and Scotland that come what may this great injustice shall not be inflicted upon the people in North Ireland."

This was received with very profuse cheers. Unbounded Enthusiasm BELFAST, Ireland, April 9.—Enthusiasm greater than that which greeted Andrew Bonar Law, the Unionist leader here yesterday, is not conceivable. The Ulster men are all pent up over the Home Rule meetings which are to be held here and as Mr. Bonar Law is to be the principal speaker their enthusiasm could not be restrained when he arrived.

The demonstration on Monday without doubt is partly a personal tribute to the Unionist leader as a successful Ulster man, who though not identified with Ulster particularly, and almost unknown there, stands for the policy now nearest and dearest to the heart of the Orangemen. The reception was large and excessively robust, and Bonar Law must have suffered physical pain from the grips of strong hands, the lifting and shoving administered by the wildly excited men, who in the absence of a protecting force thronged about and tried all ways to greet the Unionist leader.

"If this is the way you treat your friends," said Mr. Law, "I am glad that I am not your enemy."

After taking his breakfast at his hotel in Larne Mr. Law started for Belfast. A crowd unhitched his horses and dragged the carriage with exuberant enthusiasm to the railway station, where he took his train. Four stops were made on the way and there were numerous addresses, each being accompanied with a furore of enthusiasm.

The preparations at the railway station here saved the Unionist leader from frenzied cluttings of the large crowd by the drilled guard of police. A thousand men from the Orange Club lined up and saluted Mr. Law as he alighted.

The Unionist leader was welcomed here by Sir Edward Carson and Lord Londonderry and the local Unionist leaders. After the formalities were over he passed the saluting lines of men and entered an automobile with Sir Edward Carson. He then found that he had again struck the Larne hurricane. Everybody in Belfast seemed to be clamoring around the car and

JAPANESE AND PANAMA LINE

Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha Awaiting Developments Before Making Decision

It was reported some time ago that both the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha lines were contemplating the establishment of services via the Panama Canal, but, according to advices from Japan, the Oriental lines are undecided. The Kobe Herald says in this connection: "A current topic of discussion in shipping circles here relates to the influence of the opening of the Panama Canal in likely to have on the transportation services in the Far East. It was reported at one time that the N. Y. K. was preparing to utilize the Panama route, and of late it is said that the O. S. K. has been seriously thinking of opening a service in that direction. It is, however, credibly reported from one quarter that the shipping companies here are now rather inclined to await developments here, and in the meantime all plans have been shelved. In explanation of this, it is said that, despite the fact that the opening of the canal to traffic has been taken very seriously by shipping men throughout the world, it is not likely to very closely affect the maritime transportation business of Japan and other countries in the Far East, though it may deeply affect the shipping business of America, and especially by through lines from Europe to the western coasts of North and South America. Besides, a large amount of capital would be required to commence such a new line, and the scheme would involve some danger. For instance, if a vessel were despatched monthly, three or four large vessels would be necessary, and if a fortnightly service were maintained, six vessels would be needed. That too, vessels for such a place as Panama, where coal is very dear, must be of not less than 12,000 or 13,000 tons. So it is evident that a capital of ¥20,000,000 or ¥30,000,000 would be required. As to the cargo likely to be forthcoming, little profit could be expected on the outward voyage. On the homeward run the principal cargo would be the principal cargo. Some years ago, China may demand large quantities of iron materials, but at present the demands of the Far East in this direction are not very large. As to cotton, it may be found that it will still be more convenient to transport it from some ports on the Pacific coast of the United States of America. Such being the case, the principal shipping men here consider it would be disadvantageous, if not dangerous, to invest a large amount of capital in opening a line to Panama. At any rate, the proposal to establish such a line has fallen through for the time being."

TANKER ROSECRANS

Oil Steamer Floated From Hooks Near Galvesta at San Francisco For Repairs

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The Associated Oil company's tanker Rosecrans, which went ashore at Port San Luis three weeks ago, has arrived here in tow of the company's tug Navigator, having been floated after salvage operations that are considered remarkable by shipping men. The work of getting the steamer off in deep water was in charge of Fred J. Trist, superintendent of construction of the Associated Oil company, and Capt. T. P. H. Whitelaw, the veteran wrecker, whose divers and gear were used.

The Rosecrans was found to be firmly wedged on the rocks and it was decided that the only way to get her free from her tenacious bed would be to resort to using dynamite. Although this was a dangerous operation it was carried out without damage to the wrecked vessel. The divers inserted light charges and finally cleared the steamer. The tug Sea Rover and Navigator towed on the Rosecrans for two days until she came off at high water.

Upon her arrival the damaged vessel was taken to the Union Iron works. She will be drydocked in a few days for a survey when it will be able to tell just how badly she is damaged. It is believed that a number of her bottom plates are punctured to such an extent that they will have to be replaced, while others that are dented will have to be repaired.

FUR CATCH UP TO EXPECTATIONS

Dealers Now to Figure Very Closely Howdays to Overcome the Competition of London and New York

The supply of fur in 1912, though in several cases not up to that of the preceding year, came fairly well up to expectations. In the case of skunk there was a larger number than had been expected. There was a tremendous drop in prices of nearly half and also in muskrat. Prices, especially in the most valuable furs, fluctuate somewhat from month to month and even from week to week, for instance silver fox is 25 per cent. less than in March last year.

Beaver has advanced over fifty per cent. and muskrat has declined in a corresponding ratio. Dame Fashion, Mr. F. Foster says, is largely responsible for this. He demands of half a dozen skins soaring; on the other hand he has had silver fox on his hands for months and after selling them at cost price because the market had dropped had the disappointment of seeing the price mount again the very next week.

The fur auctions at Seattle and Vancouver are conducted on the "sealed tender" plan, and so close is the figuring that unless a dealer goes into the room with a commission in his pocket there is generally a very small margin between lowest and highest when opened. Should a customer have guaranteed to a high figure the seller benefits by obtaining over market price. The great bulk of the fur goes to these markets, which all dealers, including the Hudson Bay Co., attend through this latter firm, of course, obtains a certain amount from their agents. Even so the supplies to their employees cost them so much to haul in that the cheaper prices they pay do not prove an economy in the end.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Mink, Muskrat, Skunk, Opossum, Raccoon, Civet Cat, Wild Cat, Lynx, Marten, Fox, Fox Cross, Fox Grey, Fox White, Otter, Badger, Beaver, Bear, Wolf.

STATION MEN ARE AT WORK

Day Laborers Being Employed to Carry on Construction of Canadian Northern in British Columbia

YALE, B. C., April 9.—Two hundred men, station men and their helpers, are at work today on Burns, Jordan & Welch's section of the Canadian Northern Pacific grade between here and Spuzzum. Only one gang of station men on this 14-mile section are idle and they may take up their tools again at any time. The station men at work are employing day laborers and paying them the rate of wage prevailing before the strike and working ten hours a day. Some 150 men worked on this stretch of road yesterday and were not molested. Special constables are on guard at the various camps, with Constable Dunwoody of Hazelton in charge of the whole.

LEEBO TAKES STORES TO ISLAND LIGHTS

The steamer Leebo, under charter to the marine and fisheries department, left yesterday morning for lighthouses and wireless stations on the west coast of Vancouver Island, carrying stores and materials for new construction work. The Leebo took two new wireless station buildings for Estevan, built in sections at Victoria. The bulk of her cargo consisted of lumber and other building material for the Langara Island lighthouse.

Operatic Romance PARIS, April 8.—The Paris Journal says that Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the former wife of Robert Winton, who married Lucien Muratori, is to sing in an opera at that city. Muratori is a prominent opera singer in America. Muratori was born in Marsailles in 1878 and has been attached regularly to the opera at Paris for several years. He also has sung at the Opera Comique.

Dead, Kneeling at Bedside PORTLAND, Ore., April 8.—Kneeling by his bedside in his room in a local hotel, Rabbi Jacob Werner, residing at 732 Seventeenth, having been afflicted for 72 days, died today. The coroner pronounced the cause of death to be Bright's disease and heart trouble. Rabbi Werner arrived in Portland from Seattle, on March 23.

MOUNT MCKINLEY

Fairly Good Gets Out From Fairbanks In Unsuccessful Making Ascent FAIRBANKS, Alaska, April 9.—(Via Ashcroft, B. C.)—The Fairbanks Times Mount McKinley expedition, which left here on February 5, returned tonight, having been unsuccessful in the attempt to reach the mountain. The party succeeded in attaining an elevation of 10,000 feet in the north side of the mountain, east of Peter Glacier. Further progress was barred by precipitous ice cliffs and the lateness of the season made it impracticable to retrace the ascent by another route. Members of the party believe the ascent feasible, but not along the ridge. Nothing was seen of the expedition, led by Professor Henschel Parmer, of Columbia University, and Baltimore Brown, of Tacoma. The Fairbanks Times expedition was composed of four men—Geo. S. Lewis, a native of Tulare, county, California, formerly assistant engineer in the United States reclamation survey at Yuma; Martin Nash, of Dawson, Y. T.; Anson McCabe, who worked with the government survey last summer in Fairbanks district, and Jack Phillips, a noted musher. The party took two sledges and 19 dogs. It was the intention of the Times expedition to confirm the story of Tom Lloyd, who led an expedition in 1910, that he reached the summit of the mountain by making his ascent from the north side. Lloyd, who was accompanied by three other Alaskans, said the summit was reached on April 3. Pete Anderson, W. R. Taylor and Charles McGoole, who were with Lloyd in the first attempt, returned to Fairbanks June 8, 1910, and said they had made a second ascent on May 17. Members of the latter expedition said that measurement placed the height of the mountain at 20,500 feet.

BECKENHAM IN FROM MEXICO

Reached the Outer Wharf at Noon Yesterday—Passenger Tells of Finding Inca Relics

The steamer Beckenham, of the Canadian-Mexican line, reached the outer wharf at noon yesterday from Salina Cruz, with a cargo of general merchandise from the United Kingdom and European ports via the Tehuantepec railroad. The steamer brought workmates Mr. L. E. J. Biggar, a Toronto man, and a Peruvian boy adopted by him, returning from Peru and Mexico, where Mr. Biggar was engaged in teaching, and which he left as a refugee owing to the turbulent state of the southern republics. The country is in a greatly disturbed state, he said, and many foreigners are leaving, some of them having adopted the ways of the revolutionists, who are raiding and generally harassing the countryside.

An interesting story was told by Mr. Biggar of the discovery made by him of an unknown Inca burial place in the vicinity of Pisac, on the northern frontier of Chile. He was walking along the edge of a cliff when a ring dropped from his finger, and in descending for it, he came upon the entrance to a cave, which he decided to explore. He found, after making his way for some distance, a big subterranean chamber, in which were rows of mummies in, in other vessels daily with corn and other foodstuffs in front of them, and the last interesting find, some hundreds of small gold idols and small sums of gold. Mr. Biggar reported his find to the Chilean authorities, and sentries were immediately posted over the cave and an expedition sent in to bring out the Inca mummies, which were sent to a museum at Santiago, and he was given several of the gold idols as a reward. He said that many treasure-hunting expeditions have been sent into Peru, Lake Titicaca being the stamping ground of many fortune hunters, but the Incas, who buried their temple and other valuables to keep them from the Spanish conquerors, had evidently done the work well, for few treasures are being found.

The Beckenham encountered strong head winds when on the way from Salina Cruz. On the voyage south calls were made at Guaymas and Mazatlan, but northbound the steamer came direct from Salina Cruz. The general freight at the outer wharf, and will leave for Vancouver today to discharge 1800 tons for that port and overland points.

Another voyage to Salina Cruz is to be made by the Watts-Vesta steamer under charter of the Canadian-Mexican line, and the vessel will then load cargo of sacked coal from the Vancouver Island mines for Cape Nome on account of J. J. Sessions & Co. Her place in the Canadian-Mexican line will be taken by the steamer Isla, of the J. H. Wainwright Co., which is now en route to this port and Vancouver from the Atlantic with a cargo of steel rails.

COMOX DISTRICT LOOKING GOOD

Mr. M. Manson M. P., Visits the Capital City on a Good Roads Expedition—Tells of Developments

On a missionary expedition in support of the propaganda for good roads in his constituency of Comox Mr. Michael Manson has arrived in the capital with a view to placing the matter before the Provincial government. In addition to this good roads brief Mr. Manson brought down with him an excellent report as to the general condition of the country, the optimism of the people, the expansion of industry, and the prospects of the future. To a Colonial representative he recounted a series of important industrial developments that must in the very nature of things have a healthy reflection upon the growth of the community, or rather the communities, in his constituency.

In response to a query as to what occasioned the urgent necessity for the new roads in the district of Comox Mr. Manson replied that there were so many industrial changes taking place that the district was practically undergoing a transformation. Quarter sections were being divided up into small home lots of from one to twenty acres in order to meet the tremendous demand for locations that occurred as a result of the growing industrialism. He pointed, as an instance of the changed circumstances, to the increased operations of the

CONSPIRATORS ESCAPE

Montenegrin Ministers Who Fled Against Bulger Burrow Way to Liberate Through Subterranean Passage

LONDON, April 8.—The thrilling escape of the former minister of Montenegro, Jovanovitch, with other ministers who were fellow prisoners in the fortress of Podgoritza, is related in a Constantinople despatch to the Chronicle. Jovanovitch and his comrades made their way out of the fortress by digging a subterranean passage. They were condemned in October 1907 to 15 years' imprisonment for complicity in a plot against Nicholas I. of Montenegro.

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Horse Trainer Dead NEW YORK, April 8.—Word was received here today of the death in Berlin last Saturday of James P. McCormick for many years one of the best known horse trainers of the western world. He was 56 years of age and the better known winners in this country trained by McCormick were Alameda, the Suburban handicap, and his own horse, Glorifier, which won the Metropolitan and Carter handicaps the same season.

EXTRADITION IS GRANTED

Bernard F. O'Neill Will Have to Stand Trial on Charge of Embezzling Funds of Idaho Bank

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 9.—Judge Grant this afternoon gave an order for the extradition of Bernard F. O'Neill, who is wanted in Wallace, Idaho, in connection with charges of fraud and embezzlement arising out of the failure of the State Bank of Commerce, of that place. In the meantime no further bail will be allowed and O'Neill must remain in the custody of the city police until an officer arrives from Idaho to take him back to stand trial there. Judge Grant gave a written judgment, consisting of 24 pages of manuscript. He reviewed all the evidence. Most of the objections raised by Mr. S. S. Taylor, counsel for the defendant, he overruled. "I cannot say," he said in conclusion, "that I have no doubt of the innocence of the accused, and in face of the manner in which the books of the bank were kept, strengthened by the action of the grand jury in finding true bills and the action of the judge in issuing criminal warrants against the prisoner, I feel that there is ground to justify a committal which is all that is needed in this case."

He added that he had no doubt from the authorities that the offenses charged all came within the extradition treaty. He said further that he had grave doubts of the wisdom of granting bail for persons being held for extradition. He quoted the Gaynor and Greene and Whitaker cases to show where it had been refused in similar cases. In view of this he ordered that the accused be committed to the penitentiary authorities. He could be kept for 15 days when, if no steps were taken to remove him he might apply for habeas corpus. In the meantime the court must issue a warrant for commitment. The warrant was taken by Detective Campbell, who was in court and who took charge of the accused.

Judge Grant said further before leaving the court, that the warrant of extradition by no means meant a verdict of guilty. O'Neill came to Vancouver in September last and took a position with a trust company. Then the prosecuting attorney of Shoshone county, Idaho, took proceedings for his extradition and O'Neill at the instance of the state was arrested on charges of fraud and embezzlement. He was brought before Judge McKinnon. Independent evidence, however, was forthcoming, and after several days hearing the judge held that no case for extradition had been made. O'Neill was then released and took a position with a lumber company. Several weeks ago he was again arrested.

PRINCESS BEATRICE STARTS NEW SERVICE

Will Make Weekly Run to Grunby and Way Points on the Northern British Columbia Coast

The steamer Princess Beatrice, Capt. Howes, which returned earlier yesterday morning from the Queen Charlotte Islands, left port again yesterday for Ladysmith to coal, and will leave Vancouver this morning, inaugurating a new service to Grunby, Observatory Inlet via Alert Bay, Hardy Bay, Rivers Inlet, and Ocean Falls. The schedule provides for the arrival of the steamer in Victoria from the north on Sundays, and she will sail north every Tuesday. Dirty weather has been experienced in northern waters by the Princess Beatrice. When crossing the Heceta Strait the steamer ran into a heavy gale, and encountered thick fog in Johnson Straits. Snowstorms were also experienced, and when the vessel was at Swanson Bay on her southbound trip there was 18 inches of snow on the ground.

BURNING STEAMER

Passengers From Beaches Ontario Arrive Safely at Boston

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., April 8.—The fate of the steamer Ontario, of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, which was beached here on fire early this morning, was in doubt tonight. With her passengers taken off safely, the steamer's crew stuck to the ship, and at a late hour were fighting the flames, which appeared to be getting the better of the men, and from the shore tonight flames could be seen bursting through the forward decks. No fears are felt for the safety of the crew. Much of the cargo consisting mostly of cotton, has been jettisoned.

DREADFUL FROM THAMES

New Tugboat Coming From United Kingdom For the Western Canadian Lumber Company

VANCOUVER, April 8.—The steel tug Dreadful is fitting out on the Thames for a voyage to Vancouver, which she will commence in a few days, and which, it is expected, will occupy 70 days. She has been bought by the Canadian Western Lumber Company, and is a powerful craft 125 feet long, costing \$60,000. She can handle 2000,000 feet of logs and will be used to tow booms from Comox to the mouth of Howe Sound, where the company's tugs, Cheerful and Fearful, will take them over and tow them to the Fraser River. The Dreadful was built by Henry Pollock and company, of London.

WORLD NEWS

Strike Alarm Liquefies System

Telegraphical Bowland... (News from Bowland, Lancashire, mentioning a strike and the effect on the railway system.)

Yester... (News mentioning a duty and a station.)

By inst... (News mentioning a superintendent and a breach of law.)

Other... (News mentioning a construction in amounts.)

As to the... (News mentioning a man's conditions.)

In regard... (News mentioning a man's case.)

While co... (News mentioning a man's case.)

Under the... (News mentioning a man's case.)

Who is res... (News mentioning a man's case.)

CHURCH... (News mentioning a man's case.)

BELFAST AND HOME RULE

Monster Demonstration to be Attended by 150,000 People Will Hear Mr. Bonar Law Speak Today

LONDON, April 8.—Belfast is to have another great anti-Home Rule demonstration tomorrow, two days before the date set for the introduction of the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons.

An Irish member, to make sure that Belfast would not again be put under what practically amounted to martial law to protect a politician to speak, asked the question in the House of Commons the other day.

The head and centre of the demonstration is Andrew Bonar Law, while he will be speaking before the bill is introduced into the Commons, it is expected by that time the scope will be well known.

Since the beginning of the year meetings have been held all over Ulster to protest against Home Rule, and the meeting tomorrow will be a climax to the series.

In other parts of Ireland, Nationalists will hold Home Rule meetings, not because their constituents needed conversion, but to keep up interest in the question.

BELFAST, April 8.—Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition in the house of commons, was the recipient of an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at Belfast for the Ulsterist demonstration today, which will open the Ulsterist campaign against the government policy.

TRAGEDY OF LOCKED ROOM

Aged Musician Found Dead at New York Conservatory Under Strange Circumstances

NEW YORK, April 8.—Louis G. Farina, an aged musician, director of the New York Conservatory of Music, in Harlem, died suddenly today, evidently from natural causes, but under circumstances which puzzled the authorities.

His body was discovered in a locked room at the conservatory, where a woman was also found suffering from a mental strain, and the latter was taken to Bellevue hospital for observation.

The attention of occupants of the building was attracted to the directors' room by peals of hysterical laughter issuing from it. When the door was broken by the body of the man lay on a bed which was littered with paper and clothing.

She had lived for years at the conservatory, and always was believed by Mrs. Mary Clinton, the housekeeper, to be the professor's wife.

REVOLT IN MEXICO

Rebels Hold Up Trains and Believe Passengers of Value

TUSCON, Arizona, April 8.—Passengers arriving here today from Sinaloa, Mexico, report that a battle was fought last Thursday at Quila, Sinaloa, in which six men were killed.

EL PASO, April 8.—Since Saturday, secret services men and soldiers have captured or seized 60,000 rounds of ammunition destined for the Mexican rebels.

MALAMUTE DOGS WIN ALASKA RACE

"Scotty" Allen Defeats His Closest Rival, John Johnson, by One Hour

NOME, Alaska, April 8.—A. A. (Scotty) Allen, driving the team of Malamute dogs owned by Mrs. Charles F. Darling, of Berkeley, Cal., won the all-Alaska sweepstakes, crossing the finish line at Nome at 1:32 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, April 8.—His Majesty the King has approved the bestowal of the Albert medal of the second class upon Edward Bell of the Canadian Copper Co. for gallantry displayed in the recent disastrous fire at Porcupine.

MISSISSIPPI'S FLOOD GATES

Homes and Villages Abandoned for Fear That Further Dykes May Give Way—Stirring Stories of Rescue

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 8.—A crisis in the Mississippi Valley flood is imminent. Chief anxiety centres in the situation south of Memphis.

Refugees from the Missouri dykes, who were taken to Helena, and to the south. Stirring stories of the rescue of the refugees in Upper Arkansas have reached Memphis.

Estimates of the damage vary widely. Many persons who knew every bend in the great river from New Orleans to Cairo say the loss will amount to ten millions.

There has been much suffering among the homeless. Of the 20,000 or more persons who have been driven forth by the waters hundreds have gone hungry for hours before succor reached them.

MANITOBA'S WEATHER

Winnipeg, April 8.—The storm which started last evening with rain turned during the night into a heavy precipitation of soft snow.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The weather bureau issued tonight this special river bulletin: The Ohio river at Cairo is falling slowly and will continue to fall at about the same rate for the remainder of the week.

SEEK TREASURE IN WRECKED ST. PAUL

Divers Go From San Francisco to Vessel Lost at Punta Gorda Eight Years Ago

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The thirty-six-foot gasoline launch National has left here bound for Punta Gorda and the wreck of the ill-fated steamship St. Paul, which went to destruction at that portion of the Mendocino Coast eight years ago.

BUSY SEASON IS EXPECTED IN YUKON

Crews Arrive at Dawson for Steamers Operating on the Lower River—Freight Accumulating

DAWSON, April 8.—Steamboat companies throughout the Yukon valley are preparing for an active season. Crews for the big lower-river boats have arrived from the Coast within the last few days.

Ysabel May Reached Port Yesterday Morning from the Sealing Grounds of the South Atlantic

The sealing schooner Ysabel May reached port yesterday morning from the Cape Horn sealing grounds and landed the last seal skins which will be delivered at Victoria for many years.

Japan's New War Minister

TOKIO, April 8.—Lieut. General Baron Ueyehara, commander of the Fourteenth Division at Utsunomiya, has been appointed war minister in succession to Lieut. General Shirakou Ishimoto, who died April 2.

Kingston Penitentiary

KINGSTON, April 8.—The Conservative association has endorsed the appointment of Major W. S. Hughes, as warden of the penitentiary, succeeding Dr. Platt, resigned. Hughes was penitentiary accountant formerly.

Shyako Wins

KANSAS CITY, April 8.—Stanislaus Zbysko, the Polish wrestler, defeated Ernest Koch, the German wrestler in straight falls here tonight.

\$500,000 Fire

IPSWICH, England, April 8.—A portion of the business center of Ipswich was destroyed by fire which started on Saturday night. The damage exceeds \$500,000.

STRIKERS GO BACK TO WORK

Every Indication of Normal Conditions Being Resumed in Coal Fields of Great Britain

LONDON, April 8.—General activity prevails in the coal mining districts of Great Britain today. In Scotland and North Wales there was a large increase in the number of miners who descended the shafts.

The full contingent of men is working in most of the mines. The collieries have almost all been reopened.

In Fifehire, Scotland, the men have decided not to return until the funds in the treasury of the union, which amounts to \$150,000, have been exhausted.

In Southern Wales the prospects are not bright as the engineers, firemen and other surface men have pledged themselves not to return to work until their demands have been conceded.

I. W. W. TACTICS

Agitation in Sound Cities Prevents Strikers Returning to Work

SEATTLE, April 9.—The effort of the Gray's Harbor mills to resume work in full today was unsuccessful. The 1,800 mill employees who are members of the I. W. W. are on strike for \$2.50 a day and ask for \$3.50 a day and refuse to hire members of the I. W. W.

Seals Scarce in South

It is expected that fewer schooners will go from Halifax this season, as the seals are getting scarce on the Cape Horn grounds.

Once Held Thousands

Many of these seals in the far south were thick with seals. When Macquarie Island was discovered by a Sydney vessel a party landed on the island killed no less than 30,000 seals.

Ysabel May's Voyage

The Ysabel May, after landing 335 skins at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, left there on January 20 for Victoria and had a good run around Cape Horn, expertly weathered, until 23rd, was reached 44 days later.

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MANITOBA'S WEATHER

Winnipeg, April 8.—The storm which started last evening with rain turned during the night into a heavy precipitation of soft snow.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The weather bureau issued tonight this special river bulletin: The Ohio river at Cairo is falling slowly and will continue to fall at about the same rate for the remainder of the week.

SEEK TREASURE IN WRECKED ST. PAUL

Divers Go From San Francisco to Vessel Lost at Punta Gorda Eight Years Ago

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The thirty-six-foot gasoline launch National has left here bound for Punta Gorda and the wreck of the ill-fated steamship St. Paul, which went to destruction at that portion of the Mendocino Coast eight years ago.

BUSY SEASON IS EXPECTED IN YUKON

Crews Arrive at Dawson for Steamers Operating on the Lower River—Freight Accumulating

DAWSON, April 8.—Steamboat companies throughout the Yukon valley are preparing for an active season. Crews for the big lower-river boats have arrived from the Coast within the last few days.

Ysabel May Reached Port Yesterday Morning from the Sealing Grounds of the South Atlantic

The sealing schooner Ysabel May reached port yesterday morning from the Cape Horn sealing grounds and landed the last seal skins which will be delivered at Victoria for many years.

Japan's New War Minister

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Shyako Wins

KANSAS CITY, April 8.—Stanislaus Zbysko, the Polish wrestler, defeated Ernest Koch, the German wrestler in straight falls here tonight.

\$500,000 Fire

IPSWICH, England, April 8.—A portion of the business center of Ipswich was destroyed by fire which started on Saturday night. The damage exceeds \$500,000.

STRIKERS GO BACK TO WORK

Every Indication of Normal Conditions Being Resumed in Coal Fields of Great Britain

LONDON, April 8.—General activity prevails in the coal mining districts of Great Britain today. In Scotland and North Wales there was a large increase in the number of miners who descended the shafts.

The full contingent of men is working in most of the mines. The collieries have almost all been reopened.

In Fifehire, Scotland, the men have decided not to return until the funds in the treasury of the union, which amounts to \$150,000, have been exhausted.

In Southern Wales the prospects are not bright as the engineers, firemen and other surface men have pledged themselves not to return to work until their demands have been conceded.

I. W. W. TACTICS

Agitation in Sound Cities Prevents Strikers Returning to Work

SEATTLE, April 9.—The effort of the Gray's Harbor mills to resume work in full today was unsuccessful. The 1,800 mill employees who are members of the I. W. W. are on strike for \$2.50 a day and ask for \$3.50 a day and refuse to hire members of the I. W. W.

Seals Scarce in South

It is expected that fewer schooners will go from Halifax this season, as the seals are getting scarce on the Cape Horn grounds.

Once Held Thousands

Many of these seals in the far south were thick with seals. When Macquarie Island was discovered by a Sydney vessel a party landed on the island killed no less than 30,000 seals.

Ysabel May's Voyage

The Ysabel May, after landing 335 skins at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, left there on January 20 for Victoria and had a good run around Cape Horn, expertly weathered, until 23rd, was reached 44 days later.

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Heath Brushes, each 85c
Ceiling Brushes, each 50c
Window Brushes, each \$1.00
Whisks, each 35c and 25c
Barbers' Whisks, each 50c
Sink Brushes, 3 for 25c
Mop Handles, each 25c
Feather Dusters, each \$1.50 and 75c
Double Spoke Brushes, each 75c
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Cotton and Hemp Clothes Lines, each 35c and 25c
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Straw Brooms, each 75c, 60c, 50c and 40c

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It has China, be the brain superstitious, ern, pro tion the proves t Shao Yi. It has has been years. It has however tion, was pared fo trustwor the false by the threats o complete the peac tricts of futonists hesitation sul to g quietly d officials ei the new Two kong on charge o from whi date ther president been W Christian Dr. Sun present i seems to councils The g luntary settled g army is t her chief city by "New Ar not be a and the incursion plicated t eral chief not subm ernor-Gen The I which des meeting i of the riv is to a gr yet been represent ent distri character been seat The a variously The lower ate. Yet pounds ar outside the seldom w meeting a the "Dare blue unde straw bas thoroughf Army" ar as instruct ily being in order. The gr been mo turned re tion were treasury, supported, two mont enthusias in the wo have been fray the ch vants, lar vants, ever the comm however, The stude in a camp \$40,000. The go will not change ren also simile tled form may be ag The w archy. Re in all sect coming de has been r The lo injustice h the p Sun-Yat S will be pl lar statem izen. The ne has only o play its part No greater daily pres in the pres kong news their terrifi Governmen ton newspa still are w the reading

The Pulse of China

It has been said that Canton is the pulse of China, but it is still truer to say that Canton is the brain of China, not of the old hide-bound, superstitious, unprogressive land, but of modern, progressive, liberal China. Only to mention the names of the great leaders of the times proves the statement: Wu Ting Fang, Tang Shao Yi, Sun Yat Sen and others.

It has been in Canton where the revolution has been nourished and fostered for many years. The actual overturning of the city, however, like the precipitation of the revolution, was unexpected and in some ways unprepared for. From what seems to be the most trustworthy account of all the many theories, the false report of the fall of Peking, concocted by the revolutionaries in Hongkong, and the threats of these same men to blow up the city, completed the panic in official circles, which the peaceable transfer of the important districts of Waichow and Sunning to the revolutionists had started. The viceroys after some hesitation accepted the offer of the British consul to give him an escort to Hongkong and quietly disappeared from view. The other officials either made their escape or welcomed the new government.

Two hundred men came up from Hongkong on November 8, and on the 9th took charge of the different government offices, from which the officials had fled. Since that date there have been several presidents or co-presidents, the most successful of whom has been Wu Hon Man, who is reputed to be a Christian. He was taken to Shanghai, with Dr. Sun to act as his private secretary. The present incumbent is Ch'an Kwang Ming, who seems to be able to work his own will in the councils of the province.

The government is a dictatorship, as revolutionary governments generally are until a settled government is established, and the army is unruly. Most of the generals are robber chieftains who were invited to come to the city by the revolutionary party for fear the "New Army" and the provincial troops would not be able to overawe the Manchu garrison and the Bannerman or old-style troops. This incursion of robber-soldiers has greatly complicated the problem of government. The several chiefs are working independently and are not submissive to the command of the Governor-General.

The Provincial Assembly, since the fire which destroyed their beautiful hall, has been meeting in the new theatre near the east end of the riverfront. The work of the Assembly is to a great extent advisory, as power has not yet been vouchsafed them. It is composed of representative revolutionists from the different districts. As a sign of the progressive character of the people here, ten women have been seated as representatives.

The army at present in Canton has been variously estimated at from 60,000 to 130,000. The lower figure is probably the more accurate. Yet the temples and government compounds are all full of soldiers. The barracks outside the east gate are crowded. One can seldom walk far through the streets without meeting a company of soldiers or a band of the "Dare-to-Die" brigade, decked out in light blue underwear and carrying bombs in little straw baskets, parading along the narrow thoroughfares. The soldiers of the "New Army" are mixed with the new recruits to act as instructors. Thousands more men are hastily being brought into some sort of discipline in order to join the republican army.

The great need of the new government has been money. Immediately after the city turned revolutionary, taxes of every description were abolished. No money was in the treasury, and many thousands of men to be supported. The officials gave their services two months free of charge. A great wave of enthusiasm spread over Cantonese everywhere in the world, and millions of dollars Mexican have been paid in as free-will offerings to defray the expenses of the new government. Merchants, landlords, students, ricksha coolies, servants even gave liberally of their funds to help the common weal. The need is continuous, however, and enthusiasm quickly dies down. The students of the Canton Christian College, in a campaign for contributions, collected over \$40,000.

The government schools have all closed and will not open this year unless conditions change remarkably. Many private schools are also similarly affected. As soon as some settled form of government is established, taxes may be again adjusted.

The whole province is in a state of anarchy. Robberies are occurring continuously in all sections of the country, and food is becoming dearer as transportation of supplies has been rendered unsafe.

The long train of abuses, oppression and injustice has been until now heard of but little. The people have, however, risen, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen's "Declaration of Independence" will be placed by China's sons alongside a similar statement so revered by the American citizen.

The newspaper, which originated in China, has only during the last few years begun to play its part in educating the man in the street. No greater example of the influence of the daily press can be cited than has been shown in the present-day journalism of China. Hongkong newspapers have not been censored and their terrific philippics against the Manchu Government have borne abundant fruit. Canton newspapers, subject to a strict censorship, still are wielding immense influence among the reading public.

The students and teachers have been leaders from the beginning. As soon as any work could be done the students volunteered to do it. They have enlisted a regiment of troops to serve without pay. They have organized associations for securing contributions of money and for instructing the people in the principles of the republic. Never once has Canton province hesitated between a monarchy and a republic. Many of the teachers are now district magistrates, members of the Assembly, or hold office under the central Government. Christian school teachers and Christian preachers are now represented in several of the principal offices of the Government.

Despite the efforts of the Christian missionaries to keep their constituents from bringing the Gospel into disrespect by their too evident sympathy with the revolutionary movement, the prominent place which the latter have in the new order shows how permeated these men have been with the heaven of freedom. It must be remembered that there are probably not more than six thousand Christians in the million of Canton's population. Many of the new officials are Christians, and more are friendly to the doctrine. In fact, the important position in the councils of the province of so small a body has begun to create jealousy in quarters unfriendly to this belief.

The outlook is fraught with grave dangers. The lack of money, the anarchy in the country-districts, the idea that liberty means license, the ignorance of the principles of government, the factions and feuds, and the carelessness of foreigners traveling in the affected areas, combined with the inexperience of the new administration and lack of control over the soldiers, make the most sanguine fear for the future. The Chinese, however, are inherently peace-loving. This revolution is the greatest the world has ever seen and involves greater changes. China has awakened.

Germany Checks Heretical Pastors

There is a prevalent opinion that, inasmuch as in the last half century there has issued from the German press a torrent of theological opinion and Biblical criticism of a more or less speculative character, any sort of preaching is tolerated as well in the pulpits as the chairs of the Fatherland. No opinion could be more unfounded in the present day at least. What has recently taken place in Prussia among the Lutheran subjects of the Kaiser upon some question of orthodoxy would be enough to make the ears tingle of those, if such there be, in Canada who are not content to keep, in their teaching and preaching, within the prescribed limits of a definite creed. There must be such persons, for our correspondents constantly reiterate the assertion:

A New Ecclesiastical Law

It is, of course, generally known that Lutheranism is the established religion of Prussia, but it is not generally known that in 1910 a new law enabling the authorities of the Prussian Church to deal with cases of heretical teaching in its ministry received the sanction of the Emperor as King of Prussia. This new law is described by those who have seen its provisions and operations as undoubtedly the most effective instrument of theological discipline and control in any Protestant Church. A writer in the Contemporary Review furnishes some interesting particulars as to the machinery of this new court for dealing with alleged cases of heresy, and, incidentally, he gives some proofs that the new law is by no means a dead letter.

Its Machinery

The local ecclesiastical authority is first to attempt to settle the matter by more personal intervention and persuasion. If these are unavailing the charges and complaints are to be

FOR ONE OF THE SHEE

I know you for one of the shee people who dwell in the runes of the south;
I know your features were woven by their secret magic loom,
They have taken a red ripe strawberry and moulded it into a mouth,
And I know they culled the berry from a long dead-lover's tomb.

I know your body was fashioned from the foam of seven seas;
They studied the Summer sunset for the light they should set in your face;
The pattern of your voice they took from a hive of honey bees,
And the poise of your step was gathered from some queen of the Danaan race.

From summit of mountain to summit of mountain they ran when the night was there;
They took the beams of starlight and garished them one by one;
Thus your eyes were fashioned, and for the light they kept a long night vigil to rob the ris-
They kept a long night vigil to rob the rising sun.

I know you for one of the shee people who dwell in the southern dunes,
Your breath is the breath of orchards when winds are blowing in May,
The shee people gathered the joy of the world and uttered their mighty runes,
And lo! you were born, Beloved, in the shee folk's mystic way.

—Donn Byrne, in New York Sun.

"Professor," said Miss Skylight, "I want you to suggest a course in life for me. I have thought of journalism."

"What are your own inclinations?"
"Oh, my soul yearns and throbs and pulsates with an ambition to give the world a life-work that shall be marvelous in its scope, and weirdly entrancing in the vastness of its structural beauty!"

"Woman, you're born to be a milliner."—Tit-Bits.

Canada's Water Power

The American Society of Engineers held its annual dinner at Chicago recently, and prominent among the speakers was the Hon. R. D. Monk, Minister of Public Works of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Monk said in part: Some misapprehension may have arisen amongst you as to the precise significance of the verdict rendered by the Canadian people, a few months ago, upon the reciprocity issues submitted to them in a general election. There should be no misunderstanding between countries so closely related as ours, and I am glad, as a member of the Government which our recent elections brought into power, to be your guest, and thus to manifest our deep interest and sympathy with the all-important aims and aspirations of your society.

Destiny has placed our countries side by side on this continent. We, as Canadians, are deeply attached to our institutions, to our flag, to the maintenance of all that has made us what we are.

That sentiment, which no people in the world can appreciate better than the American people, and, beside that sentiment, the purely commercial aspects of the proposed arrangements discussed during the last campaign, are the only reasons of the people's decision.

No other motives whatever can be assigned or exist. We all desire to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations with the great Republic, our only near neighbor.

Now let me give you some of the data brought to light by the careful researches made to date.

The information at hand regarding developed water-power in Canada is fairly complete and reliable, and shows that a total of over 1,000,000 horse-power has already been developed.

This developed power is divided among the different provinces as follows:

Ontario, 532,000 horse-power developed; Quebec, 300,000; British Columbia, 100,000; Manitoba, 48,000, and other provinces, 33,000 horse-power.

Of the different uses made of water-power, the generation of electrical energy heads the list with three-quarters of a million horse-power; the paper and pulp industry comes next, with over 15,000 horse-power, and the remainder is divided among other industries, chiefly lumber and grist mills.

This total of over 1,000,000 horse-power is being increased very rapidly by new enterprises, and judging by the size which individual additions are assuming, it is fair to assume that it will be doubled in the course of a few years.

The information regarding the potentiality of Canada with respect to water-powers only covers a small portion of the total area of the country. The total obtained from this information comes to over 2,000,000 horse-power, but does not include all of the large water-powers available in the northern portions of the various provinces.

Roughly speaking, the territory covered is less than 50 per cent of the Dominion, so that it is fair to estimate that there is an equal amount in the unsurveyed part, which would bring the total for the whole Dominion to over 4,000,000 horse-power.

Many misleading statements have been published on the power possibilities of Niagara Falls. Most of these are based on unfair assumptions. For instance, taking the average discharge of the river with its total fall of 325 feet from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, it may be said that, theoretically, 8,000,000 h.p. can be developed.

The total fall between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario may be divided into two steps, (1) the Falls proper, and (2), the descent in the river below the Falls. Taking very conservative figures of minimum flow, the total power available in the Falls proper is 2,700,000 h.p., and in the descent below the Falls, 1,000,000 h.p., giving a total of 3,700,000 h.p. But as the Niagara river is an international stream, Canada's share would be only half of this, or 1,850,000 h.p.

In addition, the development of the Falls proper is limited by the agreement of the International Waterways Commission to 35,000 cubic feet per second, or approximately 425,000 h.p. on the Canadian side.

Great Power Possibilities

The total power in the St. Lawrence where it forms part of the international boundary, namely, in the Galops, Cardinal, Iroquois, Plat and Long Sault rapids, is over 1,000,000 horse power. Canada's share of this being 500,000 horse power. Lower down, where the river is entirely in the province of Quebec, at the Coteau, Cedars, Cascades and Labine rapids, the possible development gives a total of nearly 1,400,000 horse-power.

The water-powers of the Ottawa river were given a special study, in connection with the Georgian Bay Canal survey. This demonstrated that the possibilities of this river were immense, and would be more than trebled when the water is regulated and the maximum fall rendered utilizable by dams. While the total possible development under present conditions is over 400,000 horse-power, with regulated water and improved river, it is estimated at nearly 1,300,000 horse-power.

With 40,000,000 horse-power, a moderate estimate, disseminated over Canada, and a huge supply of raw material lying everywhere, a fair field presents itself for industrial expansion, and engineering prospects should be good.

The real problem in this connection, as you are well aware, is the proper regulation, in the public interest, of these great natural resources of the nation, so that they may benefit the people at large and not a privileged few. Our legislation, in this regard, leaves much to be desired.

SELF-POSSESSION

Wilton Lockaye, at a recent dinner at the Lambs, was rather bored by a pompous layman who ventured in that company of wits to make a speech that was dull and interminable, but perfectly self-possessed, because of the sheer egotism of the speaker.

When he got through, Lackaye said he would like to tell a story of which he had been reminded by the last speaker. Said he:

"There were two editors of rival papers out in a little town of Illinois, and they spent most of their time writing mean squids about each other. Unfortunately for one of them, he one day purchased a mule for his farm, just out of town, whereupon the rival newspaper printed the fact of the purchase as a news item and commented on it as 'An Extraordinary Case of Self-possession!'"—New York Herald.

The most unconventional design for a bank note was undoubtedly George Cruikshank's 'Bank Note—not to be Imitated,' published in 1818. It was inspired by the sight of several women dangling from the gallows outside Newgate for uttering forged £1 notes. The design included a lavish arrangement of letters and suspended figures, and there was such a demand for copies that Cruikshank had to set up all night to etch a duplicate plate. He had the satisfaction also of knowing that no man or woman was ever after hanged for the offence, for his plate led to an act that put a stop to the punishment of death for forgery.—London Chronicle.

together, at the discretion of the Supreme Council of the Church.

A Case in Point

A very pertinent example of the intention of the framers of this new ecclesiastical law, and the firmness with which it is being administered, is found in the case of the very widely known Pastor Jatho, of Cologne—a man of admittedly fine character and unimpeachable record in Protestant Germany. After almost a lifetime of service in the National Church he undertook to question the binding obligations of his Church's Confession of Faith, and the acceptance of the Holy Scriptures as "the Word of God." He went further, and promulgated a creed of his own, which was, like some other recently formulated creeds, as remarkable for what it omitted as much as for what it contained. After a most careful, patient and prolonged trial, in 1911, Pastor Jatho was, amid great public agitation, officially removed from his office as pastor in the State Church.

The Attitude of Harnack

It is most significant, in view of the spread of Modernism in Germany, that Harnack, "the foremost Protestant critical theologian in Europe," in reviewing the Jatho case, was not disposed to use his immense influence to defend the same liberty of prophesying in the pulpit that is the peculiar pride and privilege of the German universities. The two assumptions were in his eyes not warranted or permissible. He was clearly of opinion that either the Church must climb down, so to speak, and treat its own Confession of Faith with indifference, or it must enforce that Confession. It is not too much to say that the working of this new ecclesiastical law will draw the eyes of the whole Protestant world with a new interest upon the land of Luther.—Mail-Enterprise.

reported to the Supreme Council of the Church (Ober-Kirchenrat.) This Council may then proceed to make a preliminary enquiry, and, if it thinks well, can take evidence on oath. If it concludes that the facts demand a decision of the special Court of Arbitration this court is summoned, and the case is handed over to it. Pending these proceedings the accused minister suffers no loss of dignity or income, but may be excused from his official duties in the interest of peace. When the case is reported to the President of the Court of Arbitration nominates a member of the Court to conduct an oral examination. He may have the assistance of one or more other members. A writ is then to be issued, and a day fixed for the hearing of the case. The accused must have a written statement of these charges, and may call witnesses for the defence and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution. He may also have the assistance of men who are in office in the Church, and lecturers of theology in a Protestant University, or lecturers in ecclesiastical law. He is to have the last word. A protocol of these proceedings is to be furnished to the Court of Arbitration. The case is then ready for decision.

What the Question Turns On

The decision turns upon this question: Is the doctrinal teaching of the accused reconciled with the creed of the National Church? If it is not, then his continuance in the office of a minister of the church is impossible. A judgment of removal from the office will then follow. This involves the loss of ecclesiastical dignity and position and loss of salary. The removed minister may, however, retain the retiring allowance which would have been due him if he had voluntarily retired from his office at the time of the judgment. But if he secures other means of obtaining an income, this allowance may be lessened, or stopped al-

FIND A NEW SERUM

A remarkable discovery that is expected to rapidly cut down the high mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis and other ailments that cause excessive hemorrhages has been made by physicians at Bellevue Hospital. After months of experimental work they have produced a serum which they declare will prevent the occurrence, or almost immediately stop hemorrhages.

During the last few weeks the new remedy has been used with almost invariable success on patients at Bellevue. Most of those treated were tubercular victims. It was also used on several cases of internal hemorrhages and on a boy who had bled for a week after two of his teeth were extracted.

The research work that led to the discovery was based on the theory that hemorrhages are caused by the condition of the blood itself. When one or more of the constituent parts of the blood is lacking, or when certain constituents are present to an abnormal percentage, the blood breaks down the capillaries and hemorrhages follow. The task which the physicians set for themselves was to find and supply the missing blood constituents.

They decided to get the blood materials from fourteen horses that were supplied in the ambulance service by motor vehicles. A pint of blood was taken from each of the animals and treated, creating a colorless fluid. This fluid constitutes the serum and supplies

the missing constituents that are in most cases required to prevent hemorrhages.

Thus far the serum has been successful in almost all cases," said one of the Bellevue doctors. "In fact, the failures were so few that we consider the serum a complete success. It is true, however, that it has no effect whatever on some persons."

Dr. Charles Norris directed the research work, and was assisted by Drs. C. W. Field and M. E. Hall. They tested it on mice, rabbits and other animals before it was used on the hospital patients. Dr. Charles F. Baxter, a house physician, and Dr. L. B. MacKenzie, a visiting physician in the tubercular service, had charge of nearly all the cases in which the serum was administered.

The value of the serum cannot be over estimated," said a pathologist connected with the Board of Health. "While it will not cure tuberculosis it will prolong the lives of a large percentage of tubercular patients, and give them a chance to be cured."

"The new serum will also be of great value in connection with operations. By using it patients will be kept from bleeding profusely."—New York American.

Lady—I guess you're gettin' a good thing out o' tending the rich Smith boy, ain't ye, doctor?

Doctor—Well, yes; I get a pretty good fee. Why?

Lady—Well, I hope you won't forget that my Willie threw the brick that hit 'im!—Scribner's.

OLD WOODEN DOOR

The Dominican Order possesses in Rome two churches of great interest, Santa Maria Sopra Minerva in the heart of the city, and Santa Sabina on the Aventine.

The latter during the closing years of St. Dominick's life was his home and headquarters. But the church was already very ancient when he took up his abode there. According to the Rosary, it was built A. D. 425, during the pontificate of St. Celestine.

Its founder is commemorated still in the original mosaic inscription dating from 431 on the western wall of the church, inside the entrance. The mosaic even now is a splendid relic of a very far distant age.

Remains of the second church are to be seen in the western corridor, or cloister, where are a number of early inscriptions; on one side the original, twisted columns of porphyry still support the roof, on the other they have been replaced by granite. It was from a window in this cloister that women were allowed to look out upon St. Dominick's orange tree.

The entrance door of the church is so ancient that it is said to be the oldest wooden door in the world; as it dates partly from the fifth century, it may be supposed to have been the original door of the church built by Peter the Illyrian.

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- 25¢
- 40¢

Co.

Brushes

Beautiful Coats Priced for Friday at \$12.75, \$16.75 and \$21.75

A fortunate trade event is the reason for these coats being underpriced, and if priced in the usual way would be \$15 to \$30

Dainty Hand Embroidered Waists in Mull and French Voile

THEY ARE THE SEASON'S NEWEST STYLES AND THE BEST VALUES WE HAVE SEEN AT THESE PRICES

THERE are three different styles to choose from, and we are safe in saying that you never saw waists that can compare with these in point of quality of material and workmanship or beauty sold at these prices. They are now being shown in the View street windows, and one glance at the samples will give you a far better idea of their value than is possible for us to convey through this advertisement. They are beauties and you will say more than this when you see them.

Fine Mull Waists—Hand-embroidered, in very attractive floral designs. They have V-shaped yokes of Valenciennes lace, embroidered panel in front and 2 clusters of pin tucking and one of insertion on either side. The sleeves are three-quarter length, are set with insertion and finished with lace. The garments fasten down the back and the back is tucked and finished with bands of insertion. A rare value at, per garment **\$3.75**

Fine Mull Waists—With high neck and round yokes, made of beautiful French Valenciennes lace. The fronts are beautifully hand-embroidered and finished with pin tucking and bands of insertion on either side. The sleeves are three-quarter length, set in style and finished with lace and insertion. The backs are handsomely tucked and finished with insertion. An excellent value at, per garment **\$4.75**

French Voile Waists—It's impossible to say too much in favor of this handsome garment. It's as good as it can be made. Has a high neck and is trimmed with Irish crochet and German Valenciennes lace, also clusters of pin tucking. The sleeves are three-quarter length, and the backs are tucked and trimmed. Just the garment for party and other dressy occasions. Price **\$5.75**

If You Want a Smart Fancy Costume You Can't Do Better Than See the Showing in Spencer's Mantle Department

ALL the leading Parisian, New York and London styles are here, but we don't expect you to pay the fancy prices that these very same models command in the fashion centres.

There's a size and a style here that will please you, no matter what your taste may be, and how exacting you are. The fact is, that we believe that most women would pay a higher price than we are asking and still consider that they were getting a rare value.

All the newest colors and materials are included, and the range of styles is so wide that it's utterly impossible to describe them. You are invited to inspect them, whether you purchase or not.

Prices start at 18.75, but of course there are many more elaborate and more expensive garments to choose from.

No Better Time To Buy Lighter Underwear, and Better Values Will Be Hard To Find

WITH the warmer weather fast approaching, you will be thinking of wearing lighter underwear, but before you make your purchases we invite you to inspect these lines. The prices are quite the usual, but the values are unusually good at the price.

See the View Street window display and you'll realize that quality is by far the most prominent feature about these garments.

Soft Cotton Vests for Women—They have short or no sleeves and low necks trimmed with beading. A specially good value at, per garment **15¢**

Superior Cotton Vests for Women—These garments are plain ribbed, have long sleeves, and you can have them with high or low necks. A good value at, per garment **25¢**

Ribbed and Plain Vests—Made of a soft cotton. They come in a variety of different patterns of lace trimmings, including Torchon and crochet. These garments have short or no sleeves and low necks. Sizes 36 to 40. Per garment, 35¢ and **25¢**

Fine Balbriggan Vests—With low necks and finished with dainty trimmings. Short or no sleeves. Per garment 35¢ and **25¢**

Out Sizes in Cotton Vests are here with short or no sleeves. The necks are low and finished with crochet work. Per garment **50¢**

Drawers to Match at, per garment **50¢**

White Balbriggan Vests—With high necks and open fronts. They are full fashioned and have long sleeves. Per garment **50¢**

Drawers to Match at, per garment **50¢**

A New and Better Standard of Quality in Men's Suits at \$15 and \$20

You're safe in wearing Spencer Suits at \$15 and \$20. They are just as good as hands can make them, and the styles are the latest. This season we have been more careful than ever in choosing the best and are satisfied that you will have an unusually hard job to find better values even at a much higher price.

Tweeds and fancy worsteds are the materials, the shades and patterns are new, and the tailoring is a close rival of that produced by the high-grade custom tailor.

We invite your inspection, and as your size is here, there is no reason why you shouldn't try it on. You don't have to buy it if it doesn't please you. But there's not the slightest doubt about that point—it will.

Don't judge the quality by the low price, or you are likely to underestimate the value of the garments. See the samples in the View Street windows—they tell their own story.

More Excellent Hosiery Values for Today's Shoppers

STERLING VALUES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Children's Cotton Hose—Heavily ribbed, fast colors, durable, and may be had in black or tan. All sizes at, per pair **25¢**

Children's Sox—In colors tan, pink, sky, white and black. In sizes from 4 to 7. Per pair **15¢**

Women's Cotton Hose—In out sizes. Colors black and tan, and rare values at, per pair **25¢**

Children's Silk Lisle Sox—These come in colors tan, pink, sky and black. Sizes 4 to 7, at per pair **20¢**

Women's Silk Lisle Hose—Are remarkably comfortable and durable. These are in out sizes and come in colors black and tan. Per pair, 65¢ and **50¢**

Women's Lisle Hose—In a variety of fancy colors at, per pair, 65¢ and **50¢**

Women's Lace Lisle Hose—In colors white, tan and black. Per pair, 65¢, 50¢ and **35¢**

Boys' 65c Hose for 35c, and Women's 35c Values for 25c—Friday's Specials

Here are two interesting offers, big money-savers, in fact, and as we don't expect the stock to hold out longer than noon, early shopping is recommended. We'd hate to disappoint you, but the first to come will get the goods, so come as early as possible.

Boys' Hose—These are heavy ribbed and all-wool hose, fast colors, and an exceptionally comfortable and hard-wearing stocking. They are a regular 65c grade, and will sell rapidly on Friday at, per pair **35¢**

Women's Cotton Hose—In colors black and tan. We recommend this line as good value at 35c, but having purchased a quantity at a very low figure, we will sell part of the stock at, per pair **25¢**

Just the Kind of Belt You Like—Priced Low

No doubt you will require a new belt to wear with your new garments, and you will be interested to know that we have made a special effort to meet the exacting demands of our patrons, and have now a larger assortment than ever for you to choose from. The styles are serviceable and so well assorted that choosing should be an easy matter. Ask to see them—Main floor near the elevator.

White Embroidered Belts—With fancy buckles and a choice assortment of patterns. Each **25¢**

Elastic Belts—In fancy floral designs. Colors myrtle and black. They are fitted with gilt buckles and are a rare value at **35¢**

Elastic Belts—In fancy designs. These are in black only and have black buckles. Price **50¢**

Elastic Belts—In grey, brown, navy, white and black. These have fancy nickel and gilt buckles. Each **75¢**

Elastic Belts—Made of plain white elastic of good quality. They are fitted with fancy gilt buckles. Each **1.00**

Buster Brown Belts—In colors navy, cardinal, white and fancy stripes. These are excellent value at each **25¢**

Women's Leather Belts—Fine quality, and may be had in brown and black, fitted with gilt and black buckles. Price each **25¢**

Women's Belts—Made of fine leather. These come in a neat black and white stripe. Each **25¢**

Another Shipment of Boys' Furnishings Just Arrived

SOME SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR FRIDAY

WHY not give as close attention to our boys as we do to the men? The fact is that we do. They will be men soon, and always remember where they were well served when they were boys. We had these facts in our mind and they served as an extra stimulus to find the best possible goods, goods that satisfy both in point of satisfactory wear and first cost. Try any of these lines and you'll be more than pleased with them.

Boys' Windsor Scarfs—There are 100 dozen in this shipment and will be sold rapidly on Friday. They are made of fine cotton, are full length and width. The colors are navy and white polka dots, white grounds with navy, tan or mauve polka dots, also black with white polka dots. Special value for Friday's selling, each **10¢**

Braces—A specially good line for boys and youths. Have strong elastic webbing and kid ends. Made in four sizes as follows: 24, 27, 30 and 32 inches long. Price, per pair, 50¢, 25¢ and **15¢**

Leather Belts—All sizes and in colors tan, grey and black. They are well finished and are an exceptionally good value at, each **25¢**

Knapsack or Scout Belts—Fitted with two drop-straps at either side. These belts may be worn at the waist or over the shoulders. A cracking good value at, each **85¢**

Print Shirt Waists for Boys—These have turn-down collars and soft cuffs, and may be had in light or dark checks, stripes and polka dots. Sizes from 5 to 14 years old. Special value at, per garment **40¢**

Fashionable Coats—The Newest Styles for Spring and Summer To Be Sold on Friday at a Great Saving to You

IT'S early in the season to sell these garments at a reduction in price—the fact is, that this is a lot of samples that we have secured at a tremendous saving, and, in accordance with our policy, are putting them on sale at as low a price as we possibly can.

They will sell rapidly and we advise early shopping to avoid disappointment. See the samples in the View Street windows, and you'll be delighted with the styles and quality of the garments.

Tweeds, serges and broadcloths are here to choose from, some in the plain tailored styles and others handsomely trimmed. If you want a garment for morning wear or for more dressy occasions, you'll find it here. Just the size and the style you want.

The new one-sided effects are here in a variety of materials and trimmings. Some are fastened with three buttons and others with one or two braid frogs. Colors black, blues, browns, reds and greys.

If we had purchased them in the regular way we could not have sold them at these prices. Not one is worth less than \$15.00, and the balance are values to \$30.00.

FRIDAY'S SPECIAL PRICES \$12.75, \$16.75 AND \$21.75

Do the Children Require New Dresses Here Are Some of the Daintiest Styles That We Have Yet Seen

WE have made a special effort this season to bring our Children's Department up to the standard it deserves. The fact is that the constant alterations to our store since the big fire has prevented us doing justice to this department during the Winter, but Spring finds us with a larger and better assortment than ever before.

If pretty styles and rare values are an inducement to the mothers of Victoria, we should have a record reason in this department. Here are just a few items, but there are many more. Let us show them to you today.

Notion Embroid Styles—Made of good muslin, in sizes to fit girls of 6 months up to three years old. There are many different styles to choose from, and many are of an unusually attractive character. Prices range according to size and style, from 85¢ each up to **\$4.50**

Dresses for Children from 2 to 6 Years Old—Here is quite a wide variety to choose from, and the values are especially good. There are peasant sleeves, ordinary short sleeves, and a few with long sleeves to choose from. Some have round and others have square yokes of embroidery and lace, have pleated and tucked skirts, embroidery insertion or pleated waist bands, and are handsomely trimmed with lace. Price, according to size and style, from \$1.00 up to **\$1.75**

Muslin Dresses—In plainer styles to those described above, are here in many interesting variations. Prices start as low as **\$1.50**

Spotted Muslin Dresses—Embroidered and lace trimmed. They are made in the Empire style, have square necks trimmed with embroidery and lace and finished with tucks extending over the shoulders on either side. They are finished with embroidery beading, threaded with pink satin ribbon. Will fit a child about 6 years old. Price is **\$2.50**

Handsome Dresses for Girls from 6 to 12 years—There are no two alike in this assortment, and every one is a beauty. They are made with all-over embroidered waists, and there are round, square and V-shaped necks to choose from. Some have handsome all-over embroidered skirts, pleated and tucked, and the waist bands are of embroidery, lace insertion or pleated material. Some are in rich velvet embroidery. Sizes from 8 to 14 years old, at prices starting at **\$8.75**

800 Boxes of Quality Stationery on Sale Friday at Half Price or Less

Regular 50c Grades for 25c and 25c Values for 10c

Half price or less on high-grade stationery should be a big attraction to many on Friday. Notice that the supply is limited and that you must shop early or risk being disappointed. There is a quire of linen note paper in each box together with 24 envelopes to match.

The 25c line has an initial neatly embossed in colors, and the 10c value is plain.

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