

NEW TELESCOPE WILL ADD MUCH

Important Discoveries Expected From Solar Research At Mount Wilson Observatory When New Lens Arrives

SUNSPOT EFFECTS CAN BE STUDIED

Influence of Solar Disturbances On Earth's Atmosphere—Mr. Carnegie's Additional Gift To Institute

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 21.—Announcement of Andrew Carnegie's additional gift of \$100,000 to the Carnegie Institute with the enclosures pronounced upon the work of Mount Wilson solar observatory, caused much elation today among the scientists whose discoveries the noted benefactor seeks to encourage and to bring to the attention of the world. Dr. George Ellery Hale, director of the observatory, is not now on the peak of his health, and being now in Rome, but Prof. Walter S. Adams, assistant director, gave out tonight a statement covering the remarkable discoveries announced by Dr. Hale during the past year, and giving an outline of what Mr. Carnegie may expect in the way of verification of his confident prediction that startling astronomical discoveries are at hand.

These discoveries, the scientists believe, will come in rapid succession as soon as the 100-inch lens for the new 330-foot telescope is brought here from France and installed.

Among the prospective discoveries or demonstrations which are probably most interesting to the lay mind is the effect of the sun's spots on the atmosphere enveloping this planet. The deductions of Dr. Hale and his assistants may revolutionize present theories of meteorology and make weather predicting an exact science.

"When Mr. Carnegie was here at the observatory a year ago," said Prof. Adams, "he declared that Hale was the greatest astronomer in the world today. Dr. Hale made the most wonderful discovery of the age a short time before Mr. Carnegie's visit, revealing thousands of objects that have never before been seen. Many of these objects are too small to be seen with other instruments, or if they are seen, the image is too small to study the structure.

"Most of our work is studying the spectra of the stars and adding our results to those accomplished by other observatories in working out various problems. Prof. Kapteyn, of Holland, has done much work with our sixty-inch telescope. He is engaged in studying the distribution of the stars in space, in order to get a better conception of the universe. We have found that the stars are not scattered at random in the sky. They are composed of groups or collections, which move in different directions.

"Our new 100-inch reflecting telescope, which we hope to have done in another year, as soon as the perfect lens can be cast at St. Gobain, France, will add greatly to this work. It will also be able to definitely study movements of the smaller nebulae, never before determined."

PRINCE GEORGE REACHES PORT

Brought News Of Murder At Skeena Village—Prince Albert Had Trying Experience During Storm

With 94 passengers, including William Manson, M.P.P., recently elected Mayor of Prince Rupert and family, the steamer Prince George, Capt. Robertson, of the G.T.P., reached port on yesterday from Prince Rupert. Capt. C. H. Nicholson, manager of the line, was a passenger from south the remainder of the crew.

One of the victims of the tragedy on Bear River glacier, for interment here, the other victim, R. Lightner, having been buried at Stewart.

News was brought by the Prince George of a murder case being investigated by the provincial police at Hazelton. Janet, an Indian woman of the Klappox tribe was found in the brush near the home village, hacked to death. It is supposed the tragedy was the result of a drunken row. One of the members of the same tribe is missing and the police are searching for him.

A Bad Storm

The recent storm in northern waters buffeted the steamer Prince Albert considerably and she was three days overdue when she reached Prince Rupert from her last trip. The Prince Rupert Optimist says:

"Between Queen Charlotte and Lockport she sailed into the worst blizzard that has ever visited that part of the coast. It was thought that she would never make the port of Lockport and the conditions on board were so bad that she was expected to founder every minute. Nothing but her remarkable buoyancy kept her afloat in such a furious maelstrom of wind and snow. For hours at a stretch she lashed firmly into the teeth of the gale with no possible chance of obtaining assistance. The raging storm prevented the effective use of the wireless, and the turbulent sea made it ludicrous to think of using the boats.

"Added to all the depressing circumstances the water pipes went out of business and the meat supply was rapidly running short. The crew were in a sorry plight when the boat reached this port. They had not washed for several days and were in anything but a happy frame of mind despite the fact that they had apparently emerged successfully from their trying bout with death.

Accident At Rupert

An Austrian was killed as the result of a fall of rock shortly before the steamer left Prince Rupert, and the G.T.P. Annex hotel suffered as a result of a blast, wrecking four rooms. A piece of rock weighing five tons went through into a bedroom and crashed through the flooring, one of the waitresses having a narrow escape.

The many friends of Mr. Charles Irvine will regret to hear of his illness caused by falling on the ice on the sidewalk a week ago last Thursday.

INSISTS UPON FORTIFICATIONS

President Taft Dwells At Much Length On His Canal Programme At Banquet Of Pennsylvania Society

REVIEWS HISTORY AND QUOTES FIGURES

No Treaty Restrictions In Way Of Fortification—Prospect Of Congressional Approval Being Granted

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—President Taft tonight began in earnest his campaign for the fortification of the Panama canal. His entire speech at the annual banquet of the Pennsylvania Society in New York was devoted to this subject. He has high hopes that congress, at this session, will declare in his favor and appropriate \$5,000,000 to begin the work.

In the senate the president has been told the sentiment for fortifying the canal is almost 2 to 1. The House seems pretty evenly divided, but not along partisan lines. Most of the members appear to have an open mind, however, and are willing to be convinced by the side that makes the better presentation of its case.

Mr. Taft will bring all his influence to bear in favor of fortification. The president left Washington shortly after noon today and will be back in the capital early tomorrow morning. It was his first trip under the North River through the new tubes, and he was keenly interested in them as well as in the huge new station at Seventh Avenue. From the station he went direct to the hotel for the Pennsylvania dinner.

At the conclusion of his address tonight he looked in at the annual dinner of the New York Press club at the Hotel Manhattan and made a second address, this time informal and then hurried to his train.

The Pennsylvania Society dinner was also notable for the presentation to Andrew Carnegie of the society's gold medal awarded annually for distinguished achievement. Mr. Carnegie spoke briefly in acknowledgment. Other speakers were Joseph Choate, formerly ambassador to Great Britain and Governor Dix of New York.

History Reviewed

At the banquet of the Pennsylvania Society President Taft spoke as follows: "I am going to invite your attention to the question pending in Congress, as to whether the Panama canal ought to be fortified. I cannot think that any careful thinker will read the record of historical facts, treaties and acts of congress, and diplomatic negotiations, without conceding the full right of the United States to fortify the canal.

"The memoranda and short records are not always at hand, and without the slightest degree conceding that the existence of the full right of the United States to fortify her own property on the isthmus is in the slightest doubt, I venture to believe that the question of the policy of fortifying the canal to refer to the history which makes the right incontestable.

"In 1850 we made the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with England by which we agreed with England that neither of us would own any part of the land in which the canal was built, and we would neither of us fortify it and we would unite together in guaranteeing a neutrality which would invite the rest of the nations to become parties to the agreement.

"The canal was not built under that treaty. The French attempted it and failed.

"We had a Spanish-American war. The cruise of the Oregon of 19,000 miles from San Francisco to Cuba at a time when the seat of war was in the West Indies fastened the attention of the American people upon the absolute necessity of the canal as a military instrument for doubling the efficiency of our navy.

"This lesson brought about the effort to modify the Clayton-Bulwer treaty for the purpose of securing the right of the United States to own the land through which the canal was to be built, to construct the canal itself and to gain the power to fortify with which it had parted in the treaty of 1850.

"The correspondence between Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Hay, as well as Mr. Hay's statement to the senate in transmitting the treaty which was finally ratified, show beyond peradventure that it was recognized by both parties to the treaty; first, that the canal to be built should be owned and managed by the United States and that the neutrality of the canal was to be maintained by the United States; second, that nothing in the treaty would prevent the United States from fortifying the canal, and that in case of war between the United States and England or any other country nothing in the treaty would prevent the United States from closing the canal to the shipping of an enemy.

"In the absence of treaty restrictions, these establish the sovereignty of the United States and the control of its own property.

"It is perfectly palpable that this was

EFFECT TREATY OF RECIPROcity

Canadian And American Negotiators At Washington Reported To Have Reached Agreement On Reduction

DETAILS WITHHELD FOR DAY OR TWO

Arrangement Said To Include Number Of Articles Manufactured And Natural—Conference May Close Today

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Within two weeks from the date that the Canadian reciprocity commissioners began their conferences in Washington, an agreement had been reached, so far as the executive branches of the governments of the United States and Canada are concerned, that will result in a substantial reduction of customs duties on several products, natural and manufactured, of the two countries.

Acting precisely in accordance with the announcement to the press when the commissioners first met, even today, with an agreement practically reached, the individual commissioners felt themselves bound to refrain from giving the least information regarding the products affected by the negotiations. That information will be withheld until the sessions of the commissioners end, when a formal announcement will be made.

The commissioners expect the conference tomorrow will conclude the negotiations.

By Way of Side Note

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The London Times today prints a Washington dispatch that the United States and Canada have fully agreed on a reciprocity treaty. The terms of the agreement are not given in the dispatch.

Discussing the announcement of an agreement the Times says: "It is improbable that the agreement is very wide in its scope, and it is more probable that the negotiations which Canada entered into unwillingly have been closed by the acceptance on the part of the United States. Very limited reciprocity was originally desired by Canada, as the utmost she could accept. The whole movement is felt by many in Canada as inopportune. President Taft was doubtless aware of this, and regarded it as an opening of a door which previously had been a closed door created."

Killed By Snowplow

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—Three unidentified men while walking along the Canadian Northern tracks from Charlemagne to Port Majeur, were struck by a snowplow and hurled high in the air. One was killed and another may die. The third escaped.

Gasoline Schooner Ashore

ASTORIA, Ore., Jan. 21.—A wireless message from the steam schooner Oshkosh late tonight reports the gasoline schooner Wilhelmina ashore at the mouth of the Umpqua river. The scene of the wreck is about 10 miles north of Cape Arago light. The Wilhelmina is a vessel of 25 tons, and is owned by Astoria people. She was carrying a cargo of salmon from the Umpqua to Coos Bay. Particulars of the disaster are lacking. The Wilhelmina usually carries a crew of six or eight men.

Tragedy of Oil Region

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Jan. 21.—Because J. C. Hanrahan, a workman in the oil fields, refused to stop when he commanded him to, Joe Lillard, a bartender, shot and instantly killed him last night about 11:30 o'clock. Hanrahan is said to have quarrelled with a woman in the rear of the saloon. He is the son of well-to-do parents, who live in Chicago. Lillard was arrested and is being held to answer the charge of murder. A coroner's inquest will be held this evening.

Watching Smugglers

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 21.—With the coast from the Mexican line to Monterey guarded more closely than ever before, the United States revenue cutters Orient and Bear, both heavily armed, are today searching Southern California waters for a smuggling craft bearing contraband Chinese and opium which is known to be seeking an unprotected point on the coast to make a landing. Anticipating a landing between Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, immigration officials have gathered in force along that part of the coast.

Port of Seattle

SEATTLE, Jan. 21.—The report of the business of the port for the last year has been issued by Harbormaster Captain George W. Hill. Gains in exports and imports show all along the line except in the case of domestic imports and business to the Orient, which

NEGOTIATIONS ARE CONCLUDED

Result Of Work Of Reciprocity Commissioners Likely To Be Announced Next Thursday Agreement Reached

TWO PASSENGERS KILLED

Train on Sault Line Struck By Snowplow While Stalled in Heavy Drift

NORTH PORTAL, Sask., Jan. 21.—Word received here this morning states that a bad wreck occurred on the Great section of the Soo line near Macoun. A rotary snow plough going from Estevan to Weyburn to work on the line, struck a passenger train in collision with Number 206 passenger train which, after being in a snowdrift for eighteen hours near Kenmore, left North Portal at 3:30 this morning. It was recognized by both parties to the wreck as a broken drawbar. This undoubtedly saved the lives of the many passengers.

Two passengers in the sleeper were killed and one of the mail clerks seriously injured. Two coaches are in the ditch.

Trainmaster Hallett left here immediately on a special for the scene of the wreck.

MACOUN, Sask., Jan. 21.—J. Hunt, of Toronto, bound for Seattle, and R. A. Chapman, also of Toronto, bound for Calgary, were killed in the wreck. Lewis, Manahan and Greenblatt were injured.

LET CONTRACT FOR FORTY MILES

Messrs. M. Carlin, Grant Smith and Co. Successful Tenderers For First Portion Of Island Division

TO BE FINISHED WITHIN THE YEAR

Premier McBride Expresses Satisfaction With Effort Of Canadian Northern Pacific To Rush Work On Road

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 21.—With little discussion, the members of the Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association today rejected a proposal by M. C. Banfield, president of the Employers' Association, that the endorsement of the Panama Exposition at San Francisco be made contingent upon the adoption of the "open shop" rule in the construction of the exposition buildings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The French around-the-world liner Admiral Fourchon arrived early today, several days overdue from Antwerp, via Yokohama. A few days after leaving the Japanese coast she ran into a hurricane which washed away everything movable from her deck, and did considerable damage otherwise. She brought a large cargo of liquors from Europe, and considerable Oriental merchandise. Her departure for Europe will be on January 28.

EVERETT, Wn., Jan. 21.—Judge W. W. Block, of the Snohomish county superior court, may be cited to appear before the state legislature for his neglect to wear the judicial robe prescribed by law. Word to this effect is brought here by the politicians who were in Olympia yesterday. Judge Block, so far as can be learned, is the only judge in the state who steadfastly refused. The statement comes from Olympia that some legislators feel aggrieved, pointing out that while his honor is explaining the law to those who come before him, he himself is disregarding a statute. The judge has frequently voted his objections to the black gown, holding that the legislative command to wear it is a curtailment of his personal liberty.

Completion Within Year

Starting at mile post 47 the road will run in a westerly direction to a point forty-five miles from Victoria or in the vicinity of Shawnigan lake. By the terms of the contract, the section must be completed within the year, and work will be immediately started by the successful tenderers.

At the present time a shipment of ten thousand tons of steel rails with fastenings and everything necessary to lay track is on route to this coast, destined for use here and upon the mainland. The company is eager and anxious to make as rapid headway upon the work as can be attained, and this is fully provided in the contract, which has just been entered into.

Mr. T. G. Holt, who as executive agent for Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, will have charge of all construction in British Columbia, has spent a lifetime in railway work. He has been associated with Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann since 1855, and built the large sections of the C. P. R. in the mountain divisions. With the seventy-five miles of road under construction upon the mainland and forty miles on the island, the Canadian Northern Pacific railway now has 115 miles of road under contract, construction to proceed with the utmost despatch. Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann have a reputation for expedition as well as for thoroughness, so that by the close of the present year the company will have no inconsiderable portion of their undertaking in British Columbia completed.

Difficult This Task

It is the intention of the company, according to the announcement of Mr. Holt, to let the balance of the island division as soon as they are in a position to do so. The roughness of the country, renders necessary the greatest care in the preliminary surveys.

The difficulties in finding the best possible route was the cause of the delay in starting the work on the island prior to this time, although every effort was made by the engineers to complete the necessary information as regards the best route to be followed. Their efforts have been so successful, however, that a compensated maximum gradient of 1.5 has been secured, something which those already conversant with the district traversed, never thought possible. The importance and the value of this cannot be estimated in rendering the route the best that could be obtained.

Route of Railway

No deviations of importance have been made in the route since it was announced in the Colonist. The line under contract according to the route plans filed takes a course around Portage Inlet, by way of Esquimaux harbor and crossing the E. & N. railway in the neighborhood of Parsons bridge. Thence the line runs due south to Pedlar Bay, making a curve westerly at that point and proceeding via Matheson Lake to Sooke Inlet, the northerly shore of which is followed to Sooke river which is ascended on the east bank to a crossing just below Sooke Lake, the railway entering the lake on its western side the entire length.

The surveys will be rushed on the balance of the island section. From Sooke Lake the line will swing slightly to the east and first touching Shawnigan Lake at its extreme southern corner will skirt it along its western shore, following up the northward arm of that lake. The line crosses the Kokish river within a mile after leaving Shawnigan Lake. Swinging to the north-west the line reaches the Cowichan.

(Continued on Page 2.)

IMMENSE LOAN FOR IRONWORKS

British Capitalists Said To Be Furnishing Ten Millions For Ironroad Extension And B. C. Branch

GOOD FOR COUNTRY

Immigration of American Settlers Is Great Asset of Canada, Says Mr. Whyte

SEATTLE, Jan. 20.—A \$10,000,000 loan on the properties of the Western Steel Corporation, \$1,000,000 of which will be paid over in Seattle on February 1, and the balance to become available as needed, were the arrangements made yesterday by James A. Moore with London capitalists, according to a telegram from New York city received late yesterday afternoon by M. M. Lyter, of the law firm of Lyter & Folsom, general counsel for the Western Steel Corporation.

The final consummation of the deal will be made by Mr. Moore as soon as he reaches London, for which city he sailed yesterday, but Mr. Lyter said last night that the arrangements were already so far completed as to leave no doubt now that Mr. Moore's latest efforts would result in bringing \$10,000,000 to the northwest.

The money will be used in increasing the capacity of the plant at Ironside and in building an auxiliary steel plant in British Columbia. One of the improvements which will be made immediately at Ironside is the building of an enormous blast furnace and several additional open-hearth furnaces. An extensive system of rolling mills for the manufacture of steel rails will also be constructed.

For the manufacture of various steel products such as rails, hoes, axes, etc., the plans and location of the British Columbia plant will not be revealed until the return of Mr. Moore from London.

GOOD FOR COUNTRY

Immigration of American Settlers Is Great Asset of Canada, Says Mr. Whyte

TORONTO, Jan. 21.—William Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R., was in the city on his private car yesterday on route from Winnipeg to Montreal. In an interview he said:

"Immigration in the west is our greatest asset. The American farmer, with his understanding and experience of the problems he has to face, is an ideal settler, and he is the man we particularly want. It is absurd to say that there is any menace in that quarter, for practically all of them become splendid Canadians.

"The pessimistic views of our crop future shoot very far beyond the mark. There must always be fluctuations in the price of grain, but there is no danger in the price of grain as no criterion of conditions. There is always an optimistic feeling in the west, which I consider in the light of experience to be perfectly justified."

Death Of General Summers

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 21.—General Owen Summers, of Civil and Philippine war fame, died here late tonight of pneumonia, after an illness of two days. General Summers was 88 years of age.

WILL ADJUST

Two Men of Cruiser Drowned

WAS WASHINGTON, JAN. 21.—

Two Sailors of the United States Armored Cruiser Maryland were Lost Overboard From That Vessel in California Waters Last Night, and Their Bodies Have Not Been Recovered, According to a Telegram to the Navy Department Today. The Victims were Albert C. J. Berg-

plate

Floor

at prices to 35c

Corset to 35c

Friday, 5c

Boxes, vel- including om 50c to 20c

ord lined, by \$1.00

ces. The c stands supporters, .25c

...10c

ards of 12, .5c

E es 2 inch- .5c

ection of nd black .10c

medium .25c

ve, heavy, .35c

et. Ga- .1.00

nd elastic .30c

less dye, .30c

oe, soft, .50c

and toe, .50c

lar 50c, .10c

ox pleat inverted \$1.25

...55c

length \$1.50

sicks and sleeves \$1.40

not rust therefore not burn. \$2.50

...\$1.00

...\$1.50

...\$2.50

...50c

INTERFERE WITH PUBLIC SERVICE

Malign Influence Of Vancouver Liberal "Machine" Exercised Against Needed Reform Of Customs Department

VANCOUVER, Jan. 20.—It was said today before the royal commission, that the difficulty of reforming things here is due to the influence of the local politicians. By this remark was meant the Liberal executive.

ONE DEATH IN FIRE

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 20.—One person is believed to have met death under falling walls and a financial loss of \$400,000 was caused in a fire which destroyed tonight, the Trader's hotel block and the Grand Opera House.

FISH POACHERS ON THIS COAST

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—Mr. Bernard called the attention of the government to poaching by United States fishermen in Canadian waters off the coast of British Columbia, which he said had become an organized business.

SUFFRAGETTES AGAIN

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The cabinet held its first meeting today for the purpose of drafting the speech from the throne and a programme of legislation for what promises to be a historic session of parliament.

EXPRESS CONCESSION

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Officers of the Canadian and American express companies in conference here today announced a reduction in their rates soon to take effect between all offices of the United States and many of Canada.

MAIL SERVICE

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Jan. 20.—Interviewed today concerning the Vancouver mail service, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, the premier, said New Zealand's subsidy to the service would be \$100,000 a year.

READING BONDS SOLD

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—From semi-official sources it was learned today that the Reading Company had sold \$20,000,000 of its general mortgage four per cent. bonds to New York bankers to provide for the

JAPANESE DIET OPENS SESSION

Premier Katsura Has Satisfactory Announcements To Make In Regard To Foreign Relations And Finances

TOKYO, Jan. 20.—The upper house of the Diet opened in regular session this morning. Premier Katsura made the usual speech, outlining the policy of the government, and touched upon foreign relations. The latter, he said, were increasingly cordial.

WAR AND PEACE

TORONTO, Jan. 20.—A large deputation will wait upon Sir James Whitney tomorrow to urge that the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Queenston Heights be marked by the erection of a monument in stone and bronze.

TWO CONFLICTS ARE THREATENED

MEXICAN TROOPS AND INSURRECTOS FACING EACH OTHER AT CASAS GRANDES—REBEL FORCE IN SONORA

ITALIAN'S CRIME

TORONTO, Jan. 20.—Ludwico Longo, aged 26, an Italian, living at 36 Agassiz street, is dying in the General Hospital, with knife wounds in his groin, abdomen and back, while four fingers of his right hand secured no trace of Joseph Gatlage, a fellow countryman, who formerly lived at the same house with Longo, is sought by the police for the crime.

J. S. WINTEMUTE DEAD

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 20.—An old Cariboo miner who arrived in 1862, and has long been resident of Royal City.

RESCUE OF LAKME

EUREKA, Cal., Jan. 20.—The following wireless message was received here this afternoon from the steamer Nann Smith, towing the wrecked schooner

FIGHT FOR FAIR

San Francisco Men Not Doubted By Committee Financing Fair

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Upon receipt of a despatch announcing that the industrial arts and exposition committee of the House of Representatives had reported out a bill favoring New Orleans as a site for the Panama World's Fair, R. B. Hale, chairman of the board of directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, gave out the following interview.

CHARTER GIVEN TO FEDERATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—After almost three days of argument, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor today decided to grant a charter to the Western Federation of Miners on equal terms with the one held by the United Mine Workers of America.

NORTH EXTENSION OF E. & N. LINE

VANCOUVER, Jan. 20.—The survey party in charge of Engineer Stewart, which has been running preliminary lines for a proposed extension of the E. & N. main line from French Creek north to Campbell River, where the company's land grant terminates, has returned to Vancouver.

PRESERVATION OF THE FORESTS

QUEBEC, Jan. 20.—Twelve resolutions were laid on the table at noon today, giving the summary of the conclusions of the Canadian Forestry Convention, and their adoption marked the close of the convention, which had been an unparalleled success.

OUR LA VOGUE SUITS AT \$16.50

Our La Vogue Suits at \$16.50 have nearly all gone.

OUR LA VOGUE SUITS AT \$16.50

Our La Vogue Suits at \$16.50 have nearly all gone.

Today---One of Special Bargains

FEATHER BOAS

COQUE FEATHER BOAS, 2 1-2 yards long, in navy, green, Alice blue, resida, rose and purple. Regular price \$6.50. Sale Price \$3.75

BELTS

LADIES' SILK BELTS, Shirred and plain, fancy buckles, navy, brown, green, grey, red, sky and pink. Regular up to \$1.50. Special at 25c

GLOVES

REAL NAPPA GLOVES, 2 dome, in tan with red stitching. Regular \$1.00. Special 60c

Big Bargains for Today

3 TINS NAVY BRAND PUMPKIN. Today 25c

Why not investigate the merits of the

Clayburn Fire Bricks and Pressed Bricks

RAYMOND & SONS 613 Pandora Street Phone 272 Res. 376

Our La Vogue Suits at \$16.50 have nearly all gone.

Our La Vogue Suits at \$16.50 have nearly all gone.

Today---One of Special Bargains

FEATHER BOAS

COQUE FEATHER BOAS, 2 1-2 yards long, in navy, green, Alice blue, resida, rose and purple. Regular price \$6.50. Sale Price \$3.75

BELTS

LADIES' SILK BELTS, Shirred and plain, fancy buckles, navy, brown, green, grey, red, sky and pink. Regular up to \$1.50. Special at 25c

GLOVES

REAL NAPPA GLOVES, 2 dome, in tan with red stitching. Regular \$1.00. Special 60c

Big Bargains for Today

3 TINS NAVY BRAND PUMPKIN. Today 25c

Why not investigate the merits of the

Clayburn Fire Bricks and Pressed Bricks

RAYMOND & SONS 613 Pandora Street Phone 272 Res. 376

Our La Vogue Suits at \$16.50 have nearly all gone.

Our La Vogue Suits at \$16.50 have nearly all gone.

Today---One of Special Bargains

FEATHER BOAS

COQUE FEATHER BOAS, 2 1-2 yards long, in navy, green, Alice blue, resida, rose and purple. Regular price \$6.50. Sale Price \$3.75

BELTS

LADIES' SILK BELTS, Shirred and plain, fancy buckles, navy, brown, green, grey, red, sky and pink. Regular up to \$1.50. Special at 25c

GLOVES

REAL NAPPA GLOVES, 2 dome, in tan with red stitching. Regular \$1.00. Special 60c

Big Bargains for Today

3 TINS NAVY BRAND PUMPKIN. Today 25c

Why not investigate the merits of the

Clayburn Fire Bricks and Pressed Bricks

RAYMOND & SONS 613 Pandora Street Phone 272 Res. 376

An Hour with the Editor

SCOTTISH HISTORY

The Stewarts were an unfortunate race. Robert II, the first of the family to occupy the Scottish throne, lived a troubled life, and although he reached his seventy-fourth year, his reign was far from being successful. His son, Robert III., died of grief on learning that his younger son had been taken captive by the King of England. His elder son was murdered by his uncle; James I., the lad captured by the English King, was murdered in Perth Castle in his 44th year. James II. was killed by the explosion of a cannon when he was only 28. James III. was murdered after the battle of Sauchie in his 36th year. James IV. was slain at Flodden Field in his 41st year. James V. in his 31st year shut himself up in Falkland Palace, where he died shortly after, it is said, from a broken heart due to defeat in battle. Mary, Queen of Scots, was beheaded. James VI. of Scotland and I. of England was the first of the line after Robert II. to end his days in peace. His son Charles I. was beheaded. His son Charles II. died a natural death, as did his second son, James II. of England, but he was driven from his kingdom. This is a record of misfortune such as few if any royal families have experienced. The Stewarts were nearly all characterized by courage and ability, the most marked exception being James II. of England. They were as a rule licentious in their habits, and intensely self-willed. They lived in very troublous times, when in Scotland and England the government was passing through a period of evolution. In Scotland especially the powers of the kings were ill-defined, and they were surrounded by nobles who claimed rights little less than sovereign, and exercised powers, limited only by their audacity and military prowess.

Among the most conspicuous of these families was the house of Douglas, whose part in the history of the kingdom, that is the history of the name, is up to the middle of the Fifteenth Century the history of Scotland. The origin of the family is unknown. A legend says that about the year 770 a Scottish king was being closely pressed by the Lord of the Isles, when a strange chief came to his assistance and saved him from defeat. When the battle was over, the king is said to have pointed out his rescuer to those around him, saying, "Sholto Douglas," which in Erse means, "Behold that dark grey man." In gratitude the king gave the chieftain the Clydesdale valley, and he became known as Sholto Douglas. Another family legend says the family came from Flanders in the Twelfth Century. There is nothing to support these traditions, and the first Douglas, of whom there is any historical record, was William, who lived at the close of the Twelfth and the beginning of the Thirteenth Centuries. He seems to have been related to the Murrays, if indeed he was not a member of that family. The name appears at various times in Scottish records, but it is impossible to trace the genealogy with anything like accuracy. Sir William became conspicuous in the days of Sir William Wallace, and his son, known as the Good Sir James of Douglas, and often as the Black Douglas, was the most trusted lieutenant of Robert the Bruce. The family was ennobled in 1357, when Sir William was made earl. He, as we have already seen, disputed the claim of the Stewarts to the Crown. His son was slain at Otterburn and with him ended the legitimate family. The title was not allowed to lapse, but was given to Archibald, an illegitimate son of the Good Sir James. Archibald was a splendid soldier, and a man of great ability. His son, who succeeded him when only sixteen years of age, lived in regal pomp, and so greatly did he rival the power of the King, that he was inveigled into his sovereign's presence, and with his brother put upon trial for treason, found guilty and forthwith executed. He was succeeded in the title by his grand-uncle, who was killed by King James II. as they stood conversing at a window after having dined together. His brother assumed the title and made war upon the King, but was taken prisoner and ended his life in a monastery. The earldom thus came to an end after having existed for 98 years, during which period it had been held by no less than nine lords. Other members of the Douglas family, although not of legitimate descent from the original stock, were the earls of Angus, the earls of Morton, the earls, marquises and dukes of Queensberry, the earls of March, Dowry, Selkirk, Forfar and Dumbarton, the Viscounts Belhaven and the lords Mordington. In addition to these there were many knights of the name of Douglas. William, the young earl above-mentioned, who was undoubtedly the richest of the family, claimed the right to confer the order of knighthood, and he gave it to many who could claim connection with him in any way. The Douglases were a very remarkable family, undoubtedly the most remarkable in the history of Scotland. In patriotism and high courage William, the contemporary of Wallace, was quite the equal of that great hero, and the Good Sir James was second only to Robert the Bruce in soldierly qualities, and at least his equal in greatness of character. He is, perhaps, the finest figure in Scottish history.

THE FOUNDATION OF LAW

III.
We have seen in previous articles that upon two natural instincts, that of self-preservation and that of racial preservation, rests the whole

fabric of the law. We have mentioned incidentally that these instincts are not confined to the animal kingdom. A plant makes a struggle for existence and for reproduction. The law of the world of life is universal. It is as much an essential law of nature as is that which we call gravitation and that which holds particles of matter together. Admitting the existence of a Creator who not only formed matter, but gave it laws, we find ourselves confronted with the conclusion that all the laws of Nature are of divine origin, the law "Thou shalt not kill" equally so with the law of gravitation. There must be some such fundamental principle in the laws governing human conduct, or else we will have to accept the conclusion that mankind was once absolutely lawless, that there was no distinction between right and wrong, but that each person was at liberty to do according to his own sweet will until, by divine interposition, certain things were made unlawful. If we concede the possibility of such an interposition, we cannot conceive of such a condition of things as that which, according to this explanation, it would have terminated, for a lawless world of humanity is as unthinkable as a lawless world of matter. Disintegration would be the consequence of the latter; extinction the consequence of the former. The foundation of law is in Nature itself, and therefore its origin is divine.

The existence of law implies its enforcement, for a law that is not enforced is of no value. Note the word enforcement. It implies strength, power. There are those who confounding law with the enforcement of it, say that law has its origin in force, and they favor anarchy, which, theoretically at least, implies the very opposite of what is commonly understood by it. Anarchy is the opposite of "arky," which is not a word in English, although it was a word in Greek, and we find the same root in one form in such words as monarchy, oligarchy, and in another form in aristocracy, democracy and plutocracy. Here, again, we see how language tells the history of the race. The Greeks did not originate their own language. As English is derived from other tongues, so doubtless was Greek derived from the speech of earlier peoples. Thus we see that mankind has from time immemorial had the institution, which we may call "arky," and which has force for its vital principle; but this force did not create law. It was the outcome of law. Herein we find the difference between the operation of the natural instincts of self-preservation and racial preservation in their application to mankind as contrasted with their application to the rest of animated creation. Man, being in the possession of freedom of will, is able to disregard these natural instincts and to refuse to concede to others the right to exercise them. Hence not only was law necessary, but a government, or what we have called an "arky," to compel obedience to law. Here then, we have the chain of evolution: The right to live; the right to retain what is necessary to support life, or, in other words, the right of property; the instinct of racial preservation, and hence the origin of the family, so that this instinct may be exercised in the best way; the recognition of the principle that the welfare of the many must be preserved from attack by the selfishness of individuals; and, lastly, the necessity for a government. And so we repeat, government did not make law, but law was the origin of government.

It is sometimes said that Christianity is lawless in the sense that Anarchy is lawless. We are told "if thine enemy smite thee on one cheek, turn to him the other also," and we are told that this is a precept directed against the employment of force; but the same Teacher said: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," which was a recognition of government, and government without the right to employ force, when necessary, would not be government. But we are also told, on the same authority, that "Love is the fulfilling of law." The real meaning of this is lost when we say "the law." The same thing is meant in both cases, but the use of the definite article seems to restrict the meaning of the noun. Love is the fulfilling of Law. Let us go back to the primal condition of things. Let us imagine mankind animated by its primitive, natural instincts above mentioned, but exercising these instincts above mentioned, but exercising these instincts just the same, but it would find expression through unselfishness, that is, through love. Towards this consummation mankind is slowly tending. In past centuries force, instead of being the servant of law, became its master. Selfishness triumphed over love. The rights of the many were made subordinate to the wishes of the few. The whole natural fabric of the law became reversed. The organization, which human society formed for its own protection against the few, became perverted to the use of the few to oppress the many. The physically strong oppressed the physically weak, and turned to their own special advantage the laws that were intended for the general benefit. Then grew up artificial laws, and the struggle between the few and the many, which has lasted for centuries, and is still being waged, was inaugurated. But there seem to be reasons for thinking that the triumph of the many is approaching. The natural equality of men is being recognized, and is making itself felt. We are doubtless yet a long way from the day when Law will be expressed, that is, fulfilled in Love; but, unless the signs of the times are misleading, there may yet come a millennium, when the need of force will be no longer felt, for each of us will recognize the rights of each to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But many things must happen before that time comes.

THE EARTH

XVI.

Inspection of a relief map of the Eastern Hemisphere suggests that the mountain chain, which is characteristic of southern Asia, is a continuation of the chain which characterizes southern Europe. We said, when speaking of Europe, that the general structure of that continent is similar to that of North America, except that the mountain ranges extend east and west instead of north and south, and so we find in Asia a structure roughly similar to that of South America, but on east and west lines. The resemblance can in neither case be extended to details, but it is sufficiently strong to be worthy of note. Geologically, Asia is one of the newest of the continents, the Himalayas and the Alps corresponding in age. The great plains of Northern India, Mesopotamia, Central Asia and Siberia are thought to be of very recent origin. Geologists are inclined to hold the theory that continental land masses extended at no distant age, from India to Australia, as well as from India to Africa, and it is thought that at that time all western Asia was then submerged below the sea level, the land being subsequently elevated, the Caspian, the Arab and the Dead Seas being parts of the original ocean, which covered all the land. There are reasons for believing that within recent geological periods Siberia has been twice submerged. The eastern coast of Asia exhibits a great structural fracture, such as we have in the western coast of America, and in consequence there is a more or less continuous series of volcanoes, some active, others extinct, all along that coast, or, more correctly speaking, on the islands which fringe the coast. The map shows the eastern coast of this continent to be unique. At the north the peninsula of Kamtskatka projects its great mass into the ocean in such a manner as to suggest that it is the most northerly of a chain of islands, but failed to become detached from the continent. The Kurile Islands seem like a prolongation of this peninsula, and form a series of titanic stepping-stones leading to the Japanese Archipelago. From the south of Japan the Riuiku Islands form a series of steppingstones to Formosa, and then towards the south we have the Philippines, and yet further south Borneo and the islands of the East Indian Archipelago. Into this archipelago the Malay Peninsula projects itself, a sort of complement to Kamtskatka. This remarkable series of islands is largely volcanic in its origin and forms one of the most fertile portions of the world.

Characteristic features of Asia are its vast mountain chains, its extensive plateaus and its elevated valleys. Of the mountain masses the greatest is the Himalayas. This gigantic series of elevations is about 2,000 miles long. Its greatest width is 600 miles, and its least 100 miles. It covers, therefore, nearly a million square miles. The highest peaks of this range are Everest, 29,000 feet high, and Kinchinjingo, 28,156 feet. The passes across the central part of the range are between 18,000 and 20,000 feet high. The great plain of Northern India, from which the mountains rise, is about 1,000 feet above the sea level on an average. Northwest from the Himalayas runs the great chain known as the Thian-Shan, which extends for 1,200 miles in a northwesterly direction. The point where these great chains unite is known as the Pamirs, or "the roof of the world." The Kuen-Lun is a mountain chain running east and west parallel to the Himalayas and north of them. Between these two ranges lies the tableland of Tibet, with an average altitude of 15,000 feet. Spurs of the Himalayas extend southward into India, and the mountains of Persia and Asia Minor really are simply western extensions of this master range. The Altai mountains are a northeasterly extension of the Thian-Shan. There is a mountain range of moderate elevation connecting the Altai with the Urals. Southwestern Asia is comprised for the most part in what is known as the plateau of Iran. Its altitude varies from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea. The Deccan, in India, is another plateau of similar elevation. Arabia is for the most part a vast plateau of moderate elevation, and seems to be an easterly prolongation of the great African deserts. Another Asiatic desert is that of Gobi, which is very extensive. There are minor deserts in Persia and Hindustan. The great Chinese plain, which contains about 200,000 square miles, is one of the most fertile regions in the world. The enormous plains, marshes and tundras of Siberia are exceedingly fertile, where climatic conditions are possible, and the great plains on the south of the Himalayas are a veritable garden. Asia is a continent of vast mountains, vast plains, vast deserts, and vast areas of unsurpassed fertility.

We see in the physical conformation of Asia an illustration of the effect of mountain ranges upon climate. The great meteorological factor of India is the wind known as the monsoon. This wind blows from the Indian Ocean and sends inland an atmosphere laden with moisture that it has absorbed in its passage across Equatorial seas. Possibly it becomes surcharged while lying still above the ocean surface for many days in succession. Then in the course of the year it begins to move northward. It cannot lift its burden over the Himalayas and the eastern extension of that range, and so is forced to precipitate it, in fast floods. Then it passes inland in a drier condition, and in consequence there is a great desert region beyond the mountains, producing on a continental scale, and in a far more intense degree, what takes place in our own province.

The average married man often wonders how his wife can have so much faith in him.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Lagin)

LOPE DE VEGA.

The same century in which our own immortal Shakespeare lived saw also the birth of a Spanish poet of amazing virility of production and variety of invention. Lope de Vega.

We are told that the total number of his dramatic works alone number 2,200 in order to have written which, according to Sismondi, he must every eight days from the beginning of his life to the end, have given to the public a new play of about three thousand verses; and in these eight days he must not only have found the time necessary for the invention and writing, but also for making the historical researches into customs and manner on which the play is founded,—to consult Tacitus, for example, in order to compose his "Nero"; while the fruits of his spare time were 21 volumes in quarto of poetry, among which are five epic poems.

It would be impossible for all the different works of this writer to be of anything like equal merit. In fact a great many of them would not be worthy of mention at all, had de Vega not been their composer. However, it would be a difficult matter to sift the wheat from the chaff as there is nothing like a complete edition of the author in existence, and even small editions are very rare.

In forming a judgment of the accessible plays we must bear in mind that "other times, other manners" and that would be considered in our day as the grossest immorality, was tolerated almost to the extent of being legalized when Lope de Vega lived. For instance, we are told that according to the laws of society a man might kill his wife for infidelity, but his intrigues with any wandering damsel might be regarded leniently, almost with amusement. So we are not surprised that in all of the dramas, when it is a question between love and duty, love invariably triumphs.

Lope de Vega, born De Vega Carpio, first opened his eyes to the world in the old world town of Madrid. He was of noble birth, but his blue blood was his only inheritance. His parents were very poor, and moreover, died while the boy was quite young. It was the Bishop of Avila who educated him, and the protegee did credit to his patron. Lope de Vega married young, and his wife dying closely following upon his exile for having killed a man in a duel, he joined the Invincible Armada. His hatred of the English, always very bitter, was deeper still after the defeat of the Armada. Returning to Spain, he married again, but his second wife died, and Lope de Vega resolved to seek consolation for all his many misfortunes in the Church. He received holy orders and devoted himself for the remainder of his life to literary work.

He became immensely popular as a writer, particularly of plays. His income considering the times, was a very large one. The Pope and lesser dignitaries were pleased to show him all a possible favor. When he died in 1635 both Church and State, it is said, united to honor him with ceremonies worthy of a king. "He is full of poetry and patriotism," writes one who knows his work well, "the hastiest of his pieces answers to the description of the typical Russian noble of the time of Catherine" all splendor without, all squalor within," but the lyrical splendor is always there, though the poverty of thought is evident upon close examination. Lope de Vega at his worst and his best is Spain of the sixteenth century,—grand, superb, in the Latin sense, poor, glorious, coarse, faithful and sublime. He invented an olla podrida in which one finds dropped rubies that are priceless and the herbs of the field,—all incongruities,—side by side.

The Estrella de Sevilla

The King of Castile sees Estrella, called for her beauty the Star of Sevilla, during a visit which he makes to that city, and becomes enamoured of her. He summons her brother, Busto Tabero, to the palace, and offers to confer on him various dignities and honors; which Tabero's independence of spirit, and later his suspicions of the king's motives, makes him slow to accept. The same night the king with the connivance of a slave girl, obtains entrance to Tabero's house during the latter's absence; but is surprised at the moment of his entrance by Tabero who returns unexpectedly. Tabero challenges the king, and dissatisfied with his answers, draws upon him. The king, to avoid fighting, reveals himself; but Tabero refuses to credit his word, and the king is compelled to draw in self-defence. The noise brings the servants with lights to the scene, and in the confusion the king escapes.

Insulted and humiliated by what has passed the king sends for Sancho Ortiz, and requires him to avenge his outraged honor upon a man who has been guilty of the crime of lese-majeste, and whose name is written in a folded paper which he hands Ortiz. At the same time the king hands Ortiz another paper relieving him of responsibility of the deed. This paper Ortiz destroys saying that honorable men require no bond to hold them to their pledged word. On opening the other paper, after leaving the king, Sancho finds to his dis-

may that the name written in it is that of Tabero, his dearest friend, and the brother of Estrella to whom he is betrothed. After a cruel struggle with himself he provokes a quarrel with Tabero and kills him. Estrella petitions the king to deliver up to her for punishment the slayer of her brother. The king grants to her prayer, hoping in the meantime to save Sancho's life without closing his own instrumentality in Tabero's death. Estrella goes veiled to the prison, and with the king's ring which he has given her obtains Sancho's release. Leading him out of the prison she shows him a horse which she has provided him and tells him to mount it and escape. Sancho refuses and asks her to unveil herself. She does so and attempts to shake his resolution, which is however, only the more confirmed when he sees who his liberator is. Sancho returns to his prison and Estrella to her home. Later, however, the king by confessing his own part in the murder is enabled to set Sancho at liberty, and wishing to make amends for all the suffering he has caused the lovers, he tells them that it is his wish that they espouse one another. Both of them refuse to do so, Estrella says, "My Lord, the man who slew my brother, though I do adore him, can never be my husband?" And Sancho, "Nor I, my Lord, because I do adore her, do count it just, her husband that I should be."

THE YANKEES AND PAPER MONEY

It is said that the Yankee has always manifested a disposition for making money, but he never struck a proper field for the display of his genius until he got to making paper money. Then every man who owned a printing press wanted to try his hand at it. I remember that in Washington ten cents' worth of rags picked up in the street would be converted the next day into thousands of dollars.

An old mule and cart used to haul the currency from the Printing Bureau to the door of the Treasury Department. Every morning, as regularly as the morning came, the old mule would back up and dump a cartload of the sinews of war at the Treasury. A patriotic son of Columbia, who lived opposite, was sitting on the doorstep of his house one morning looking mournfully in the direction of the mule. A friend came along, and seeing that the man did not look as pleasant as usual, said to him: "What is the matter? It seems to me you look kind of disconsolate this morning." "I was just thinking," he replied, "what would become of this Government if that old mule was to break down."—From a Speech by Horace Porter.

PICTURESQUE CITY CUSTOM

London's annual gifts of four and a half yards of the best black "livery cloth" each to the Lord Chancellor, Home Secretary, Foreign Secretary, Lord Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chamberlain, Vice-Chamberlain, Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Recorder and Common Sergeant, were inspected recently in accordance with the ancient custom by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city.

HONEYMOON ON SINKING SHIP

To be wrecked on their honeymoon voyage was the lot of Captain Rickson, of the schooner Cox and Green, and his wife, the vessel springing a leak when two days out from Baltimore. The captain's young bride stood at the pumps and urged on the men, who only just managed to keep the vessel afloat until they were rescued.

ETON'S FOUNDATION ANNIVERSARY

The 469th anniversary of the foundation of Eton College by King Henry VI. was celebrated, when the boys were given a whole holiday. The statue of the Royal founder in the college quadrangle was decorated with wreaths of evergreens, and in the evening the customary banquet was given in the college hall.

BEAUTIFYING THE BLACK COUNTRY

In order to do something to beautify the desolate Black Country a strong movement is on foot to persuade the Development Commissioners to make a grant towards the cost of acquiring and planting thirty-six and a half acres of land at Morley and 144 acres at Brentley, near Walsall.

THE ETERNAL MASCULINE

"Hurry up, Henry. I don't see why you have to put on that blamed veil."
"But, dearest, if I didn't the dew would take the curl out of my moustache."—Life.

ALWAYS A WOMAN

First Suffragette—If you were running for office would you buy votes?
Second Suffragette—Not unless they could be exchanged or credited.

CIVILITY

You ask me why I greet the priest,
But not his god;
The god sits mute, the man at least
Returns my nod.
—From the Chinese.

FIRST SOD OF ISLAND DIVISION

Mr. Jardine States He Has Assurance Actual Construction Commences Within Thirty Days

NOTABLE TRIBUTE TO GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

Member For Esquimalt Finds None To Cavil With Railway Plans Of Mr. McBride's Administration

"I have the assurance that the Vancouver island portion of the Canadian Northern Pacific railway will be under actual construction within thirty days and I hope, sir, that the members of the government and of this house will be invited by the company to go out and see the Honorable, the Premier of British Columbia, turn the first sod."

"In these words Mr. John Jardine, of Esquimalt, yesterday concluded what was unquestionably the best speech that he has yet delivered in the course of his political career—a speech in which he not only freely conceded the business-like character of the administration of Premier McBride, and the obvious success of his railway policy, but took occasion to administer a sharp rebuke to the Liberal leader, Mr. Brewster, on the text of certain portions of that gentleman's address in which party had apparently been put before country in that gentleman's consideration of provincial affairs. He did not mean to do this, but he had seen fit to vote against the Canadian Northern Pacific proposal, although they carried the island section of that railway to his own town of Alberni, and then (traversing Mr. Brewster's conduct from end to end) to the north end of Vancouver island."

"As for his own course in voting with the government for the railway policy submitted to the house last session, Mr. Jardine said that he had done so because he was broad-minded enough to put the interests of the country before those of any political party, and he added that since the prorogation of the house he had talked with very many, but had failed to find one man who did not believe that the only course consistent with true representation of the interests of his constituents. He had, too, taken an early opportunity to report his action to the Liberal executive of his district, and had offered if that organization condemned his course, to forthwith transmit his resignation of his seat to Mr. Speaker."

"And," he added, "none of them said a word—not a syllable. There was nothing for them to say."

"A Water Proposal
In addition to offering an excellent justification for his action in supporting the government's course and programme as enunciated in the speech from the Throne, Mr. Jardine advanced a proposition of great interest to the residents of Victoria, Esquimalt and Esquimalt, this being that in order to terminate the everlasting bickering as to water rights and projects for the supply of the southern portion of Vancouver island, the government should appoint an expert commission to fully investigate all phases of the somewhat intricate question, and devise a plan whereby the rights and interests of all communities affected might be equitably met. At the same time provision should be made for irrigation facilities for the suburban districts contiguous to Victoria, where a large amount of incomparable orchard and garden land might be brought under profitable cultivation."

"Petitions Presented
Prior to the resumption of the debate upon His Honor's Speech, petitions were presented in connection with private bills for the consolidation of the water records of the Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands, Ltd., for the incorporation of the British Pacific Land & Mortgage Corporation, for the amendment of the Vancouver city charter, and for the incorporation of the Vancouver Plate Glass Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Naas & Peace River Railway Co. The petitions of the B. C. Accident & Employers' Liability Insurance Co., Ltd., were received, and the bill for the amendment of the Coal Mines Regulation Act (Premier McBride) was introduced by message, and passed through committee of the house, given a first reading and referred for second reading at the next ensuing sitting of the house."

the House. Before passing to matters of public business Mr. Jardine took occasion also to express his keen appreciation of the national loss sustained in the death of King Edward and the hope that, as time goes on, it will be demonstrated more and yet more conclusively to what five under the constitutional monarchy how valuable a friend of mankind and how great an international diplomat was "Edward the Peacemaker." Great Britain had, he believed, a worthy successor to his late Majesty in George V. and all things pointed to the conclusion that His Majesty, whose coronation takes place in June next, was in full sympathy with his people, their conditions, and their necessities, and with the conditions prevailing throughout Europe, and that he and his Royal Consort would adhere to the best traditional government as it was the pride of Britishers to enjoy. Referring to the womanly kindness of His Majesty, the member for Esquimalt read from a subsequently sent up to Mr. Speaker—a copy of the Glasgow Weekly Mail of the 21st ultimo, in which appeared a paragraph to this effect:

"In connection with the Princess Mary Village Homes at Addelstone, there is a scheme in vogue under which any charitable person may adopt one of the children of the colony. The Queen has just adopted Rosie Bloxham, and receives reports regularly as to her conduct and her general progress." Mr. Jardine cited this paragraph merely as illustration of the fine womanly qualities possessed by the present Queen, and which undoubtedly would play their part in enabling her to fill with honor and high office, as similar qualities had illuminated the long reign of Queen Victoria. He did not imagine that under King George and his Royal Consort there need be any fear of the true principles of democracy being preserved sacred and intact. This would be the feeling, and a feeling of satisfaction, throughout the mighty Empire. The potentialities of that Empire were immense and immeasurable. The resources of this Canada of ours were immense, and were doubly immense in this province of ours, one district of which it was his honor to represent."

"The Minister of Finance.
As he looked across the floor of the House he was pleased to see in his new place as Minister of Finance and of Agriculture the former Minister for Lands, who had just returned from a visit to his native country, England. During his visit there the Honorable Minister had accomplished things of great importance to the advantage of the Province, and he hoped that he would continue to put forward and effectively advertise the opportunities and the advantages of this part of Western Canada. So long as we continued to have dependable men at the head of the affairs of the province, the enlistment of capital could always be depended upon; investors would not look with favor upon this resourceful country so long as it had the right men to direct its destinies and guarantee stability of administration. He believed, too, that in addition to the British capital there was plenty of material in the Old Country for the making of good settlers and the opening up and cultivation of the new west. The bringing out of the right class of settlers would materially benefit the Old Land in relieving the unfortunate congestion of its centers and at the same time would equally benefit British Columbia if handled in the proper manner."

Proceeding to consideration of the subject matter of His Honor's speech Mr. Jardine directed especial attention to the measure foreshadowed in the second paragraph, announcing the consolidation of the water rights and the legislation of the province, and providing "A more expeditious method by which railway companies will be hereafter enabled to secure incorporation without special legislation, and containing provision for facilitating the incorporation of railway companies."

In first looking over the speech he had been greatly impressed with this particular paragraph, and he thought that it was eminently fitting that legislation of this character should be placed upon the statute book so that we might hereafter have what might be termed freedom in railways. The province was at the present time on the eve of a period of the greatest prosperity that British Columbia had ever enjoyed, thanks in a large measure to the government of the day, in the inauguration of its railway policy, which the people had endorsed so unreservedly as practically to wipe out the Liberal party in this legislature. He was not ashamed to say this, that he had voted for the railway policy. He hoped that he was sufficiently a good citizen to put country first and party afterwards. It was this railway legislation which he now particularly referred to that members on his side of the house had been looking forward to for years. He and they believed in the greatness of our inheritance, and that that heritage belonged to the people, and should be opened up and developed for the advantage of the people. The principle contained in legislation securing freedom in railways should not be applied, however, to railways alone. He hoped to see it also developed with respect to household necessities. He hoped the Government would go on these lines, and take a step further in application of the principle to other necessities of the people, so that they may have free access to and enjoy reasonable terms all the necessities of life."

"Labor Conditions
He did not know why we should not maintain and continue to develop the prosperous conditions prevailing throughout all parts of the province at the present time. No one could deny the progress that throughout the length and breadth of the country prosperity and contentment now prevailed, and although conditions as to labor were not all that they should be, he believed that the time would come when the Government would devise such legislation as would meet the rights and interests of labor, and he

could truthfully say that he saw no reason why the improvement of labor conditions should not be brought about by a Conservative Government. (Applause.) For his own part he would be just as well pleased to secure legislation assuring such amelioration of the conditions of labor from a Conservative as from a Liberal Government. (Applause.) So long as the workman obtained a fair equivalent for his labor and such industrial conditions as were required for the improvement of the standard of living he would be well content. He could never understand why the workman and his family should not be as well clothed, as well housed, as well fed—why his home should not be as complete as any other home—why he should not be as well situated as the man who depended for his livelihood upon something else than the labor of his hands. He believed that the present Conservative government would be found alive to the importance of protecting the legitimate interests of labor, and if they adopted this principle and policy when they went to the country again they would be sustained and returned after an even longer term (renewed applause)."

Mr. Jardine expressed satisfaction that the Finance Minister was in a position to announce so handsome an existing surplus, and agreed with the government that it should be expended in meeting the necessities of the country and improving the facilities for the country's development. If he might make a suggestion, and he had listened with interest to the Premier's remarks on this subject in his excellent speech, he would not have anyone go so far from the centres of population in settling upon the land that he could not reach the cities with the product of his industry. There was plenty of opportunity in British Columbia for putting the right class of settler on the land and that the only way to do this was to be able to have a good profit upon the exertions put forth by him. (Mr. Jardine had been long enough in the country to fully realize the disadvantages of the hand-to-mouth life which British Columbia labors under by reason of its physical characteristics, in competition for settlers with the Prairie provinces. He believed the Government was doing all in its power to promote legitimate settlement, and instead of decrying the government, he was glad to note how much it had been able to accomplish. In British Columbia," said the member for Esquimalt, "we had experienced of late years in this province God knows, and we want to see it go on now and prosper. If we keep on, with careful and wise administration, we will have such a country as an inheritance that we need fear no evil."

"Tribute To Railway Policy
Passing on to the more immediate consideration of railway matters, Mr. Jardine noted with satisfaction that the Government would be able to travel from the coast to the interior of the province through the gateway of the Rocky Mountains, to Victoria, and on to the north end of the island. This was the result already in sight as a result of the adoption of the railway policy presented by the government in the House. And that policy in no small degree was to be pointed to as the cause of the general prosperity now prevailing throughout the country. It was what was bringing capital into British Columbia; it was what had electrified the business of Victoria; it was what had produced the commercial awakening and the ever present evidences of optimism throughout Vancouver Island—the near advent of the Canadian Northern Pacific—and he said this without hesitation. There might be some difference of opinion with respect to certain details in the progress of the development of the construction plan, but he thought the great majority were satisfied that the government was honestly carrying out the agreement as approved by the house last session as quickly as possible. Reference had been made by the member for Alberni to the bargain for the country that had been made in connection with the building of the E. & N. railway, and it was suggested that member that British Columbia would have been better off for disappointment in that agreement by which construction of the Canadian Northern Pacific had been assured."

"What do we find accomplished since the policy of the Government was fully inaugurated?" Mr. Jardine asked, turning to another subject. "We find the people fully alive to the advantages of the policy of the Government that had for some time past prevailed in respect to water matters hereabouts, and by providing an abundant supply of pure water, promote the future prosperity of the Capital City and the districts surrounding it."

"Liberals Were Dumb
"What do we find accomplished since the policy of the Government was fully inaugurated?" Mr. Jardine asked, turning to another subject. "We find the people fully alive to the advantages of the policy of the Government that had for some time past prevailed in respect to water matters hereabouts, and by providing an abundant supply of pure water, promote the future prosperity of the Capital City and the districts surrounding it."

before the government; the government had not originated the idea, but had adopted it when it was suggested to them by this committee. In appointing the commission, the government had been doing just what the citizens of Victoria had asked them to do. The result of the appointment of the commission was that the university had gone to Point Grey. Naturally there was some disappointment expressed. He himself would have liked to see the university somewhere in the Esquimalt district. But the citizens of Victoria were not complaining. They were not poor losers, and they asked now was that the university should be the best in higher educational facilities for the people of British Columbia in time to come. Victoria's geographical position was in itself assurance of the greatness of its future. All the traffic of the Orient and of Australasia in passing to the ports of Puget Sound and of Vancouver went by Victoria's doors. Victoria was the western gateway of the province, and the gateway to the university, all that Victoria had to do that it should be made the great institution for the advancement of practical learning that it should be and he hoped would be."

"The Island Railway
Reverting to railway matters on the island, the member for Esquimalt said that he had kept in close touch with Canadian Northern railway matters, and from time to time of the incidents in their progress. It was very true that the Victoria & Esquimalt Railway Company had had a charter for a portion of the adopted route of the C. N. P. on Vancouver island. But when the surveyors of the Canadian Northern railway came to look into the topographical conditions of Vancouver island, they had found that it was going to be a very difficult matter to build a railway along the west coast of Vancouver island, as had been proposed, and after a great deal of surveying back and forth, they had ultimately located a line, and found a grade up to Shawanigan lake that was practically not more than one per cent. That such a grade could be got was a matter of surprise to railway men. The promoters of the Victoria & Esquimalt Sound railway had only intended to go as far as Barkley Sound, and he supposed it had never occurred to the member for Alberni, or that he had never contemplated an extension of the line as far as Alberni, and thence on to the north end of the island. But that member was perhaps over dubious. He had, therefore, found it his duty to oppose the construction of a railway traversing the length and breadth of his own constituency! What this road would do for the opening up of Vancouver island would not be over-estimated. The mines and other resources of the interior of the island were still practically an unknown quantity, but it was known that the island contained some of the greatest strikes in the world, and also large areas of valuable land. The soil in some of the districts was not to be equalled in all British Columbia for productive quality."

"Within Thirty Days
"I have the assurance," said Mr. Jardine in conclusion, "that this island portion of the Canadian Northern Pacific will be under actual construction within thirty days, and I hope, sir, that the members of the government and of this house will be invited by the company to go out and see the Honorable, the Premier of this province, turn the first sod." (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved the adjournment of the debate, upon which the premier suggested that as it was desired to discuss the debate upon the Speech, this being necessary in order that other business might proceed, he hoped to conclude discussion with the least possible delay. He did not wish to handicap the member for Nanaimo in any criticism, but he might have to offer, but suggested that some other member might now continue the debate if he so desired, Mr. Hawthorthwaite, in reply being disposed of before the house rose for the week-end."

"This suggestion was promptly accepted by Mr. Hawthorthwaite, who withdrew his motion in order that any other member desirous of so doing, might take the floor. There being no candidate for a hearing, the Socialist leader again rose with a smile: "The excessive modesty of the members has been shown," he remarked, "I will again move the adjournment of the debate."

"And it was so ordered.
Regulation to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act introduced by message, and passed through the house committee, the house immediately thereafter rising for the day."

"Passengers Injured
FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 19.—Thirty persons were injured, four probably fatally, between Hartford, Ark., and Monroe, Okla., today when a Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific passenger train struck a cow. The injured are being taken to McAlester, Okla."

"Children Burned
HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 19.—Four children of Gabriel and Elizabeth Tancock Island, Lunenburg county, lost their lives as the result of a fire in their home. The oldest daughter, who lost her life, opened the door of her room that the house was on fire. This was the last seen or heard of her alive. The father was rescued."

"Votes For Women in California
SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 19.—The event of the day here was a victory won by the suffragists when the senate judiciary committee reported to the senate, with favorable recommendation, Senator Bell's constitutional amendment, which in effect grants women the ballot. The measure carried by a vote of 18 to 2, with four absentees. Its prospects for passage are now considered excellent."

the weather today was clear and mild. The precipitation here and in the mountains since December 1 has been much lower than the average.

"Dr. Nesbitt's Journey.
SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Jan. 19.—It has just developed that Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, president of the Farmers Bank of Toronto, wanted on charges of misappropriating funds and on charges of false reports to the government, and who is being searched for by the Canadian authorities, arrived here Sunday and left for Chicago on Monday afternoon on the Soo line."

"Railway Strike Broken.
NACO, Arizona, Jan. 19.—Manned by Mexican engineers who took the places of striking Americans, all trains on the Southern Pacific lines between Phoenix and the Mexican place resumed operations today. The embargo on the acceptance of freight for stations on this division was at once raised."

"Mr. Harold Benam is in town from Chemalvus on a short visit."

Another Election Threatened

But you can't always tell. In any event, the price and quality of Grocery Supplies sold by

Copas & Young

Will Remain "The Standard" Our Prices Will Keep You Posted

- DADDY'S FAVORITE SAUCE, 2 bottles for 25¢
ROWAT'S WORCESTER SAUCE, 3 bottles for 25¢
ROWAT'S ENGLISH MIXED PICKLES, large 20oz bottle 15¢
DR. PRICE'S or ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 12-oz. can 35¢
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack \$1.15
CREAM OF WHEAT, per packet 20¢
MORRELL'S SELECTED PICNIC HAM, per lb., 17 1/2¢
ALLEN'S PURE ONTARIO CIDER, per gallon 75¢
PURE BLACK PEPPER, per lb. 25¢
CARROTS or TURNIPS, 10 lbs. for 25¢
PARSNIPS, 8 lbs. for 25¢
NICE RED BEETS, 6 lbs. for 25¢
FINE CABBAGE, each 15c and 10c
PRESERVED PEACHES, PEARS or RASPBERRIES, 2-lb. can 20¢
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack, \$1.75
NICE MEALY POTATOES, 100-lb. sack \$1.75
COX'S GELATINE, per packet 10¢
JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, large 16-oz. bottle 90¢
RED LABEL COFFEE, ground or bean, 1-lb. tin 25¢
CHIVER'S ORANGE MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar, 15c

WE SAVE YOU MONEY

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Port and Broad Streets Grocery Dept. Phones, 94 and 95 Liquor Dept. Phone, 1632

ELLWOOD WIRE FENCING IS BULL PROOF, CHICKEN PROOF, FIRE PROOF. Diamond mesh—cannot sag. The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Victoria, B. C., Agents. Phone 59. 544-546 Yates St.

PAUL'S DYE WORKS

Office 711 Yates St., Works Gladstone Ave., Victoria, B. C. N. S. PAUL, Prop. Cleaners and dyers of silks, dresses, household furnishings, etc. Gents suits cleaned, pressed and repaired and made equal to new. Our process is unsurpassed in the cleaning of Silks and Ladies' Dresses. Mail orders receive our best attention. Prices very moderate. Phone, 624. Victoria, B. C.

Relieve Your Cough Build up your strength with the best of all remedies BOWES' FERRATED EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL. Most powerful ingredients and perfect digestibility give to it a curative strength which is found in no other emulsion on the market. Sold here only, \$1.00 bottle.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 Government Street

"Monoplane Record
DOUAI, France, Jan. 19.—Louis Breguet today broke the world's speed record for a monoplane with a passenger. He made a flight of 21 miles in 34 minutes and 54 seconds, and 62 miles in one hour, nine minutes and 28 seconds."

"Grand Trunk Strikers
STRAITFORD, Ont., Jan. 19.—The inquiry conducted by Judge Barron into the cases of the Grand Trunk Railway strikers has already resulted in orders for the reinstatement of some half-dozen men. The judge will report fully to President Hays."

"Heavy Snow in Cascades
SEATTLE, Jan. 19.—Nearly six feet of snow fell at the summit of the Cascade mountains in the 24 hours that ended at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern by keeping plows busy, have managed to maintain running. There were two big trains running on the Northern Pacific between Lester and Stampedo, near the tunnel, last night, that tied up all traffic, and even yet no freight trains are moving in either direction. In Seattle

HOW TO PLANT Every year there are shrubs who are because they do not cases the plants do not make any great amply exist. As a result the plants are poor stock, for the plants a fair share the buyer has neglected which insure immediately. In nearly all the of trees are given clay, which prevent tent, from drying of num moss or other is put about the roots ing out, so that the plants they are in immediately. It is when the trouble begins. Be with damp soil, im taken from the pack removed: Only a the drying winds so ously injured. If you cannot se ground where they "beef" them in, i.e., to hold the roots, t and water them to roots, put on the b by treading with th dry when the plants ing case, immerse th path or tub of water. The ground wh be planted ought to fore setting the trees f; but if you have fere you order the soil can be worked site of each shrub three is better; for four is better. Dig the soil is being stones to one side, dig to the required, leaving it rough, so made with the soil the small stones wh into the bottom of the mix with the soil ta bulk of well-decay will be necessary to insure thorough s soil back into the hole after setting. I diately before planti so that it will not been planted. If you have not not care to go to the then, when planting foot or so larger th of the plant, so that the hole they can be some trees and shr which were as squa spade, the roots wer holes, and as a res ance had a stunted plant put in this c covers from the dan With the excep azaleas and their just a little deeper. Spread the roots out soil and lift the t just a little—an inch around the roots, th turn a stream of wa enough so that the wash the soil into filled. When the which will be in a balance of the soil, feet. Fill the hole i surrounding soil to thoroughly puddling you can be sure th plants will live and ply exist for a few y Be sure you set one person hold it w from one side, then gles to the first sig set the centre of the place where the t ground. Before setting the roots are in god damaged in any w tion, cutting it o Use a sharp knife. If you are planting azaleas, andromeda, or any other plants family, the soil must before planting. If y stone country, the p less, the site in which renovated. Dig the soil out to half feet and throu the bottom throw th or coal cinders to hel then fill the hole w which has been weat

RURAL and SUBURBAN

HOW TO PLANT TREES AND SHRUBS

Every year there are many buyers of trees and shrubs who are very much disappointed because they do not get good results. In some cases the plants die, in others they refuse to make any great amount of growth—they simply exist. As a result, the nurseryman supplying the plants is berated for sending out poor stock, for the planter thinks he has given the plants a fair show. But the truth is that the buyer has neglected some of the little details which insure success.

In nearly all the larger nurseries the roots of trees are given a thin coating of puddled clay, which prevents the roots, to a great extent, from drying out. When packing, sphagnum moss or other moisture-holding material is put about the roots to further prevent drying out, so that when the buyer receives the plants they are in condition to start growing immediately.

It is when the unpacking is done that the trouble begins. Be prepared to cover the roots with damp soil immediately the plants are taken from the packingbox or the wrapping is removed. Only a few minutes' exposure to the drying winds of late March or April will set out the roots so that they will be very seriously injured.

If you cannot set the trees or shrubs in the ground where they are to grow permanently, "heel" them in, i.e., dig a trench big enough to hold the roots, throw some soil over them and water them to work the soil in among the roots, put on the balance of the soil and firm it by treading with the feet. If the roots look dry when the plants are taken from the packing case, immerse them for a few minutes in a pail or tub of water.

The ground where trees and shrubs are to be planted ought to be thoroughly prepared before setting the trees. I prefer to do this in the fall; but if you have not done it, do it now, before you order the plants, or as soon as the soil can be worked safely. Dig a hole on the site of each shrub at least two feet square—three is better; for each tree, three feet, but four is better. Dig two and a half feet deep and as the soil is being "thrown" out throw the stones to one side. When the hole has been dug to the required depth, pick up the bottom, leaving it rough, so that a better union will be made with the soil that is put back. Throw the small stones which have been taken out, into the bottom of the hole for drainage. Next mix with the soil taken out one-quarter of its bulk of well-decayed horse or cow manure. It will be necessary to turn it two or three times, to insure thorough mixing. Now throw the soil back into the hole, crowning it a little to allow for settling. If the work is done immediately before planting the tree, firm the soil so that it will not settle much after the tree has been planted.

If you have not the time to do this, or do not care to go to the expense of having it done, then, when planting, dig a good-sized hole, a foot or so larger than the diameter of the ball of the plant, so that when you put the roots in the hole they can be spread out. I once saw some trees and shrubs planted, the holes for which were as square as the breadth of the spade, the roots were crowded into these small holes, and as a result many died the balance had a stunted look for several years. A plant put in in this way really never fully recovers from the damage done.

With the exception of rhododendrons, azaleas and their near relatives, set the plants just a little deeper than they were before. Spread the roots out carefully, throw in a little soil and lift the tree or shrub up and down just a little—an inch or so—to work the soil around the roots, throw in some more soil and run a stream of water on the soil, put in enough so that the earth is thin mud. This will fill the soil into the crevices not already filled. When the water has drained away, there will be in an hour or two, throw in the balance of the soil, treading it firmly with the feet. Fill the hole just a little fuller than the surrounding soil to allow for settling. By thoroughly puddling the soil, about the roots, you can be sure that at least 90 per cent of the plants will live and thrive; they will not simply exist for a few years and die.

Be sure you set the tree straight. Have the person hold it while another sights it, first from one side, then from a point at right angles to the first sight. If the trunk is crooked at the centre of the crown directly over the place where the trunk emerges from the ground.

Before setting the plant be sure that all of the roots are in good condition. If any are damaged in any way, remove the damaged portion, cutting it off just above the injury, with a sharp knife.

If you are planning to plant rhododendrons, azaleas, andromedas, mountain laurel, ericas, or any other plants belonging to the erica family, the soil must be thoroughly prepared before planting. If you are located in a limestone country, the plants will do nothing unless the site in which they are to be planted is renovated.

Dig the soil out to a depth of two and one-half feet and thoroughly drain the place. In the bottom throw three or four inches of stones or coal clinkers to help drain the ground better, then fill the hole with soil taken from a bog which has been weathered for at least one

winter out-of-doors. It is necessary that the peat or muck be weathered in order to sweeten it. Muck when taken from a bog is usually sour and even ordinary upland plants will not grow in it, the plants belonging to the erica family would be killed immediately.

To this soil add about one-tenth its bulk of well-rotted manure. It must be so well decayed that it looks like earth. Fresh manure of any kind added to the soil would be like giving poison to an animal.

When the ground is settled, if you are planting the great laurel (*Rhododendron maximum*), or the mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), which have been collected from the wild in this country, set the plants two or four inches deeper in the ground than they were before; but if you have plants which were imported from abroad, they must be set the same depth that they were before. The imported plants can be easily distinguished from the native plants by the ball of roots. Each plant will have a very hard, compact ball of black soil. It is very hard for one not acquainted with the soil to tell whether or no this soil about these roots is sufficiently moist, so, as a safeguard, I would advise soaking it in water for four or five minutes before planting. When planting, pour lots of water about the plants in order that the new soil will make a good union with the soil about the roots.

When the tree or shrub is planted, prune it. A safe rule to follow with either, except in the case of evergreens, members of the azalea family and such trees as magnolias, is to remove one-half of the wood. This may seem a whole lot, especially in the case of shrubs, but it is really very necessary for the best health of the family.

Plants when transplanted have no connection with the soil in the new location for some time. The leaves are all the time pumping water out of the soil up through the plant and giving it off. The moisture is taken into the plant through the white hair-like root tips, and until new ones have been made the plant is not capable of taking in a sufficient amount of water to meet the demand of the leaves. By cutting the plant back as advised, one-half or more of the leaf-surface is removed, which materially lessens the amount of water transpired by the leaves, and the energy of the plant is thus conserved.

Many people prune their fruit trees back to a whip—remove all the branches, leaving nothing but a bare stock. This is the way to treat peaches and other stone fruits, but with apples and pears I prefer to leave branches six or eight inches long. When pruning like this, always make the cut just above a bud which points out, so that the new branch which starts will grow out rather than into the centre of the crown of the tree. When planting such shade trees as the Norway maple, silver maple and the Carolina poplar, prune the tops back to a mere whip and the top cut off about where the first branches are wanted—about eight feet from the ground.

When planting shrubs the rule I have always given of pruning back had better be followed by the inexperienced amateur, but to one who has had considerable experience circumstances will dictate just what is needed. A shrub with a good root-system need not be pruned back quite so severely as that if it is a good, shapely plant. It may be necessary to prune more than that in order to get a symmetrical plant. A shrub with few roots must be pruned back more than half, in order that the energy of the plant may be conserved as much as possible. Whatever is necessary, do not let the desire to get bloom the first year from them influence your better judgment, because the first year's bloom does not amount to much.

Such shrubs as the hardy hydrangea and the rose will stand a very severe pruning. These produce flowers on the current season's growth, and one of the objects of the severe pruning is to get many new shoots. In both of these shrubs cut out the weak wood and head back the strong shoots to two or three eyes. They will need a severe pruning like this each successive year if the largest flowers are to be obtained. The brier rose must not be cut back much after the first year, as they flower on the wood of the previous year's growth.

Do not attempt to prune an evergreen back at planting-time or at any other time unless the plants look sickly or have been injured while en route from the nursery.

If the plants are received from the nursery after they have begun to grow, prune off all the new growth, otherwise the plant is very likely to die. Be very careful about this pruning; do it evenly, cutting as much from one side of the tree as from the other, for a lopsided conifer is a very unsightly object on one's grounds.

If the plant is spindly, that is, the branches are poorly furnished, cut the leader out. This may sound like heresy, but it is practiced by the best grower in this country today. It is very easy to form a new leader, but before the new leader has formed all the lower branches will have closed up all the open spaces. To make a new leader, train up the strongest shoot starting from the axils of the branches of the top whorl of leaves. To do this, tie a stick to the trunk of the tree, letting it stick a foot or a foot and a half above the tree and tie

the shoot selected to it. Use raffia or other soft material which will not cut.

The only thing that can be done to secure the successful transplanting of conifers is careful planting—see that the soil is in contact with all the roots and that there are no spaces in the soil to drain away the water, allowing the roots to dry out rapidly. I have found that it pays to syringe the foliage of conifers frequently during the first week or two after planting to maintain as humid an atmosphere about them as possible. It lessens the evaporation from the leaves. I have seen one thickness of burlap wrapped about the tree and kept moist for three or four days. This materially lessened the evaporation from the leaves. After removing the burlap, the tree was shaded three or four more days during the heated part of the day.—Suburban Life.

HARMONY IN THE HARDY BORDER

I have been working to plan a hardy border which shall present from spring to autumn a succession of color combinations, each one of which shall dominate the border while in bloom and be its whole centre of attraction. Many are the descriptions of hardy borders that I have read, but the one of my dreams is still waiting to be realized. That there should be something in bloom from May to October and that no violent discord of color should be permitted is as much as the small gardener strives to attain, while borders devoted to a single color have been successfully planned in larger gardens.

The idea was suggested to me several years ago by one of those happy accidents that are the joy of gardening. One summer I raised a thriving lot of young foxgloves and pink cup-and-saucer Canterbury bells, and, as good luck would have it—for I had never seen either one of them before, and was growing them chiefly for the sake of their names—I planted the fox-gloves in the back of the hardy border and made an irregular group of the Canterbury bells in front of them. The effect when they bloomed the next June was the low-lying mass of delicate pink bells rose and some a dull red that was only a deeper tone of the Canterbury bell pink. For two weeks that corner of the garden reigned supreme and we realized as we never had before how much more beautiful a flower can be when it is planted with another that brings out its beauty of color and outline. From this the idea grew of a border which should succeed each other with as little overlapping as possible.

By dint of observation and experiment I have finally gathered together nine such combinations, giving bloom from the first of May until the middle of October, except, unfortunately, for the whole of September. That month in my garden calendar is bare of flowers of good perennials; or at least of any good enough for this hardy border.

The season opens with white tulips and hardy yellow alyssum. L'Immaculee is a good tulip for this purpose, and is prettiest scattered among the alyssum, neither in front nor behind it. These two are at the height of their bloom by the first of May and are succeeded by poet's narcissus with blue spring-flowering forget-me-nots in front. The touch of orange in the cups of the narcissus gives warmth to the blue and white and makes a harmonizing point of contact for the bits of alyssum still blooming. My idea is to make a border of these four, the whole length of the bed, forget-me-nots on the edge with narcissus behind them, and back of these two a band of alyssum and tulips. To relieve the stiffness of the long straight lines, the alyssum should jut back irregularly into the border.

Third in order, to usher in the month of June, are lemon lilies and German iris. But only certain varieties of the iris may be used. Close to the lemon lilies should come the fawn and violet variety and, last, the purple and violet. A pure purple is needed on the end to carry through the color scheme, but the only purple variety I know blooms too early. The three I have described are common unnamed sorts, to be found in every nursery. German iris grows from two to three feet high, and the lemon lilies, which are a trifle taller, should go diagonally behind it. Both are quite over blooming by the fifteenth of June, which the glorious display of fox-gloves and Canterbury bells claims the whole border.

Don't wait until autumn to sow seed for next year's blooming—that's my experience. Start the seed not later than the middle of May to get strong plants by autumn with plenty of crowns from which to send up flower stalks in the spring. Well grown fox-gloves should have flower spikes four to six feet in height; Canterbury bells are about two feet high, and it is a good plan to set them well back from the edge of the border, so that the branches of the front row may lean to the ground and carry the color all the way down. They are, unfortunately, biennial and so much be raised every year. Fox-gloves are perennial, but short lived, an dit is well to keep a supply of young plants in the nursery bed to replace any the winter may kill in the border.

The first of July gives another blue and white combination. By that time the tall English larkspurs have sent up their columns of azure, and it would be hard to find a more perfect background for the exquisite outlines of the pure white Madonna lily. But with all this, a group of delicate pink hollyhocks near the larkspur adds the needed touch of warmth. As hollyhocks grow from six to nine feet, and a good plan to set them well back from the edge of the border on a line with the larkspurs. To get them blooming with Madonna lilies they must be established plants; seedlings raised the preceding summer do not come into bloom until later in the

season. The Madonna lilies go in front of the larkspurs, as they seldom grow taller than four feet.

The larkspurs have so long a season to bloom that they also play a part in the next combination with the little russet and gold coreopsis. This grows about four feet high and is best treated as a biennial. The seed is sown not earlier than the first of July, as plants started early enough to bloom the first year will never make a good showing the second. Larkspurs, on the other hand, are started as early as possible—April out of doors or March in a coldframe. Well-grown seedlings will send up several columns of bloom five to seven feet high the following year, and I have had established plants with as many as twenty-one stalks. Plant coreopsis to the front of the larkspur, whose solid blue ranks are wonderfully relieved by its thousands of sparkling blossoms.

August gives us two combinations. For the first half, cardinal flowers and tiger lilies. Every one who has grown tiger lilies knows the difficulty of finding anything to go with their peculiar yellowish pink color, yet when left to themselves they seem incomplete. You wonder why they are not more beautiful. This problem was solved for us by a stray seedling of cardinal flower that sowed itself in a group of the lilies. The clear red, free from all suggestion of yellow, emphasized the pink tones of the tiger lilies and made them more beautiful and satisfying than before. Tiger lilies and cardinal flowers grow about the same height, varying from three to five feet according to the moisture in the soil. It is best to keep the tiger lilies to the front, as their outline is an important part of their beauty. Though the cardinal flower is a biennial it self-sows freely, and the seedlings are easy to transplant in the early spring. In my garden tiger lilies have suffered more than any other from the "lily disease," but it is so easy to raise new bulbs that I have never troubled to treat the old ones. If the little black bulbs that grow in the axils of the leaves are gathered and sown in rows in the nursery in the autumn some of them will bloom the second summer, and nearly all of them the third.

For the second half of August there are Veronica longifolia and white phlox. A comparatively low-growing phlox, like Peanne d'Arc, should be used with the veronica, that the grace of its curving blue sprays may be emphasized against the white background. Veronica is about thirty inches high, to the tips of its flower spikes; the phlox should not be higher than three feet. Both are best increased by division of the root.

September, as I have already confessed, is a blank, but in October the border is glorious again with purple and gold. One autumn day I brought home from a walk three plants of the common purple aster. They were a scant three feet tall, but the blossoms seemed larger than usual. I soaked the roots free from the tangle of grass and weeds they were growing in and divided them into eight small plants. They received no care the following summer but ordinary weeding, and they sent up ten stalks between six and seven feet high and clothed to within two feet of the ground with side branches varying in length from two feet at the bottom to six inches near the top. Each plant was a pyramid of purple, and a more perfect background cannot be imagined for the great golden and lemon and orange globes of African marigolds. To carry out the idea of a hardy border one might use yellow chrysanthemums instead of marigolds, but unfortunately, the truly hardy chrysanthemums are scarcely in bloom before November and the asters are then gone. Marigolds, of course, are easily frosted, but the blossoms make a brave show long after the leaves are drooping and black.

Such a border as I have been describing has, of course, one obvious disadvantage: it is practicable only for a large garden, as it must refuse admittance to so many of the host of May and June perennials that one cannot do without. Who, for instance, would have a garden without the great flame-colored Oriental poppy?—but not one of its contemporaries can stand beside it. The choice is further limited by the overlapping seasons of bloom of the successive combinations, making it necessary to choose plants that harmonize with those blooming just before and after them. Much, however, can be accomplished by taking care not to place successive combinations in juxtaposition.

SUPPLY HUMUS IN SOIL

The more we study the soil the more we realize the importance of having it well supplied with humus. Prof. Harry Snyder, of the Minnesota Experimental Station, in a recent address, has this to say about it:

In soils which have been under long cultivation, as in the continuous production of wheat, corn or other crops where the land is continually under the plow, there is a deficiency of vegetable matter, because there has been no return in crop residues, while all of the time there has been a constant stock of vegetable matter. When a pasture or meadow is plowed and a grain crop is raised it will be found to produce larger yields than before being in meadow or pasture. This is simply because the soil has had a chance to recuperate, and the decay of the crop residue of meadow and pasture has acted upon the soil, liberating new stores of plant food, and causing the soil to have renewed crop producing power.

In nearly all prairie soils there is a large amount of plant food which is not in the most active condition, but which can be made suitable for the food of crops by the chemical action brought about from the decay of the vegetable matter in the soil. Meadow and pasture are of particular importance in maintaining fertility because they supply vegetable matter and humus to the soil. This is

valuable in many ways, as enabling the soil to retain a larger amount of water, preventing the evil effects of drought, binding the soil particles so that the denuding effects of heavy windstorms are, in part, prevented, changing the physical texture of the soil so that it is more suitable for crop production as well as promoting a series of chemical changes which result in the liberation of plant food.

BREEDING SQUABS FOR THE TABLE

The "fancy" for pigeons, as it is called, stands on a different footing in many respects to the propensity for breeding them for commercial purposes. Doubtless such things as pigeon pies are not now utterly unknown, and if you should ever feast on them, they are by no means to be despised, you may wish to become a squab breeder, if for no other purpose than to supply your own table with this luxury. It is now a frequent dish upon the tables of the wealthy and connoisseurs of good eating.

To the sick and convalescent at certain seasons of the year they offer an appetizing and digestible food, highly recommended by medical practitioners. A nice young fat squab is a dainty dish for the sick and afflicted, and the number that are killed and used for this purpose extends into the tens of thousands. The frequent use of them in place of wild birds in leading first class hotels and high-priced restaurants is simply immense. The number bred and consumed for dainty food by lovers of high living is beyond estimate in the aggregate. In fact the business of market squab breeding is a growing and profitable one to engage in as a specialty, or in connection with other branches of stock breeding.

This is a business, or branch of stock breeding that can be conducted profitably by nearly all fowl keepers or farmers. The birds used for this purpose are the large and vigorous breed known as the "Homing Pigeon." They can be bred in confinement or at liberty, and raise from twelve to sixteen young ones in a year, or a pair every six weeks from January 15 to November, or moulting time. They lay but two eggs, and sit about eighteen days in hatching, and then they feed their young while they are preparing for another nesting, which they usually have before the squabs can feed themselves. These Homing pigeons are in account for breeders in preference to all others on account of their large size, prolific and fertile breeding. They are splendid feeders, and the squabs are always in a nice fat condition for selling as broilers, or they can be raised to full growth and sold at a profitable price—one that will pay a handsome profit to raise them.

To commence the business of breeding them it is only necessary to purchase a few pairs to start with, as in and in breeding does not readily affect them; but at the same time it must not be carried too far; this can be prevented by purchasing a few extra male Homing pigeons occasionally to cross with your birds, which will keep up the vigor and vitality of your stock at a small cost. The amount of care and cost of keeping is small. They require cleanliness about their coop, etc., and if bred in confinement a good supply of sand sprinkled on the floor, plenty of fresh drinking water and a shallow tub for bathing in hot weather. Their feed consists of small, whole corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, barley, peas and oats; a little hemp, canary and millet seed are also good for an occasional feed, and some soaked stale bread is good while they are breeding their young, or as a change of food for the breeding stock.

To mate them for breeding it is the best never to allow them to select mates, but pairing them with the selection of a large size male and a medium size hen will result in good vigorous young. To mate them is a simple matter, and it is necessary to divide a medium size box with wire netting and place cock and hen in each separate compartment for a few days longer, when they will usually be mated, and have a strong attachment for each other.—Ex.

LAND AND LIME

How can a farmer know whether his land requires to be limed? He can make a rough test in the following way: Put a sample of the soil of a field on a plate, make it into a powder, and then pour a little hydrochloric acid (obtainable from any chemist) upon it. If the soil effervesces freely, that is an indication that the soil is not poor in lime; if, on the other hand, there is a little or no effervescence, it is a sign that there is a deficiency of lime.

The leadwort (*Plumbago Capensis*) is the best light flowered bedding plant. Carry over winter by taking cuttings before frost. These, grown indoors, will make good plants in 4-inch pots for next year. Spring struck cuttings will not flower nearly so well as those struck in fall.

Bubb Doddington was very lethargic. Falling asleep one day after dinner with Sir Richard Temple and Lord Cobham, the latter reproached Doddington with his drowsiness. Doddington denied having been asleep, and to prove he had not offered to repeat all Lord Cobham had been saying. Cobham challenged him to do so. Doddington repeated a story, and Lord Cobham owned he had been telling it. "Well," said Doddington, "and yet I did not hear a word of it, but I went to sleep because I knew that about this time of the day you would tell that story."

None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them; such persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money, for the purpose of circulation.—C. C. Colton.

Horne Tooke, being asked by George III. whether he played cards, replied: "I cannot, your Majesty, tell a king from a knave."

