**STOVES** RANGES HEATERS

# **Opens**

# eaus, Dressers and Stands



Surfaced Golden Dresser awers, top drawer swell t, British bevelled plate r. February Sale Price

Golden Oak Sarfaced Ovfirror, 3 Drawers, swell Reg. \$16.50. Feb. Sale Princess Dresser, with Bev. Plate oval Mirror. \$17.50 Feb Sale. . \$11.75

Golden Oak Surface n. Reg. 18.75 Feb. Sale ig Table golden oak sur-

Combination Hotel Dress-Reg \$14.00. Sale .. \$9.75 Solid Oak Dressers, large lled plate mirror \$16.75



Fine Selected Quartered olished. Reg. \$25 to \$30 sale ......\$18.75 Princess Dressers Swelled fine selected quartered arge oval bevelled mir-Reg. \$30. February 

Chiffoniers golden oak ed, British Bev. Plate . Feb. Sale .. \$10.75 Fine Selected Quartered Chiffoniers. Reg \$26 to Sale Price ....\$18.75 our Piece Suites in early selected quartered mprising dressers, chifdressing table, wash Feb. Sale Price \$89.75

# foot Stools

ools, Indian seats, etc., 9 Indian seats in golden Reg. \$3.50. Feb. Sale ..... \$1 90 ols, 11 only, Early Eng-Reg. price \$3.50. Feb. ols, 8 only, in selected ak, nicely upholstered, leather. Reg. \$9.00. ale Price .. .. .. 36.75 only, in Early English panish leather tops. Reg.

Feb. Sale Price. \$5.75

# The Semi-Meekly Colonist,

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1910.

# EIGHT HOUR DAY BILL IN THE HOUSE

Report of the Special Committee Arouses Lively Debate on the Measure in the

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Proposal Advanced by Department Will Mean Great Delay Before Members Can Deal With Measure

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Hon. W. Mackenzie King and his labor department were on the grill today. Mr. King presented a report of the special committee has been hearing evidence on the subject from Prof. O. D. Skelton, of Queen's University, and the committee has been hearing evidence on the subject from Prof. O. D. Skelton, of Queen's University, and the committee has been hearing evidence on the subject from Prof. Skelton for the purpose of compiling the information. Hon. Mr. King moving this, Mr. Blain declared that the proposal was unprecedented. The department of labor should have done the work. The department could do it, replied the minister, but its other work would suffer. Hon. Mr. Foster remarked upon the cost of the labor department toust do it, replied the minister, but its other work would suffer. Hon. Mr. Foster remarked upon the cost of the labor department, Last year it ran up to \$112,000. Surely it should have compiled the necessary information.

To this Mr. King replied that the \$112,000 included the damages for the \$1

formation.

To this Mr. King replied that the \$112,000 included the damages for the anti-Japanese riots in Vancouver, \$27,000; the Royal Commission on the cotton industry; the opium commission and other matters outside of the department.

and other matters outside of the department.

David Henderson was moved to remark that the labor department seemed to be a department whose object was to shirk labor.

Mr. Crosby remarked that more labor troubles had occurred since the labor department had become the labor department had been department had been department as the labor department had been department when the labor department when he department when he department was the labor department when he department when he department when he department whose object was to shirk labor.

Mr. George Taylor, as represented the department when he depar

Mr. George Taylor, as representing an agricultural riding, protested against the whole bill. The farmers often had to work twenty hours out of the twenty-four.

Mr. Ralph Smith supported the report.

Mr. Ralph Smith supported the report.

No information

Hon. Mr. Borden said that in view of the importance and long standing of the subject, one would have thought the labor department would have prepared and published a blue book on it. There was a great deal of force in the criticism of the department for having neglected this duty. However, no such information was before the house. The minister said it was necessary. The committee had unanimonally asked for it. It, therefor, would be better to grant the request. However, it was a very different tale which was told today from that of a few years before when the conciliation bill had been up. At that time he had urged the government to send the bill to a corrective to the sufferers.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—As the flood receded, the streets of Paris present a deplorable condition. Miles of them in the districts along the Seine are covered with broken wreckage and slime, and present, in many places. Jour hours the river has fallen from two to three feet, but below Paris there are several feet of water, and boats are to be seen everywhere carrying relief to the sufferers.

Contributions are coming in from every point. Every measure has been aften to prevent a scourge following the flood, and the health authorities are sanguine that the danger of an epidemic of any disease except typhoid is negligible. Typhold is al-

Company to the property of the

Preventing Rate War

NEW HAVEN. Conn., Feb. 2.—As a result of the reduction of the west-ward bound freight rate by the Erie and Lackswanna railroads, and to avert a rate war amons the trunk lines, the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad will raise its first class rate from 69 cents per one hundred pounds, to 75 cents on its Canaroutes, it is now inferred the Brie and Lackawanna will return to the standard western rate.

Invasion Continues.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 2.—"Never before in the history of western Canada have so many immigrants flocked into the country during November, December and January in the last three months," said J. Bruce Walker, Dominion commissioner of immigration, yesterday. "All previous records for the same period have been doubled. I believe this is chiefly due to two things, the splendid crop of 1999 and the good reports concerning Canada spread abroad by the Americans who went home after a successful season in this country with their pockets full of money and themselves full of enthusiasm. Last week 320 settlers came into Manitoba from the south, each of whom possessed from \$2,000 to \$5,000."

# DISCLOSE HAVOC

Appalling Loss in French Capital Can Now Be Better Appreciated-Protecting the Public Health

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ARE ADVANCED

ARE ADVANCED

Mr. Parson, Golden, was also in accord with the principle and object of the resolution, but like the previous speaker thought that its scope was unduly restricted to the Praser river valley, was suffering in precisely the same way as that of the upper Praser, and he hoped to see the allow of the resolution amended so as to include the entire province. At some future day he hoped to see the solution affecting Dominion Railway Belt in British Columbia brought under the administration of the province. With Mr. Shaw as seconder, he moved to amend the resolution by striking out the restrictive words as to the upper Praser valley, making the resolution apply to all lands within the Dominion railway belt "throughout the province."

The suggested amendment was, with the Dominion railway belt "throughout the province."

OPPOSITIONISTS LINE UP
ON YESTERDAY'S DIVISION

The suggested amendment was, with the consent of the seconder, Mr. Mackenzle, accepted by Mr. Tisidall.

Mr. Brewster, discussing the resolution as thus amended, objected that it was manifestly defective inasmuch as it contained no usual greamble reciting the conditions allegedly making making such a resolution necessary of justificable. Much had been made of the seconder of the seconder, Mr. Mackenzle, accepted by Mr. Tisidall.

Mr. Brewster, discussing the resolution as thus amended, objected that it was manifestly defective inasmuch as it contained no usual greamble reciting the conditions allegedly making making such a resolution necessary of justificable. Much had been made of the policy of the Conservatives to endeavor to fasten all thought stiffly was but another demonstration of the policy of the Conservatives to endeavor to fasten all the ellis under which British Columbians might suffere was any justification for this condition of the promotion of wettlement on agricultural lands within the Dominion raliway belt, and also on the second reading of the Factories' Action of a premised the second reading of the Factories' Action of reading of the Factories' Action of reading of the Factories' Action of the work of the second reading of the Factories' Action of the work of the second reading of the Factories' Action of the sovernment as to eduction. It was noticed with interest and some amusement that Mr. Hawbornthwaite has adopted the suggestion of the House' but 'members of this side of the House' but 'members of this side of the House' but 'members upon this end.'

Mr. Hawthornthwaite, by the way, experienced a metaphorical tumble in his endeavor to release to the recordance of the House' but 'members of this side of the

IBERALS FEAR ALLIES WILL BE UNMANAGEABLE

Course to Be Pursued by Mr.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The defeat of Sir A. Bingold in the Wick Burghs by R. Munro, the Liberal candidate, completes the Scottish elections and gives 59 Liberal members, 2 Laborites and 11 Unionists.

The return of the two O'Brienites for the north division and west division.

MAJORITY FOR

GOVERNMENT

Ing of the proposed bill would make betting worse.

J. H. Whitesides Boyle, of Woodstock, appeared on his own account to say that betting was necessary for the success of race meetings. To do away with betting was to do away with the thoroughbred horse.

Mr. McMahon, inspector of detectives at Hamilton, believed private betting. He was against the bill.

D. H. Charles, manager of the Bank of Commerce, Peterbore, and O. B. Sheppard of Commerce, Peterbore, and O. B. Sheppard of Commerce, Peterbore, and O. B. Sheppard of Toronto, believed racing essential to the thoroughbred and betting essential to the thoroughbred and betting essential to racing.

Maritime Province Have B. N. A. as Regards R.

THE GRAECO-TURKISH SITUATION

WILL BE UNMANAGEABLE

Course to Be Pursued by Mr. Asquith and His Advisers Is Subject of Much Debate—Their First Point of Attack

STANDING OF PARTIES

STANDING OF PARTIES

Liberals

Libe

Defends the Doukhobers.

TOBONTO, Feb. 2—Mr. Arthur Hawkes, publicity menager of the Canadian Northern Railway, addressed the Canadian Club yesterday on "The Great West." He defended the Doukhobors and claimed that with few exceptions they were honest, thrifty, law-abiding people. The Americans who had come and were coming into the Dominion became in a few years "giorified Canadians, intensely loyal to the country and the King."

# OF MEMBERS

FIFTIETH YEAR

Maritime Provinces Seek to Have B. N. A. Act Changed as Regards Representation in Parliament

## Pacific in Its Purposes COLONEL HUGHES AS TO THE RENOWNED CAPTAIN

akes Exception to Bernier's Utterances in New York-Ministry Plied With Many Questions by Opposition

on the orders of the day Mr. Monk asked the prime minister if the government would not extend the facilities for discussion and progress to his bill respecting co-operative credit. This is the same bill as that which two sessions ago was discussed in committee, passed by the house and rejected in the senate by one vote. Unless the government put some facilities in its way it could scarcely be called this session. Sir Wilfrid Laurier feared that if he agreed it would involve the extending of equal treatment to some other measures. However, he would see what he could do.

Col. Sam Hughes brought up the respective contents of the progression.

could do.

Col. Sam Hughes brought up the recent utterances of Capt. Bernier in New York as reported in the press respecting the awnership of the Arctic seas. Col. Hughes especially directed attention to the wording of the alleged utterances which gave the impression that Canada and Great Eritain were separate nations. Had the government reminded Capt. Bernier that Canada was not a nation and not yet a country separate from Great Britain?

Sir Wiffrid Lauvier said by here

Sir Wiffrid Laurier said he had seen the despatch to which Col. Hughes referred. He did not think that Capt. Bernier had any intention of causing international complications but if he had spoken as reported he had better keep to his deck.

Mr. Foster asked if there was any project to send Capt. Bernier to the North Pole. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied in the negative. Capt. Bernier, he said, would go this summer to patrol the northern waters and assert Canadian

Always Acts on Advice.

It is said that Mr. Rockefeller, one of the world's richest men, offered one million dollars to any physician who would make his stomach strong enough to digest an ordinary meal. With all his money, this multimilionaire is compelled to live on milk and crackers. What a warning this is to men and women who are heringing to register.

# JANUARY WAS RECORD MONTH

WRELESS PHONE

Grant & Lineham, \$150,000.

By Private Sale.

The number of private sales which were put through, without the intervention of an agent, are variously estable and pushed at between a quarter and half a million. The other agents tronsacting business locally, other than those mentioned above have all put through many transfers during the past month, and their-records help the past month will show an even larger aggregation of deals.

As a site for a long distance wire-less telephone station, the Pacific Radio company yesterday purchased from Alex Watson, lot 386, block 22, Hilliside extension. The negotiations were conducted by L. W. Bick. The property is on Smith's Hill and is rated by the Radio company's engineering force as a splendid location for a wireless station.

Plans for the tower to be erected here are now at the company's Victoria office. The structure will be 360 the past month will be 360 the City Brokerage, toria office. The structure will be 360 the past month of an agent, are variously estimated at being valued at between a quarter and half a million. The other agents tronsacting business locally, other than those mentioned above have all put through many transfers during the past month, and their-records help the past month will show an even larger aggregation of deals.

Ask CHANGES IN

MUNICIPAL

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MUNICIPAL

Frank Lineham, \$150,000.

Ask CHANGES IN

MUNICIPAL

MUNICIPAL

MUNICIPAL

For the though many transfers during the past month will show an even larger aggregation of deals.

Municipal demand for inside lots, to be a growing de

The new council is elected for two years, while the controllers who will receive a salary of \$5,000 each, will hold office for four years. Dr. Guerin, the new mayor, is a leading Irish the new mayor, is a leading Irish catholic physician.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—In the Senate to-day a tribute was paid to the worth of Sir George A. Drummond, of Montreal, who died this morning. It was pointed out he had done good work pointed out he had done good work

Stock Firm Fails.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Fisk & Robinson, bond dealers, and members of the New York stock exchange, failed for \$1,000,000 today. An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by creditors in the United States district court late this afternoon and Bronson Winthrop appointed receiver with a bond of \$50,000. Shrinkage in the value of railroad bonds held by the firm caused the failure. The failure is one of the largest since the panic of 1907.

# BEFORE COMMITTEE

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# "FORGED MEMOIRS"

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of the Empress Eugenie Writte Against the Day of Her Death For Instant Sale

# SATURDAY'S

SPECIALS FRESH RHUBARB, per bunch 20¢
RIPE TOMATOES, per lb. 20¢
MALAGA GRAPES, per 2 lb. basket. 25¢ Navel Oranges, 3 doz......50c

The Family Cash Grocery Cer. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

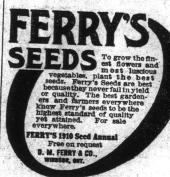
FRESH LETTUCE, CELERY, GREEN ONIONS, ETC.

# Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C. Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria 743. Autumn term, Sept. 1st. Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

St. George's School for Girls
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
1157 BOOKland Avenue.

Staff—Frincipal, Mrs. Suttie; classics, Miss West, Dublin University; modern languages, Miss Bell; drawing, Miss Gulland; junior music, Miss Tilly; dancing, Miss Heyland; class singing, Mr. Pollard; kindergarten, Miss Penwill. At Home Pricay.



## "LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English COUCHS, COLDS,

# RAW FURS

Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs. Write for our price list,

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

LAND REGISTRY ACT. n the Matter of an Application for Duplicate Certificate of Title to Part of Lot 74, Nanoose District. Mine Workers Ignore Protest of President and Let Wage Question
Stand Over.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 2.—Over the protest of President Thomas L.

Let Wis, the convention of the convention of the protest of the protest of President Thomas L.

Detection the Instrumental Standard Cooper on the 21st of August, 1894, Nanoose District.

Dated at the Land Registry Office Victoria, British Columbia, this 26th day of January, 1910. S. Y. WOOTTON. Registrar General of Titles.

Cascade Mineral Claim, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot, Uchucklet Harbor, surveyed as Lot 699:
Take notice that I, M. Barclay Mc-Kay, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 30196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

Investigate the merits of the Clayburn Fire Brick, and pressed bricks.

Raymond & Sons Agents

613 Pandora St. Phone

# Columbia Double Disc Records

For February Just Arrived. 12 inch size .........\$1.25 2 minute Cylinders .... . 40¢ 4 minute Cylinders ..... 65¢

We invite you in to hear

FLETCHER BROS.

The Leading Music Store Sole Agents



Caught Like Rats Seventy-Nine Mir Believed to Have Pe Colorado Disaster.

ONLY ONE SURVIVOR SO FAR DISC

odies of Dead Men So and Torn That Iden Is Impossible, — Unknown.

PRIMERO, Colo., Feb. 1.
madly to escape through to party air shaft, trampling comrades in their struggie more than half of the 149 m ployed in the Primero mine Colorado Fuel and Iron wrecked by an explosion afternoon were overcome by afternoon were overcome by an explosion afternoon were overcome by fire. Their bodies were foun about the bottom of the where they had fallen in the struggle. One hundred and men are known to have be mine when the explosion of It is said that seventy-nine one has been record.

It is said that seventy-nine one has been rescued alive, serously injured. Their be torn and charred beyond realit has been impossible to id dead. The explosion occurred clock last night.

With a roar and a belch the main shaft crumpled blo entrance to the mine. Both if which the preperty is equipy shattered and it was not un hours later that the fans were and a rescue party headed be superintendent J. F. Thomps able to descend the air shad alsowered three bodies befored to return to the rive men, one of them a yards away, were killed at the te the main shaft by the contested the parties were hurried to trom Trinidad, Seagunda, Scokeville, and worked despepen the main shaft.

Attempts at Rescue Attempts at Rescue
It soon became evident,
at the shaft was hopelessl
another party descended
Shortly before 2 a,
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mg the rescue work, w
ace. He soon recovered, an
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mitre mine is weeked, and
most impossible that any of
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onfined closely to the workin

Thompson was reinfor aperintendent and por a of the mine, and hund there stood about the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the stood about the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is egging for a chance to go in the shaft is

begging for a chance to go in a rescue parties.

Tonight in Primero where ye the lives of seventy-nine mine snuffed out by the explosion bodies of forty victims lie is to porary morgue installed in topine shop. A large force of still engaged in restoring vertirough the mine and hundrespective about the people are lingering about the ole are lingering about the shaft waiting the The cause of the disaster is s nown, and definite information

expected until the mine is con pleared and an investigation in pleted. Loenarde Virgein, a Mand the only surviving miner, able to make a clear statemen mediately following the explection of dust and smoke pour of the mine entrance, large pit imber were thrown from the empre than an hundred feet as terrific force that a strir the mine mouth were blo The huge ventilating fans w to operation, and within an iscue party was forcing its whuge cave-in at the main entitle main stope blacked.

ige cave-in at the main en e main stope blacked entra point, but the rescuers fo nain ventilating shaft for s red yards, gaining entrance in stope through a cros main stope through a crosscu-was not until the relief party re-the entrance to A7 on the main that they found the evidences destruction wrought by the exp Here about a dozen bodies wer countered; but the rescuers push in the hope of finding signs of I little further og, near the mou-sarty A8, the party came acros-phardo Virgein shortly after relock this morning. As if w from a deep sleep, Virgein opene eyes and said, "Please may I go new." He was hurried to the porary hospital and had suffice porary hospital and had suffice recovered today to join the ran watchers around the mine entre fancouraged by the finding of Vilhe rescuers worked with remergy, hoping to find, others within the recesses of the mine. thin the recesses of the min-ling in this up to this evening, ill missing were given up as Early last night local workers been reinforced by squads from rounding camps. Rescue work pushed with frequent reliefs, untiadvence guard had pushed to w four hundred yards of the face o main stope. Orders were issued through officials of the Colorado ply company a subsidiary of the

DRAKESBORO, Ky, Feb. 1-teen men are known to be dead, from 25 to 60 are missing presum penned up in entries by falls of s gamed up in entries by falls of sas a result of a gas explosion in Broder mine one and a half n from Drakesboro at noon today. O'clock tonight eight bodies had recovered, all mutilated and spast identification. Because of accumulation of gases in the ewhere the explosion occurred to where the explosion occurred, 170 beneath the ground and 700 feet 1 of the mine shaft it was impossibl begin active rescue work—until

do Fuel and Iron Co., to issue ons to families of the victims permanent system of relief cou

# SPECIALS

h Grocery

EEN ONIONS, ETC.

Clayburn Fire Brick, pressed bricks.

# ymond & Sons

Pandora St. Phone

# Disc

February Just A	
ch size	
ute Cylinders	40
ute Cylinders	85

e invite you in to hear

# ETCHER BROS.

e Leading Music Store Sole Agents

## CTICAL HEATING



UDY THE MATTER

and the quality and price of inces for producing both and s figure with you on NG AND STEAM HEATING save you money. All our ppliances are new in design ructed on improved principles. ace your order until you have ir prices. We will be pleased

ward & Dods ng and Heating Engineers
Phone 1854

E STOCK FOR SALE

e for THE COLONIST

Caught Like Rats in Trap Seventy-Nine Miners Are Believed to Have Perished in

ONLY ONE SURVIVOR

and Torn That Identification

Is Impossible, — Cause Is Unknown.

Is Impossible, — Cause Is Unknown.

PRIMERO, Colo, Feb. 1.—Fighting madly to escape through the narrow party air shaft, trampling over fallen company and the John McDougall Calendra Pawer of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company where the hard of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company where the hard of the four the bottom of the air shaft where found in heaps about the bottom of the air shaft where they had fallen in the desperate struggle. One hundred and forty-nine men are known to have been in the mine when the explosion occurred. It is said that seventy-nine are dead One has been reached alive, but danserously injured. Their bodies are torn and charved beyond recognition, it has been impossible to identify the dead. The explosion occurred at 6.30 colock last night.

With a roar and a belch of fame, the main shaft crumpled blocking the entrance to the mine. Both fars, with which the preperty is equipped, were shattlered and it was not until three hours later that the fans were repaired and a rescue party headed by General Superintendent J. F. Thompson was able to descend the air shaft. They were forced to return to the surface. Elve men, one of them a hundred way were killed at the entrance to the main shaft.

Attempts are Rescue

It soon became evident, however, that the shaft was honelessly cover.

all in the east entry except the unfortunate twenty-seven fought their way to the shaft, and were brought out to safety. As soon as it was safe to begin with the rescue work, miners were sent dewn in relays. In the immediate vicinity of the explosion ten men have been working. The seventeen men missing were in entries, but a few feet distance from the workings where there was the greatest known loss of life. The searching parties have been unable to find these entries. It is believed that all the entremediate the searching parties have been unable to find these entries. It is believed that all the entremediate the searching parties have been unable to find these entries. It is believed that all the entremediate the searching parties have been unable to find these entries. It is believed that all the entremediate the shaft, and were brought out to safe to be similar to be some find the search of Railways and Can-all Soptimistic Over Future of Government Line in Coming Years.

GREAT INCREASE IN THE CANAL TRAFFIC

SO FAR DISCOVERED CONTRACT LET FOR

Bodies of Dead Men So Charred B. C. Electric Company Pushing Work on the Power Plant at Jordan River—Details of Plant.

cokeville, and worked desperately to open the main shaft.

Attempts at Rescue

It soon became evident, however, that the shaft was hopelessly caved, and another party descended the air shaft. Shortly before 2 a.m. this morning. Supt. Thompson, who was directing the rescue work, was overgome by gas, and taken to the surface. He soon recovered, and went helow. The rescuers say that the antitre raise is weeked, and it is almost impossible that any of the entombed miners are still alive. The fire which followed the explosion was confined closely to the workings near the main shaft and soon burned itself out.

Supt. Thompson was reinforced by every superintendent and port within reach of the mine and hundreds of miners stood about the shaft last night begging for a chance to go in with the rescue parties.

Tonight in Primero, where yesterday the lives of seventy-nine miners were snuffed out by the explosion, the bodies of forty victims lie is the temporary morgue installed in the machine shop. A large force of men is still engaged in restoring ventilation through the mine and hundreds of people are lingering about the mouth of the shaft waiting the recovery of more bodies.

The cause of the disaster is still unknown, and definite information is not incorporate.

Supt. Thompson was reinforced by every superintendent and port within heads of the mine and hundreds of miners stood about the shaft last night begging for a chance to go in with the steam of the primary in the primary descendent in the primary in the prima

agement. The Intercolonial in the inine months ending December 31st last had gross receipts of \$7,073,300, an increase over the corresponding period of 1908 of \$442,152. The gross working expenses were \$6,310,912., a reduction as compared with the same period of 1908 of \$757,089 and taking into account the fact that \$100,000 had been charged to renewals, the net revenue was \$462,288. As the winter has been mild, he anticipates for the whole year, a surplus of receipts over working expenses of about \$683,000. The expenditure on capital account in the nine months has been \$1,280,000. For the same period last year it was \$3,867,232. The average total number of employees during the year was \$8,833 with a monthly pay roll of \$427,-470.

Going further west the Quebec bridge plans are sufficiently far advanced to enable the minister to announce that the structure will be finished in four years. Also the Hudson Bay railway will be taken in hand at once. The work will proceed on two lines, (1) a vote will appear in the supplementary estimates to enable the actual building of the railway to be commenced from the Pas Mission northwards, (2) another vote will enable the marine and fisheries department to send a steamer to examine the straits, the channel and the two harbors Churchill and Nelson.

Turning to the Intercolonial Mr. Graham observed that the question of turning it over to a managing board presented some difficulties, but he was able to say that the board had managed the affairs of the line without interference. In Four Years

HERRING RUN NOT. UP TO EXPECTATIONS

INTERCOLONIAL

Winister of Railways and Canals Optimistic Over Future of
Government Line in Coming
Years.

GREAT INCREASE IN
THE CANAL TRAFFIC

Hudson's Bay Railway to Be
Proceeded With at Earliest
Moment — Work on Grand
Trunk Pacifics

OTTAWA. Peb. 1—The annual
statement regarding the Intercolonial railway was made in the Commons to the stopping of the run the season is practically at an end. What has made the stopping of the run the season is practically at an end. What has made and cannot discharge it. The steamer carpe of the same on board, and with the stopping of the run the season is practically at an end. What has made the stopping of the run the season is practically at an end. What has made the stopping of the run the season is practically at an end. What has made the stopping of the run the season is practically at an end. What has made the stopping of the run the season is practically at an end. What has made the stopping of the run the season is practically at an end. What has made the stopping of the run the season is practically at an end. What has made the stopping of the run the season is practically cased to run and this added to the fact that they were carped to employee and there are over 1.100

Application of the process of salt on board and cannot discharge it. The steamer carped the steamer of selence that have been operating. Those familiar with the intended the steament of the season will recarbe a stream of the season will recarbe a stream of the run were the sultation of the industry and the steament of the season will recarbe a stream of the season will recarbe a speech was interesting in the stream of the season will recarbe a speech was interesting in the season season will recarbe a speech was interesting in the streament of the season will recarbe a speech was interesting in the streament of the season season. No one entire the season will recarbe a season season will recarbe a season season season season season to end in the season season season will recarbe a season season se

The Virginia sailed from San Francisco for Portland December 31, and on January 12 was sighted off the Columbia river bar. Shortly after she put in an appearance there was a terrific storm off the coast and she was driven to sea.

Against contrary winds, she again beat her way to the river, being sighted last Saturday morning. Another light blow took her off shore, and yesterday she returned and was picked up by the bar tug Wallula and towed in.

MARCHES SAN

FERRO MORTHEOUND

For the season of the seaso

Our Great Whitewear Sale

Opened Tuesday Morning in full earnest. The number of early shoppers were more than is usual at any sale.

Our showing of Whitewear this year completely eclipses any previous display we have made. Careful buyers, all of whom attend sales, are looking for the best at the lowest price or, not how cheap, but how good, their bargains shall be, and for this reason alone we want you and your friends to visit us in order that we may convince you of the sincer-

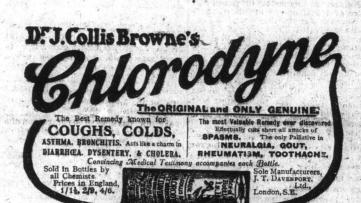
Cheap is a term that applies only to our prices-our goods stand out alone as examples of the highest quality.

Sunshine and pleasant breezes coupled with matchless values have given us the lead in the race for pre-eminence in Whitewear—a lead that gains with every



Come

GAMBLER'S CHANCE risoners Draw Lots to See Which Shall Escape From Meshes of the Law.



not able to attend to my own needs; and for three weeks the eczema on my hands was so bad that I was unable to feed myself. I had to be fed as one feeds a baby, because I could not hold knife, fork,

spoon or cup."

Amputation was
So says Miss Violet McSorley, at one time thought necessary, spoon or cup." of 75 Gore Street, Sault Ste. Marie, in telling how Zam-Buk cured her of eczema. She adds: "Hands, wrists and arms up to the elbows were covered with eczema. The itching and the soreness were nigh unbearable. As the disease developed, the skin actually peeled off, leaving raw sores. The palms, fingers,

and I was forced to sit in agony

my finger nails, all except two, fell off. During the different stages of my trouble, I sought the advice of three different doctors and receivalthough get-ting slight relief at first, there (Photo of Miss McSorley)

but the timely introduction of Zam-Buk prevented this fearful ending. "Zam-Buk was recommen by a friend and we bought a supply. The first few applications gave me a little case, but it was not until I had continued with it for some time that I felt

a decided improvement. After backs of my hands and wrists
were all in this shocking state,
and I was forced to give the state,

The palms, tingers,
that my cure went on quickly.
Zam-Buk did what everything else had failed to do. Now my hands and arms are quite freed all the while. The raw sores from the terrible eczema."

HOW ZAM-BUK IS SUPERIOR

Zam-Buk is entirely different to other balms, and as superior as it is different. Most salves are nine-tenths animal oil or fat. Zam-Buk hasn't a trace of animal fat in it. Most salves contain mineral coloring matter. Zam-Buk is absolutely without! Many salves contain poisonous astringents. Zam-Buk doesn't. Zam-Buk is actually more powerfully antiseptic than crude carbolic acid. Yet it stops, instead of causing smarting when put on a wound.

ZAM-BUK'S MANY USES

Zam-Buk heals more quickly than any other known preparation: eezema, ulcers, piles, bad leg, rashes, ringworm, festering sores, cute, bruises, burns, acalds, stiffness, poisoned wounds, face and lip sores, chapped hands, cold sores, etc. Best balm for baby's skin sores! Used as an embrocation, it cures rheumatism, sciatica, etc. All druggists and stores 50c box, or Zam-Buk Co., Terento, for price.



# The Colonist.

REDUCING TAXATION .

of taxation will be very satisfactory. Possibly they will involve some rehe has a good deal to pay it out of. This illustrates what we mean in Not so the man, who is seeking to speaking of the public life of Canmake his living on a new farm. To ada, him even a small tax may be a burden, and the action of the government is asking the legislature to double the value of the property exempt from taxation will be welcomed by the new settler and have the cordial sympathy of every one else. Nothing speaks more eloquently of the prosperous condition of the province and the complete success of the government's financial policy than the fact that, at a time when the demands upon the requirements at the provincial exchanger of the provincial e the government is in a position to go.

## INVESTIGATING COMBINES. Mr. Mackenzie King's "Combines

commerce or the cost of the storage transportation thereof, or of the re-ricting competition in or of com-plling the production, manufacture.

Boards of Investigation the Bill goes deal with will be the Budget. Whether on to say that when six or more Mr. Lloyd George will be willing to persons believe a combine exists they modify his proposals in any degree may make application to a judge on no one can at present say; but in any a sworn statement, and the judge shall event a Budget must be passed, beafter hearing the parties order an cause means must be found whereby investigation if he thinks fit, and on his decision to that being communi- is improbable that the Lords will ineated to the Minister of Labor, who terpose any obstacle. They compelled shall issue a commission to three per- a dissolution by taking the position sons, one chosen by the applicants, that the people ought to have an opone by the parties against whom com-plaint has been made and one chosen That opportunity has been given, and by the two others. The Commission- while the verdict of the voters is not ers are to have all necessary powers very pronounced, it certainly cannot he sent for the coachman, who stated to make a thorough inquiry, and their be claimed that they have decided findings shall be published. Failure to against the Budget. With this quesfindings shall be published. Failure to comply with the finding of the Board will subject the offender to a fine of the political situation will be great paper work with others quite as glarthe Governor-in-Council to reduce the customs duties on articles in case it will be dealt with, it may be assumed; short one will do just as well. are being used to prevent "reasonable competition" and to revoke patents, where they are being employed in restraint of trade.

## AFTER LAURIER.

An observation made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Toronto has led to
form the Senate, how much more like
sent prices especially. will take his place in the affairs of dom to find the task of reforming the Canada. The Colonist hopes that he House of Lords onerous? It is to be will be long spared to give the country the benefit of his counsel, although yet intimated that he intends to pro plane can annihilate any fleet in the proffer it from the left of Mr. Speak- of the Hereditary Chamber. The er, and we do not suppose it would newspaper correspondents have said have occurred to us to say anything he does, but he has not committed regard to the person who shall take himself in this direction even to as place in the imagination of the great an extent as some of the Union- building permits the records of Janupeople of Canada if some of the papers, which support him, had not paign. spoken of it. Such observations as The third great question which the beyond question the increase in the we shall now make relate rather to people are thinking about is that of volume of business and the growing a general principle than to any indi- Home Rule. We have not the slight- prosperity of the city. If there were vidual. Since Confederation only two est expectation of seeing a Home Rule any way in getting at the volume of men have really been able to impress measure become law during the life the real estate transactions for the their personality upon the public in a of the present Parliament. If the month they also doubtless would show predominant way, namely Sir John Commons should pass such a measure, equally satisfactory results. facdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There have been many other men in our political life more eloquent, with greater mastery of details, apparently as well equipped as they to guide a party. Take on the Conservative side uch men as Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Thompson. On the Liberal side take Mr. Edward Blake and Sir Oliver Mowat. In some respects these men were more able than their leaders; but successful as they were to a certain degree, they seemed to lack some quality of national leadership From 1878 to 1891 Sir John Macdon ald's will was the law of Canadaan public life; since 1896 Sir. Wilfrid Laurier has occupied the same place In our affairs. This is the sense in which we ask the question: Who will come after Laurier? We are not going to make any prognostications. No in the political arena when the Lib-

eral chieftain lays down the reins of we believe the House of Lords, he power. The Dominion is advancing steadily and rapidly along the path that leads to nationhood, and the man to guide the destinies of the country will have a different set of conditions to deal with than have existed in Canada in the past or now exist. Observed. ada in the past or now exist. Obviously the question admits of no answer; but as in all countries, even in those where popular government finds its best expression, there is always one man who leads the people, one naturally is inclined to wonder who will play the role in the Dominion when Sir Wilfrid Laurier makes law in the direction of the reduction his exit, which he has reminded us cannot in the nature of things be long

duction in the revenue, but at the rate party leadership nor of the possible at which the province is being developed it cannot be long before the re- can always be filled. In the United satisfactory feature of the changes er of them in the popular imagination. iwill be found to be the increase in the The nearest approach to it is Mr.

## THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

the balance of power in the new Parbefore the legislature with a measure they could defeat it, they will prompt-"Combine" means any contract, agreement or combination which has, or is designed to have, the effect of increasing or fixing the price or rental of any article of trade of circumstances under which has contract agreements any matter under consideration. But the young speaker should be very cautious about experimenting with stories, for a reputation for flippancy is difficult to live down. Cultivate in the first Nationalists. We can suppose a set to live down. Cultivate in the first

position to speak with authority, has a city that shall reach from Everett to yet intimated. We are inclined to think that this question will be taken up as soon as the Budget has been passed, and it is one of such difficulty and importance that it may engross would be pleased to have him pose any change in the composition

about until it was introduced. We think that any Home Rule proposal ought to be pronounced upon at a general election, no matter by what majority it was carried through the the next great issue in British poli-tics will be Home Rule, and it will be submitted to the electorate for decision before very long.

## THE ART OF ORATORY It is frequently said that oratory

to be taken for granted that if they ing ought to be sacrificed. The most corner that by using the Nationalists great labor, should be allowed to rely do so. But this is to assume some-sary to produce conviction. A wellthing that remains to be proved. It told story often helps a speech, but no means in the first place that the one should ever rely on stories for Unionists wish to take office by the illustration, or as a respite from close Investigating Act" legalizes a piece of grace of the Nationalists, which is reasoning. In any case a story in a newspaper slang by giving a defini- hardly conceivable, for a political speech should be short, and should be tion to the word "Combine," which is combination of those parties would be capable of being applied to the subject a union of two political elements hav-

Unionists and the Laborites might set into your own mind exactly what unite. For example, we can conceive of the Laborites being converted to ers, and having done this, then you transportation, storage, sale or supply thereof, and includes the acquisition, leasing or otherwise taking over, or obtaining by any person to the end aforesaid, of any coptrol over or interest in the business, or any portion of the business, of any other person, and also includes what is known as a trust, monopoly or merger:

After providing the production, manufacture, transportation, manufacture, the Laborites being converted to the Laborites being converted to the contingency may now seem to be; but imagination cannot discover any common ground upon which the advocates will find the task of expressing your ideas in words comparatively easy. The turning of nice sentences will cate the providing the product of the Laborites being converted to the contingency may now seem to be; but imagination cannot discover any common ground upon which the advocate will find the task of expressing your ideas in words comparatively easy. The turning of nice sentences will continue to the minds of others, and having done this, then you wish to get into the minds of others, and having done this, then you wish to get into the minds of others, and having done this, then you wish to get into the minds of others, and having done this, then you wish to get into the minds of others, and having done this, then you wish to get into the minds of others, and having done this, then you wish to get into the minds of others, and having done this, then you wish to get into the minds of others, and having done this, then you wish to get into the minds of others, and having done this, then you wish to get into the minds of others, and having done this, then you wish to get into the minds of others, and having done this, then you wish to get into the minds of others, and having done this, then you wish to get into the minds of others, and having done this, then you wish in the task of expressing your done the provide the prov After providing for a Registrar of new Parliament will be called upon to himself. He had written a sermon, and in it used the expression "an ostentatious man." Being in some doubt as to whether all his hearers would understand the expression, he called a housemald and asked her what it meant. She curtseyed, and said it

Tacoma. This may be very much more

Mr. Clifford Harman is a New York world. So can a boy with a lot of dynamite, if you give him time, and he don't kill himself in the process.

# Corns Easily Removed

By the use of BOWES' CORN CURE it is a very simple matter to remove any corn. This splendid preparation has been tried for years and has always been found to give perfect satisfaction. No matter how many so-called corn-cures you may have tried without success, do not be content until you have given Bowes' Corn Curn a fair trial. Every person who has tried it speaks well of it. Follow the directions carefully and you can remove the worst corn with little or no pain. The whole outfit with camel-hair brush costs only 25¢ at this

# CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES Telephones 425 and 450

has ceased to be of much value and duced taxes bring in a larger income Kingdom the places filled by Salis- is a straight story plainly told. But that what the people want nowadays to the treasury than has ever been bury and Gladstone in the routine of received from the rate heretofore in public life were taken by men of very perfection of oratory. There is force. The reductions in all cases are great ability, but there has not yet a maxim that "a case well stated is substantially, but perhaps the most risen a man to take the place of eithdebate and needless irritation caused exemption from \$500 to \$1,000. It is not upon the man of large property that the weight of taxation bears most taxatio heavily. If he has to pay a good deal. he does not take Mr. Roosevelt's place. real point involved and so state it as to make it perfectly understood by his audience, has mastered the first great principle of oratory, and will be a successful public speaker, if he is never able to accomplish more than The Nationalists have in one sense for young men, who may have ambitions in the direction of public liament; but not necessarily so. Much speaking, and to such we say that they will depend upon the Unionists. The should think less of how they will discussion of the political situation speak than of what they will say. has been carried on upon the sup- They ought to have some fixed object could catch the ministry in such a beautiful imagery, worked out with

of circumstances under which the instance clearness of thinking, that is, ing as some others, but everybody understands them. There was once a preacher who used to pray the Lord to "remember us in the multitude of our exigencies," It sounded well, but it was not much like prayer. A certain other minister told this story or

that it meant what he called "a jolly

Some Seattle people are planning for

And now arises a physician in the United States to say that two ounces of meat are enough per day for one

In the matter of bank clearings and

# The West's Greatest Furniture House



# As Well as Attractive Appearance When You Purchase Carpets.

Be Sure You Get Both. OOK for quality, as well as pretty patterns, when you go buying carpets. They "run into money"

quickly, and you don't want to be frequently renewing. Get reliable, guaranteed brands and be safe. Most shops talk "quality," but we shall leave it to our "record of results." Ask anyone who has had a carpet from this establishment their experience. Satisfied customers are our best "boosters."

If you have a floor that would look the better of a pretty carpet or a handsome rug, come here and choose it.

# New Spring Carpets Are Now Arriving

We have received advance shipments of Spring carpets already. This first consignment includes some of the handsomest Wilton Squares we have had the pleasure of displaying for many a day. Pretty Persian effects—authentic copies of beautiful Persian rugs—mirroring not only in design, but in coloring, the beauty of those rich rugs. Unquestionably the richest Wilton rugs we have shown for a long time. Size 9 x 12 ft. Each ..... \$42.50 Size II ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. Each \$54.00 Size II ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 6 in., \$60.00

We list here our carpet prices—prices that have become popular with Victorians because of an absence of fluctuation, and because they represent unbeatable values in carpets of qualities. No better carpets made anywhere than the sorts we sell—Templeton and Crossley productions. They guarantee them, and so do we—with a guarantee that means something.

INGRAIN CARPETS, from per yard 60¢
TAPESTRY CARPETS, from per yard 75¢
BRUSSELS CARPETS, from per yard 85¢ VELVET CARPETS, from per yard ......\$1.50 AXMINSTER CARPETS, from per yard......1.90 These prices are for carpets made and laid by skilled workmen.

# If You Prefer Rugs, Choose From This List

For those who favor carpet squares and rugs as a floor covering we commend our present magnificent display. The most comprehensive stock in Western Canada is offered you. Hundreds of rugs, from low-priced jute to handsome Oriental. And these are shown on specially constructed rug racks, which enables us to show you the whole range in very

certainly no better choice or better values offered anywhere in the West. Back of every rug we sell stands this establishment ready to make good our guarantee of absolute satisfaction. Inspect our offerings in

AXMINSTER SOUARES, from \$16.00 to \$42.00	WILTON SQUARES, from \$27.00 to\$48.50 VELVET SQUARES, from \$24.00 to\$42.00 SMYRNA RUGS, from \$30.00 to\$55.00
HEROTE STATE (1984년 - 1985년 - 1984년 - 1984년 - 1985년 - 1985년 - 1985년 - 1985년 - 1986년 - 1986년 - 1986년 - 1986년 - 1	ORIENTAL RUGS—All prices

# Try to Look Beneath the Surface When Purchasing Furniture—Ours Will Stand the Test







When you go to make a purchase of furniture don't buy just because the piece "looks good"-try to look beneath the surface. Finish isn't everything—won't hold a flimsy piece of furniture together. You wan't it well built—and well fin-

If you need anything in furniture—even a single piece—self-interest should strongly draw you to Weller's. Our furniture isn't built with a view to gaining a present reputation for "low prices," but rather with a view to building a On a room's complete furnishing, or on the home's complete equipment, we claim to be able to save you money and

at the same time give you furniture of superior quality. Many have found this to be true—see what we offer in the follow-The Parlor

Rarlor Suites, Odd Chairs, Reed Chairs, Parlor Chairs, Parlor Cabinets, Parlor Tables, Rich Carpets, Beautiful Squares, Handsome Curtains, Drapery Materials.

The Bedroom

Iron Beds, Chiffonieres, Bedroom Suites, Ladies' Dressers, Carpet Squares, Fiber Matting, Bedding, Curtains, Brass Beds.

The Dining Room Extension Tables, Dainty Buffets, China Cabinets. Dining Chairs, Beautiful

tains, Beautiful China

The Kitchen Refrigerators, Enameledware, Tinware, Kitchen Tables, Bin Tables, Kitchen Cupboards, Kitchen Chairs, Linen, Rich Carpets, Finest Silverware, Charming Cur-Linoleums, and the "kitchen

things." See the Window Display of Dinner Sets

Board of Agricultur Difficulty in Pleasing sentatives of Diffe vincial Districts.

Practically all the time session of representa Boards of Agriculture lumbia was occupied in ment of dates of the fall year. A table of suggesti mitted as a basis but it with the favor of any; changes and, in the endead changes and, in the endeave everybody trouble was there being unfortunately Wednesday and Thursda week. Monday wouldn't it was too soon after Sund day and Saturday, in moddin't meet with approved raw in on the end of the further explanation is a indicate that Live Stock C Hodson and Deputy Minis Hodson and Deputy Min culture Scott encountered effort to arrive at an

Victoria Censure
As it was there develope sension. For the most pover the dates of the two Victoria and New Westm delegates from up country that it put them to marke that it put them to marked ence to have to come to the fore displaying at the Fras hibition. In discussing this toria's Board of Agricultu for some censure at the ha Redman, of Kamloops, whavery bluntly, that this cit expect much assistance from expect much assistance from reeders and agriculturist breeders and agriculturists the inland districts inasmu taken the dates for its s Kamloops always had deer The selection had been m reference to outside section ily and selfishly. He thou explanation of the reporte the exhibition's finances found in its independence. ers and those to whom suc zation usually looked for Who Started The

Who Started The
Dr. Tolmie, one of the of
the Victoria board, came to
of the local association. H
know who started this fal
ness in British Columbia.
that it was general knowle
first exhibition in the Wes
place in Victoria some fift
Still Victoria wasn't stand
rights that it might clair
seniority. It was not art
thought that, while he wa
accredited representative,
the sentiments of the Boar
tors when he said that ther
ing to do anything within ing to do anything with meet with the wishes of of the outside farmers an ers. The reasons that the Victoria exhibition had be Victoria exhibition had be to come in ahead of thos Westminster was to make possible of securing good the show. Everyone knet days of rain was enough week's exhibition on the ho vulgar expression. In Oc was a big chance of runni weather while in Septemb was minimized. The boa take every possible precaut this because rain spelled ficits and sunshine meant s

This exposition of Victori was enthusiastically received for of the New Westminst tural Association rising a that he for one realized ties under which the Islam labored and their received. labored and their reasons taken concerning dates. the mainland exhibitors for better treatment than the in Victoria and he and the of the Chilliwack farmers sorry to see the Island fair He affirmed that there wa that to have the Westmi before that in this city won agreeable to the mainlande present arrangement. It more convenient and, he a Victorians present that, if cided to make a change dates the stock breeders on to the Island as they doing in as great if not numbers. Premier Speaks

Island Defende

Before the proceedings vurated Deputy Minister of Scott introduced Premier M was received with hearty He delivered a short addressed his pleasure and result of the state of the state of the state of the premier of th and representative gatheri sponse to the department's to consider exhibition and for the forwarding of the and other interests of the pring 1910. It was the govern coy to assist the farmers, ists, stockbreeders, and tho in kindred pursuits in the d of British Columbla's Whatever requests they mig make would be given the m attention of the administrake would be given the inention of the administrated that those present hoped that those that the opportunity thus them of conferring and com cision as to concerted m wards helping the provi cultural lines was well adv Fall Fair Dates.

After the Premier's retire for fairs throughout the pro-drafted as follows: First Circuit Alberni, Sept. 14 and 15; Sept. 16 and 17; Cowicha and 24; Islands, Sept. 21; Sept. 27 to October 1.

Surrey, Sept. 27; Langley Eburne, Sept. 29 and 30; La

23 and 24. Third Circuit Nicola, Sept. 13 and 14; Sept. 22 and 23; Vernon,

Fourth Circuit Coquitlam, Sept. 20; Mar Sept. 21 and 22; Mission, Agassiz. Sept. 27 and 28; Sept. 29 and 30.

Fifth Circuit Nelson, Sept. 28 to 30; Sept. 23 and 24; Kaslo, Sept Vancouver's Show An explanation of Vanco posal in the way of an exh

run into money"

rands and be safe.

vho has had a car-

g, come here and

some of the hand--authentic copies gs. Unquestionably

3 ft. 6 in. . . \$60.00

than the sorts we

List

icent display. The

to handsome Ori-

whole range in very

I stands this estab-

.\$42.00

The Better-Value Store"

Vincial Districts.

Provincial Grants

Proceedings at the same of Tuesdoor's research of the process of the pro

the show. Everyone knew that two weeks callify and the provided to make a content of the provided the provided to the provided to the provided the provided to the provided to

Nicola, Sept. 13 and 14; Armstrong, Sept. 22 and 23; Vernon, Sept. 15 to 17; Kelowna, Sept. 20 and 21; Salmon Arm, Sept. 23 and 24; Kamloops, Sept. 28 to 30; Summerland, Sept. 23.

FOR B. C. SHOWS

FOR B. C. SHOWS

FOR B. C. SHOWS

FOR B. C. SHOWS

Board of Agriculturists Has Difficulty in Pleasing Representatives of Different Propients of the Vancouver board. Others would be somewhere would give them an opportunity to explain Vancouver's plans.

Provincial Grants

After the Premier's retirement dates for fairs throughout the province were drafted as follows:

Alberni, Sept. 14 and 15; Nanaimo, Sept. 16 and 17; Cowichan, Sept. 23 and 24; Islands, Sept. 21; Victoria, Sept. 27 to October 1.

Second Circuit

Surrey, Sept. 27; Langley, Sept. 28; Eburne, Sept. 29 and 30; Ladner, Sept. 28 and 24.

Nicola, Sept. 13 and 14; Armstrong, Sept. 22 and 23; Vernon, Sept. 15 to October 1.

Nicola, Sept. 13 and 14; Armstrong, Sept. 22 and 23; Vernon, Sept. 15 to October 1.

Alberni, Sept. 29 and 30; Ladner, Sept. 29, Sept. 29 and 29; Vernon, Sept. 15 to October 1.

Alberni, Sept. 29 and 30; Ladner, Sept. 29, Sept. 29 and 29; Vernon, Sept. 15 to October 1.

Alberni, Sept. 18 and 18; Nanaimo, Sept. 29, Sept. 29 and 29; Vernon, Sept. 15 to October 1.

Alberni, Sept. 18 and 19; Nanaimo, Sept. 29, Sept. 29 and 30; Ladner, Sept. 29, Sept. 29 and 30; Ladner, Sept. 30 and 30

Nicola, Sept. 13 and 14; Armstrong, Sept. 22 and 23; Vernon, Sept. 15 to 14; Kelowna, Sept. 23 and 24; Kamloops, Sept. 28 to 30; Summerland, Sept. 25. Sept. 27 and 28; Chilliwack, Sept. 28 to 30; Summerland, Sept. 28; Mission, Sept. 28; Miss

First Month's Figures Indicate Present Year Will Be Banner One in the Building

Wreck on the Lake Shore.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. \$1.—One man was killed and three were injured when the fast mall on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern collided with the rear end of a freight train four miles west of Helland this evening. The train was running on a straight track. Officials state that the engineer was adjusting an injector and did not see the freight. He had been forty-one years in the employ of the Lake Shore and was to have been retired on a pension tomorrow. So far as known this was his first wreck. He was uninjured, although the engine turned over and Brakeman Edward McKinley was caught in the cab and killed.

Eaton Enlarges Winnipeg Store.

# MAKE NEW RECORD WITH ITE WE AR

On Sale Today--Whiteware Department

> Ladies' Corset Covers Corset Covers, made of deep embroidery, very

Ladies' Corset Covers, made of fine cambric, trimmed with lace. Special Sale Price...40¢ dies' Corset Covers, made of fine cambric, trimmed with beading and ribbon. Special

Ladies' White Underskirts

embroidery and insertion. Special Sale Price ...... \$5.00 Ladies' Underskirt, made of fine cambric with flounce, with embroidery and insertion. Special Sale Price . \$3.25

Ladies' Night Gowns, made of fine cambric with eyelet embroidery yoke and short sleeves. Slip-over style. Sale Price ......\$2.50 Ladies' Night Gowns, cambric embroidered with yoke of fine Val. lace and French insertion. Elbow sleeves, newest style. 

Ladies' Drawers, fine cotton with embroidery flounce and tucks. Regular 60c. Sale Price 40¢ Also a full assortment of Ladies' Drawers, made of the best cambric, in the best styles, prices ranging from 40c to \$2.35

All going at greatly reduced prices

fine, trimmed with lace and ribbon. Special

Sale Price .....\$2.25

Also a splendid assortment of all sizes, made in the latest styles, slightly soiled, to be sold at greatly reduced prices, from 35c to .... \$2.50

> \$5.50 Ladies' Underskirt, made of fine cambric with flounce, trimmed with embroidery and tucks . Special Sale Price

Ladies' Night Gowns

Ladies' Night Gowns, made of fine tucked yoke, slip-over style, elbow sleeves nicely trimmed with fine embroidery. \$2.75
Ladies' Night Gowns, made of fine cambric. Slip-over style, nicely trimmed with fine embroidery and ribbon, 34 sleeve.
Sale Price. \$1.25
A lot of odd lines of Night Gowns in different styles, put in at greatly reduced prices. Prices from 90c to......\$4.50

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government St.

Victoria, B. C.



# THE FIT-REFORM FEAT OF FITTING **EVERY FORM**

The greatest improvement that has been made in gentlemen's garments in the past hundred years, is the Fit-Reform system of sizes.

This system-which is scientifically and anatomically correct—gives to every man absolutely perfect fiting garments.

Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats are designand made for all sizes, shapes, weights and heights of men.

Those, who think that only garments made to individual measure can fit them, will admit their mistake after trying on the proper Fit-Reform Suit or Overcoat.

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Victoria, B. C.

THAT DROLE STRUGGLE

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Jan. 31.—General Estrada, General Matnty, and 500 of the provisional troops safted last night on the steamers Ometpen, Ploneer and Blanca for a point to the north of Greytown, where 700 of the Government troops are reported to be entrenched. Yesterday was spent in loading ammuniton and testing the guns with which the Blanca is equipped. The United States cruiser Des Moines sailed for Greytown this morning.

LANDS PASSENGERS

sel to Victoria, B.C. where she would outfit for a return trip to New York. San Francisco interests protested against this, and as a result the U. S. authorities will immediately remit the fine, reducing it to \$1,000 on the understanding that the company brings a test case in the brings a test case in the Federal court to determine the applicability of the law in this case.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Jan. 31.-Three makshrield, or., Jan 31.—Three bodies from the wrecked steamer Czanna were washed up on the beach today. One of the bodies is so badly decomposed as to be beyond recognition. One of the bodies is supposed to be that of Harold Mills, a student of the University of California who was the only passenger on the ill-fated steamer, and the other that of Capt. Duggan, who went down with his yessel.

# February Grocery

NOW!! is the time to SAVE MONEY on your month's supplies. And you will IF YOU DO BUSI-NESS WITH

> Copas & Young The Anti-Combine Grocers.

TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL COME AGAIN.

PURE GOLD PREPARED ICINGS, all kinds, PURE GOLD QUICK CUSTARDS, per pkt...10¢ CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack .....\$1.75 SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP, 9 cakes for ... . 25¢ PRIME ONTARIO CHEESE, per 1b.......20¢ NICE ONTARIO BACK BACON, per lb .... 23¢ NICE MILD CURED HAMS, per 1b......20¢ ST. CHARLES CREAM, large 20 oz. cans.... 10¢ PURE NEW ZEALAND JAM, 4 lb. tin.....50¢ CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SOUP, all kinds, per tin ......30¢ TETLEY'S LOOSE TEA, 4 lbs. for......\$1.00 Patronize the Store of the People.

Copas & Young ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

THE ONLY INDEPENDENT STORE Corner Fort and Broad Sts. Phones 94 and 95

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool Eng-lish Shawl Rugs; a large consign-ment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs.

Call or write for prices. B.C. SADDLERY CO., LTD 566 TATES STREET.



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w to building a e you money and ffer in the follow-

Kitchen

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Central Farmers' Institute Annual Session. - Many portant Topics Under D cussion.

The convention of the B. C. C tral Farmer's Institute was oper Tuesday morning at the rooms the agricultural department, with E. Scott, deputy minister of agric ture, in the chair. The chairman sthe department intended to continue the department intended to continue the department. the agricultural department, with E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, in the chair. The chairman's the department intended to contitude the reorganization which Capt. Tat had started, and now classified different departments for stock potry and horticulture. A. B. C. potryman's association was to be orgized. With the various department the department would be better a to assist the agriculturists of province. He told of the need of velopment, instancing the fact tlast year the importations of the poultry, horses, etc., to British Colubia was \$10,000,000. These should raised in British Columbia. He they went on to tell of his trip to En land told of the many successes when have been recorded in this regard. In his report for last year Superfendent Hodson said six new orgalizations had been formed and the was now a membership of 4,000 compared with 3,250 in the previous and the payment to societies on a pecentage basis instead of by fixed su Last year the department had se out 30,000 bulletins and reports. Maxwell Smith announced a movement for the holding of the first a nual apple show next November Vancouver. The sum of \$25,000 werequired and he suggested that the vould be many exhibits which would be many exhibits which would be reconstructed.

The Premier, Hon, Richard MeBrid addressed the account.

province.

The Premier, Hon. Richard McBrid addressed the meeting. He said t farmer's institutes were doing excelent work and were in a position cure many ills of the farmer. The had been a great advance in the payear in fruit-growing, especially the Kootenays and Okanagan and the progress was a demonstration to the progress was a demonstration to year in fruit-growing, especially, the Kootenays and Okanagan and the progress was a demonstration to the rest of the Dominion. The government was strengthening the department of agriculture and assisting it work as much as possible, but it members of the institutes could omuch to aid the government. He sathe government was fortunate in having Mr. Scott at head of the department, and he hoped Mr. Scott wou have the confidence of the member of the institutes. He welcomed the delegates to Victoria.

J. T. Collins, of Salt Spring, delegate from The Islands, was elected secretary. The convention before adjourning for luncheon passed a resolution of condolence to the form deputy minister, R. M. Palmer, on hereen bereavement.

Important Resolutions.

Important Resolutions.

The entire time of the afternoo session of the Farmers' Institute was occupied in the consideration an passage of resolutions. These deal with matters of considerable import and interesting discussions arose, the dominant note of which was the anx lety displayed to bring in new set tlers, and to encourage them as much as possible in their initial efforts.

Among the resolutions was on strongly recommending the establishment of a national apple show, with this first meeting place in British Columbia, preferably Vancouver. This was endorsed by James Cook, of Eas Kootenay. As an advertisement alon such a show would prove a great factor. It was a matter of considerable interest to British Columbia, as the apples of this province are winning medals wherever they competed.

In the course of discussion attention was drawn to the advertisement secured by King Edward's praise of the British Columbia prists to the

secured by King Edward's praise of the British Columbia exhibit at the Royal Horticultural Show in London The feeling prevailed that were a national show arranged, not only would the provincial government. the provincial government assis largely, but the city of Vancouver would also lend aid to secure the in-auguration of the event in that place George Heatherbell, of Metchosin spoke in favor of the project, stating that he considered that there would be little difficulty in obtaining the sum of \$50,000 to help the matter forward Finally the resolution worded in feet that the Central Farmers' Insti-tute strongly endorses the holding of a national apple show, was carried unanimously.

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Another resolution dealt with the clearing of land and the price paid therefor. It suggested that the government be asked to have demonstration farms established in each agricultural district showing all the processes of farming from the clearing of the land to the placing of the products on the market. By this means it was hoped that every new settler would be able to get his information at home. It was pointed out in the course of discussion that annually some \$10,000,000 was sent outside the province to purchase supplies which might be produced in British Columbia. The establishment of such farms would cost money at of such farms would cost money a first, but the experiment would pa well in the course of time. A were other resolutions on the were other resolutions on the agenda paper dealing with experimental farms further consideration of demonstra-tion farms was laid over until today.

A resolution emanating from the Women's Institute receive a grant the same as is given the farmof speeches highly laudatory of the work being done by the women in the work being done by the women in connection with farming. The president pointed out that the government had already made arrangements for making the grant wanted, and the resolution was carried.

A considerable discussion arose over a resolution dealing with C.P.R. Freights between British Columbia

between British Columbia reights between British Columbia points and the prairie provinces. The resolution, which was fathered by the Kent Farmers' Institute, asked that the railway company should reduce the freight charges between British Columbia points and the prairie provinces and vice versa. It developed in the course of discussion that the present the present that the present the course of discussion that the present that the present the present that the present the present that the present the present that the present that the present that the present that the present the present that the present the present that the present the present the present the present that the present t the course of discussion that ent freight rates charged favorably with those in effec Washington points and the r It was suggested to change lution and ask the government to appoint a commission on freight and express rates to discuss the matter

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referring to schools cts, which he again training grounds—or menting grounds—in she was likely to suching profession; if so, ckly went from the I teacher was thus school, another amaoperated more than ng the des while going higher in . He denied that the

ool near his own n the ordinary civil teacher was marked, civil service em-lly secured his billet ical "pull," knew that bis duties with a is duties with averhe would be steadily ading and salar y opportunity eacher to secur ession altogether. The ot thus have to shift, be able to earn salary ency and experi urged that no third teacher should liship, even in the hool. It was all very s might very well endeavor to make as efficient as any s of the citie f the proceedings the irned by Mr. Jardine.

ng All Day Long" he wind-swept sky, and fields that flow rld of summer go!

inging of roads that ons by hill and dale woodland left behind, rand close-reefed sail.

vs wilder and sweeta time that used to ber and half forget

e-tops and chasing spirit longs for the

he world with the has returned to his

here, and a flying

ACDIONATIDICTE COLORS OF C	on emanating from the armers' Institute read as salved, that in view of the were increasing conditions of the sections of the	to it Mr. Redman de convenier cation. I ment of	t was claimed that the equiperal the British Columbia Tele- and	of the resolution was not, as had assumed by the gentleman who med to speak for the great Libparty on the floor of the House, tem in partizan attack, but a	N. railway belt to assess the if they so desired for the pays augmented salaries to teache thought, too, that both the Sciand the Municipal Clause.	division, names being recorderequest of Messrs. Hawthor and Brewster. The four in Oversely, while Mess gowan, McPhillips, Shatford Guire were noted as absent.
ral Farmers' Institute in moderate fe partment of partment of the partment of	paign for their specified districts at a set to be charged by the degriculture."  The provincial governments of their security of their solutely impersolutely their security of their security	extermination was ab- tive.  ned that poison could i this respect very ef- delegate told of a di been adonted in an	requirements, and it was ad- nat, owing to the peculiar features of the country, it is easy to introduce the tele- nong the farms as on the But it wasn't an impractic- me, and the method suggest- hat the government lead to	mportant industry and important icts of this province. The govern at Ottawa should, indeed, apate the interest manifested by sh Columbia in making room for homeseekers in this part of the injon of Canada.  Jardine, following, entitled the	terested municipalities to en share in not only the land tax also taxes upon personality as	tides, but tide per tides the witchen the
cation with which was a perate strait pointed out perta and the per	was made that the insti- place itself in communi- the British War Office, low reported to be in des- ts for horses. It was that the province of Al- ing this, pointe	eat behind a buggy, assistance of the settlement into the did then allowing it to is all that's necessared. "You have Mr. Redman, answerdd out that the condi-	s in the laying out of a gen- em. Where it was impos- a complete service to be in- immediately, small joint ipanies could be organized to lands all systems in different dis- tions to idea being that in the file	oodwinking. He had been in- ed that every facility was now ded by the Dominion authorities atended settlers to acquire these in the railway belt, full descrip- of the available lands being on for anyone who cared to apply	teachers by importing low teachers from the old countr was, he held, a characteristic istic proposal. "Cheaper labo the invariable cry of certain men when any difficulty press self. He did not think the sug	-priced
ay morning at the rooms of matter, and gricultural department, with W might also ott, deputy minister of agriculin the chair. The chairman said committee of epartment intended to continue consider the corganization which Capt Tatlow Dr. Tolmie, started, and now cherified the migrature.	that British Columbia possible to lay possible to lay ized parts and, ized parts and, ized parts and if five be appointed to matter and confer with Dominion live-stock com-	poison in the organ- as the nuisance was there the wild crea- about settlements, the i not be acted on just as most needed. The	ranner of the extreme Can- set placed in the same posi- is brother living on the East is Rockies. theson, the seconder of the hought that the time had British Columbia to follow malt	e Premier inquired of the mem- for Esquimalt as to the basis of normation.  y informant was a Mr. Cruick- k, a gentleman from the United s," was Mf. Jardine's reply. attnuing, the member for Esqui- contended that processes.	country. As to the bill, he at that he was not sufficiently as an with educational matters cuss it intelligently at any leng therefore woud confine hims generalities. He referred to the way of the country of the coun	or the brites and per sack initited initited converto distriction for the brites and initial converto distriction for the brites and initial convertible for the brites and in
nd horticulture. A. B. C. poul- no's association was to be organ- With the various departments epartment would be better able sist the agriculturists of the nce. He told of the need of de- tute read as	ancouver: Davie, Ladner; mloops; Hodson, Victoria; Nicola.  resolution, fathered by Croff the Summerland insti-	opposition.  Crow Pest bounty proposition fol- the heels of the fore- as, the time-honored of the F	t might be that it would the raticable to carry out the commer right away; but a start that made, as had been pointed done he hoped that the members and armers' Institute would see would clear to support the motion.	allway belt under most favorable ces. All were, however, agreed everything possible should be to promote settlement of the and any move in this direction I have his support. This was so he interpreted in the same and any move in the same are the same and any move in this direction.	erior, as a result of which thes tries quickly gained control world's business and trade. Go quickly recognized where the f tion of success was laid, and tion in Germany was improved	crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.  Barley, per 100 lbs.  Crushed Corn, per 100 lbs.  Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.  Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.  Hay, Fraser River, per ton.  Hay, prairle
as \$10,000,000. These should be in British Columbia. He then trees that at on to tell of his trip to Eng. to exhibit British Columbia fruit old of the many successes which been recorded in this regard.	ers' lambs to de newly sowed w words whether contract between the sell- y stock and the purchasthat will better protect soil. While in	ath and to tear up the heat fields. In other this existence was more titish Columbians than the cultivators of the past the weight of	nere's resolution that the de- of agriculture be requested the a thoreugh inspection for ery and elimination of foul the aviaries of British Col- as endorsed.  Wheat Elevators.	the Dominion government up to the He was not in the House to d the federal government if he see that that government was see that that government was to censure. In the present he could not so regard the case, are was anything to be done in	world. With the growth of the man educational system, he not pride the growth of Socialism country until today there w Germany four million Socialist voting strength of seven million German educational system of	in the, Mutton, per lb. 1:  ed with Mutton, per lb. 1:  ed with Geese, dressed, per lb. 1:  in that Guinea Fowls: each Chickens, per lb. 1:  s in a Ducks, dressed, per lb. 1:  b. The Hams, per lb. 1:  https://doi.org/10.1001/j.j
the latter."  The Hodson said six new organ- ns had been formed and there now a membership of 4,000 as ared with 3,250 in the previous Twenty-five women's institutes been organized. He advocated ayment to societies on a per- age basis instead of by fixed sum year the department had sent 1000 building.	as unnecessary, as by a the horticultural law any doing business in the to put up a bond of \$2000 Shopland, of Co	a that the crow should don, this occasion sooke, the ment be a constructive lill of Metchosin, and mox, had told how the de pests swarmed in e farms of Vancouver, and the lower maintenance of the first of the orch.	at the provincial govern- propached to provide for the on of wheat elevators at f for the encouragement of ent of Alberta wheat via the ent of Alberta wheat via the	resultion if could be much better applished by a private letter from remier to the Dominion Minister. Ill the member for Esquimalt us the assurance that that would be result," asked the Premier, 18?	courses, but technical, manua scientific training. The preser cational system of this coun field to be chiefly useful only employer class; just sufficient edge was accorded to make the useful servants of the cantelis	ademic Unions, 6 lbs for l sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs. Beets, per lb carrots, per lb carrots, per lb clery, per bunch cucumbers pupils cauliflower, each called the control of t
weel Smith announced a move- for the holding of the first an- apple show next November at buver. The sum of \$25,000 was red and he suggested that this ted by the provincial and Do- The institu	ish Columbia which was this bond guarantee was tried and this concern did nugh advertisements, and is in the province. The is not put.	the fruits of the orch- whatever damage oc- without fear or favor sentatives supported intention that the gov- be asked to place a on the birds.	berta that a cold storage be algary for the benefit of blumbia shippers," dryly rene of the delegates. His ated laughter; but the sentiated laughter; but the sentiating there was approved, the sentiating there was approved.  Toposal was killed by an Mr.	the smile extended round the He thought that harm was done the Province by the bring-orward at every opportunity of resolutions as the present, a partizan play.	possis of the present measure held that the age limit in the should be fifteen or sixteen inst fourteen. Adverting to Mr. Hay proposal to remedy the existent age of teachers by importing of the true teachers.	pro- Garile, per lb. e, but le act lead of Fresh Island, per dozen ward's Eastern Eggs, per dozen coun  Canadian, per lb. Neufchátel, each
the snow was to be held. There be many exhibits which would a great advertisement for the lice.  Premier, Hon, Richard McBride, sised the meeting. He said the salvent were doing excel-	partment of agriculture wer seed in wholesale distribute the same at the different members of res' institutes on the plan se respecting stumping taken the matter.	read into the interior, de his appearance in n the Okanagan and nd that, so strongly by objected to there, the municipalities had institute to	growing in Kelowna and the industry was the next scussed. It was introduced resolution proposing to the tat it recommend to the ad-	e Premier as to the new lands made available for settlement, ontended that the resolution in should—as the member for Allad pointed out—have been at to a preemble citing the ciralities making it invited.	Cowichan did not go further same cheap labor principle, ar the government to bring in C teachers, who might be cheape The salary of a school teacher maintained, should be sufficient	Aberta, per lb.  Batera, per lb.  Best Dairy  Id ask Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.  Cowichan Creamery, per lb.  Cowichan Creamery, per lb.  Comox Creamery, per lb.  Salt Spring Is Creamery, lb.  Fult.
in fruit-growing, especially in potenays and Okanagan and this ss was a demonstration to the fifth Dominion. The governwas strengthening the departion of agriculture and desired to	n making the Noxious applicable to the entire urging the necessity of mit, not only on the lands of the Do-	death. They were in instruction it was stated, to ap- ifficulties which the farmers and horti- made that was spread away these cunning away these cunning terior; the factors of the state	yment of an expert for the of the farmers of the in the cultivation of the weed. The statement was the cultivation of tobaccolling in this part of the in-	resolutions for the real pur- ff making a little cheap political I was being overdone. The ers "at this far end of the "" had confidence in neither the al nor yet the Provincial gov- int, and declined to be further	in keeping with the standards civilization in this western. Touching Normal school matters was, he said, an unanimous dithroughout Vancouver island Normal school on and for the Speaking for the northern and	set by Figs. cooking, per ib. world, there figs. table, per ib be dead to be
tes to Victoria	In the discussion which is resolution it was shown the land in the dry belt, istles objected to were was owned by the Donment. The thistles on willow grouse is really and the state of the control of th	assel without a dis- ason Proposed  sommended that the ounce a close season pheasants, blue and the British	Vernon, Summerland, and this reits were to experiment. When the remaining was about evenly divided tter. Mr Matheson, second-motion, claimed that as exdeclared after inspective a Columbia tobacco that it	ason he intended to vote against satisfies of Messrs. Hawthornthwaite, ms. Brewster and Jardine Leing ed in the negative.	school were placed; if it were the district in which the memb Cowichan had his home, the rether island would be satisfied he thought such a school be at Victoria, and Naw would support its establis	given given er for est of But should naimo himent
collins, of Salt Spring, dele- from The Islands, was elected ary. The convention before ad- ne for luncheon passed a reso- of condolence to the former minister R. M. Palmer, on his bereavement.  Important Resolutions	iands, until it had almost stion whether the man or ad to go.  leott pointed out that the id not apply east of the le the present resolution toola, a place situated in here the act did not apply the standard of the more populous.	United Sta an imported by the nover explained that suggestion had been se it was very evi- ugh the wholesale teathered game in the sections of British	tes it was bound to become of the attention of the attention there wasn't the slightest e only question was to actaniars of the province, farmers of the province, fittle or nothing about it, est means to be adopted in gestin	gain moving the second reading bill respecting medical examin- in the public schools, Hon. Dr. expressed his confidence that easure would commend itself bly to the member for Nanaimo, gentleman was in error in sug- ser that there could	this important matter. He the there existed necessity for the on of the entire educational plane believed that the minister	itizan- mitted mitted mit in MESBITT—On the 28th inst., and Mrs. H. Nesbitt, a daught mestand Mrs. H. Nesbit
entire time of the afternoon in of the Farmers' Institute was add in the consideration and e of resolutions. These dealt matters of considerable importation the farmers of the province teresting discussions arose, the any—land Act be	ticultural department of l government will en- ve the act apply to the saved, and so taken up for purely urposes, and that the so amended as to dear.  Here there we opinion, atthouse	d. The time had thought the saction if it was to he wished the Centers de to expect to expect the advote more before the ad-	endorsation. eclared that it was too much that the government should they fon the employment of legislations truck individual farmers not or neart of the province. If	ent of the public interest. In there was no possibility of such boine in this profession, and further act made it impossible. The tion advanced was for the good ly of the educational system, is the public at large and	gress to attack a reformation gramme satisfactorily if he woul f his colleagues would give him port. The curriculum should	pro- pro- d, and sup- pay nomic hould
isplayed to oring in new set. With this ma and to encourage them as much sible in their initial efforts. In their initial efforts. In the resolutions was one same basis a y recommending the establish-	ed that they wanted the brown land placed on the spee-emptions, ollutions carried were: ount of disease existing a and bush fruits, an interest in the Wellows district the Kellows districts as a second control of the birds show short period for was not the place and bush fruits, an interest in the Wellows district and the wellows and the peractic that the wellows and the wellows are wellows and the	wholesale slaughter wholesale slaughter ald be stopped for a motion had he sake of the birds.  A motion had he had been a motion at three da next year, or up direct with the twist was more that it was a more than it was a more days.	would be sufficient to sup- d that those supporting the instanced. the bit is was carried providing for ye's session of the institute and also making it neces- tereselutions to be brought	Hawthornthwaite stated that a li would not be opposed from a le of the house, although ope on members would endeavor to se its contents when the bill a committee. He was quite li that such legislation was both	and dreadful war, out of all counce with the ethics of a support of the support o	J. B. Smith, Esq., and niece of Robert Jadray, of Toronto. English papers please copy.  Chool tuart anded the 24th inst., Lily, wife of Sherborne, aged 36 years, a na
ay. As an advertisement alone show would prove a great factor was a matter of considerable to British Columbia, as the of this province are winning wherever they competed. That there cents per head of this province are winning wherever they competed. That there can be course of discussion attended to the course of	should be a bounty of 5 d on crows was one of lusions reached at Wedon's session of the Cen-Institute. There weren't of the province.	tion Mr. Hetherbell or lock in tring of the farmers the Institute had a	ast a fortnight before the ling then adjourned until 8 he evening.  Avariace of Leopoid.  Avariace of Leopoid.  Avariace of Leopoid.  The Mr. unon	have long years ago been upon the statute book. As to the provement of the measure, he liged that a scale of fees should procrated.  Second reading carried.  Jardine, resuming the debate and the Public School.	The second reading carried the member for Nanaimo had sp Amending Factories' Act Hon. Mr. Bowser, in presenting cond reading his bill for the an ent of the Factories' Act, believed its scope and provision	after oken.  The funeral will leave the B. neral Co's. chapel at 2:15. and will be held at Christ Church Cat at 2:30 p. m.  Interment in Ross Bay cemeter Friends will please accept thi matton.  RANDALL—On Squarday, Janua
itish Columbia exhibit at the Horticultural Show in London. Eling prevailed that were a na-show arranged, not only would provincial government assist the coast dist the cleaners also lend aid to secure the it.	the resolution came to a the surprise of those and spoke in favor of it, tended, at the outset, boffer applicable only to rict but, in the course of became evident that in the motion can be the course of the cour	government. There hey urged, that the Associations, should the question at all- in their own behalf if decorations, of the Roy. ried.	old, two days before his steps to sell all that he including carriages, silver, when private uniforms and among others the insignital order of the Garter be-opports with the sell of the course.	gret with the remarks of the rat the last sitting of the house. The rad seen fit to take the stand against the extension of the unities afforded by the Normal	ready indicated upon its intro.  on. It was desired, he said, to thate the practice of calling spector as an expert witness civate civil suits, through vactice much of the time of this primit official was taken from seful and necessary duties.	ducter- ter- the s in his thic his
tion of the event in that place, see Heatherbell, of Metchosin, in favor of the project, stating econsidered that there would a difficulty in obtaining the sum to be considered that there would the past have suggestion, which is the resolution, worded in effect the central Farmers' Institute on the control of the control of the endeavor government to the control of the control o	make itself felt and the n these points, who in de discountenanced the are anxious to throw in with other sections in the districts before e take action.  H. Hamil, of I de are a resolution government to a board, to confer intendents in the districts before e tions on wharves	sella Coola, intro- n appealing to the point an advisory vith the road super- various provincial xpending appropria- , bridges, roads or	steps to cancel the sale, d cause a scandal here.  EASURES  ARE ADVANCED  EASURES	nad been established provin- nditions both as regard to of ion and financial, had been different from those prevailing ent. He was sorry indeed that at vernment had seen fit not to the a Normal school in Vic- where it would fill	peration of the 'aw as at present andicapped the independent a the inspector, as he would be ined to hesitate in condemnatic eml'ugiv unsafe machinery if he ways before his eyes the possibetic subjected to antagonistic nination, in some future sus	oction a line wednesday afternoon, February from Hayward's undertaking lishment, Victoria, B. C., at 2:30 and from Christ Church Cathed 3, p. m. Friends invited.
One of the up, after Deputure Scott too ber resolution dealt with the g of land and the price paid recommendation. It suggested that the govit be asked to have demondative to be asked to	first subjects that came try Minister of Agriculting than did an outsi take general imposes of a center of away which	of the different set- titer what they needed der sent into under- provements. Often- ie latter's ignorance ch money was fiit- under proper up.	e Premier Replies. would be endorse endorse and als	ol in this city he was certain have received the unqualified ment of all island members, to the approval of the mainland cs. The present scarcity of achiers, which had been the life of the mainland cs.	mages.  Mr. Frewster could see no objethe inspector being so called a pert witness; he had understood in the course of the act to be followed by the course of bringing the sent of publicity to bear upor functions conditions prevailing toories of the province. If the o	of John S. Young, of 574 David .  victoria, B. C., late of Lake di Saanich, aged 58 years, a nati Edinburgh, Scotland.  WATER NOTICE
tural district showing all the ess of farming from the clear- the land to the placing of the is on the market. By this it was hoped that every new would be able to get his in- on at home. It was pointed	aiming that these crea- ost destructive, that in y spent their time bur- round and eating away uit trees, so that in the took the view that mers found their orch-	oubly as well. this subject, among s. French, of Sooke, Metchosin. Both A third, however, t specialists in road ver other project bein subject, among fremiss in i fremiss in	sactivities to place new the ma lands at the disposition In refutation of this state-ead a statement just rethe Surveyor-General, by s shown that approximate-on acres of new lands had challed during 1909 of which	bility of parents to send their at a fatter they had qualified, to commal school at Vancouver. The heary scale for rural teachers—in-provision for technical education and several legistures already fully discussed,	ught by the Attorney General complished, the effect would narra to the purpose of the act. interpreted the amendment off would operate to handleap per ured in factories in obtaining gal rights in recovering indemning for injuries. He hoped that	were plication will be made under Pa be be the "Water Act, 1909," to obt As license in the E½ of lot 220, lot is vision of Highland district. (a.) The name, address and octa- tion of the applicant; J. W. Deig fications. Park street, Victoria, B. C., this man.
the province to purchase sup- phich might be produced in Columbia. The establishment is farms would cost money at ut the experiment would pay the course of time. As there ther resolutions on the agenda	They pointed out that that they should st, where there were no governments had taken dents of the competed to such moles they could organize a crusade for their wait on the government.	inspect and report, cantime, if the resi- nunity affected had mendations to make for pre-em done during ment. His experi- suggestions made to	r pre-emptors. In 1908 ned ten million acres, ap- of such lands available ption. Much had been the past few years by al government in the di-	ember, who urged in dosing with ricultural training should be contacted in the educational scheme by to go far toward keeping the pipon the soil.  Urgas General increase  Hayward thought that in the page of the contact in the conta	terial amendment in committee, that stage he would do all in	get   Certificate No. (b) The name of the lake, streatical source (if unnamed, the description of Deadman's river, and land district.
consideration of demonstra- ms was laid over until today. solution emanating from the Arm Farmers' Institute asked e Women's Institute receive a he same as is given the farm- titute. This provoked a num- merches highly landatory of	ry to have a bounty in be given the most epest wasn't serious tion. The motion car certly concerned could the evil through the of poison. It was dere appeared to be some the seried by farm the freight of the some the seried by farm the seried by	ried. — Tisdall was credit in his attention of the apathy that governums in clearing land,	tent. He thought that Mr. tion had so certainly deserving of the interest of the post sign the Dominion government displayed in the past by ment in respect to the desecuring the settling up	been paid to the poor teacher, rest of the poor scholar belong the formade but secondary. he dety was for the interests of the of the rural districts, who are the victims of continual enting on the part of free where the part of the p	Mr. Hawthornthwaite could see sable virtue in the measure, we interpreted as solely in the di n of muzzling the inspector eventing the workers if poss m getting their rights under pytkmen's Compensation Act. Ho	for (in cubic feet per second) 10 fer (e.) The character of the project works, sawmill.  (f.) The premises on which the valid of the cused (describe same) E 2 the (g.) The purposes for which the
ion with farming. The presi- ion with farming. The presi- planted out that the government ready made arrangements for the grant wanted, and the on was carried.  onsiderable discussion arose resolution dealing with C.P.R.	gophers that were stained in a resolution of a respect to the word species that burrowed and the species that burrowed E. Keffer. He pois so much easier a agriculturists of the mand proper manner that was so essent that was so essent the effect of a retained to a retain a resolution and a retained to a retained and a resolution and a retained and a resolution and a resolution and a retained and a resolution and	ion submitted by A. the Dominic ted out that it was and cheaper for the coast, or districts obtain the powder beneather the coast, or districts obtain the powder beneather the coast of th	nee was always given by had a rom in colonization propa-not, how ber for the other prairie provhich the Dominion conpublic lands; it was perlathat that they should desire properties owned by the first dies.	emedy to propose, which was inserver, the one that the mem- Nanaimo would suggest—a increase in the salary scale, ar the board of education had to issue temporary permits to bringing to this province the large of other Care.	pector appointed as yet, but ned if there were that this was ner appointment made by the At General on political grounds, ne one who was a good follower in politics.  The appointment was made."	(h.) If for irrigation describe as- as- land intended to be irrigated, g an- acreage, 300 feet from point of d tor- sion to natural channel 40 feet f, of (i.) If the water is to be used power or mining purposes describe place where the water is to be returned to some natural channel, and the di
between British Columbia ing mostly evand the prairie provinces. The on, which was fathered by the armers' Institute, asked that way company should reduce ight charges between British is points and the prairie province of discussion that the present thirteen to nin the conditions of the columbia.	ident on the benches, this character were extra large number, and so to a vote it wasn't sur- olution met with defeat majority was small— e.  tes a Nuisance  away in the inter on the outskirts of laboring under a laboring under a was simply a case of the suggestion he would place all on Everyone could obtain the different farms	of civilization, were devere handicap. It is policy until very range, if acted upon, an equal basis, an powder through erally to programme to the company of	n preference to the lands addan produmbia. As a result of of the federal authorities ability, ecently nothing had been a Dominion colonization dipublicity agencies genomote settlement in Britanittee.	rovinces; he would propose this principle a wider applicand allowing old country first rifficate teachers to come in an temporary certificates as cal means of overcoming the difficulty. The matter might lated by order-in-country	ndation of the Trades & La incil of Vancouver." How long ago?" asked Mr. H. rnthwaite. Almost immediately after the ace in force," was the reply. Ir. Hawthornthwaite very hurrie	bor version and point of return.  (j) Area of Crown land intended be occupied by the proposed work (k.) This notice was posted on act 19th day of January, 1910, and a cation will be made to the Commission the lst day of March, 1910.
ight rates charged compared. Then came	a motion providing for This was fathered by of Kamloops, and was five: "That in view of h is carried on annual- on Sheen as well as  Messes Gabriel Messes Gabriel	had been iss lumbia lands ter a lengthy dissed.  be regarded the right as resolution we had been iss lands to be regarded the right as resolution we had been iss lands been is lands been iss lands been	ued in which British Co- is for colonization received tention, but this might as but a beginning in ad fair direction. This ould have the effect, he as to the	any time when there appeared of appropriate the privilege the suspended by the authorities to the bill before the house, he for	approval of the course taken in columnent. He assumed, in view information as to the appointm t having got a good man, the ney General now found it necess his purposes to take from	the of any riparian proprietors or lices of who or whose lands are likely tent.  At- ary Charles Dumbelton, Victoria, B. C.

# The State of Brazil

Brazil is the largest state in South America, 668 are navigable; the Jequitinhonha, with its and the third largest political division of the Western continent, the Dominion of Canada and the United States alone being larger. It measures 2,660 miles from North to South, and 2,705 miles from East to West in its widest part. Its area is 3,202,750 square miles. Along the Atlantic coast the land is low-lying; it extends inland by a series of mountains and table lands to its western boundary. The slopes east of the Andes form three great river basins, of which that of the Amazon is the central one. The highest parts of its long slope are the Andes; the lowest are the coastal swamps. On the North the basin slopes from the mountains of Guiana, and on the South from the Central Brazil highlands. The coastal swamps are more than two thousand miles in a direct line from the snowy peaks of the Andes. This is the largest river basin in the world, and com-prises one-third of the American continent. It is in the equatorial rain belt and the rainfall is very heavy, so that the Amazon carries more water to the sea than any other river in the world, and its muddy flood is observable many miles out at sea. The length of the main river is 4,000 miles, but the navigable waters of the whole system is equal in length to the circumference of the globe, or 24,000 miles. The following is perhaps the best short description of the Brazilian river system that has been published. It is taken from the London Times. The metric system being used in the description, it may be as well to mention that a metre is three and a quarter feet, and a kilometer is three-fifths of a mile.

The Rivers of Brazil

The French savant, Auguste de Saint-Hilaire in his voyage aux sources du S. Francisco et a Goyaz," Paris, 1847, wrote as follows:
"On investigating the distribution of the river basins of Brazil, one is struck by the immense advantages possessed by Brazilians in the matter of their inland navigation.

"It seems that nature, by thus forging the bonds of union between the various portions of this huge empire, desired to point out to its inhabitants the duty of remaining ever united.

"Indeed, what are our paltry rivers compared with these gigantic courses, traversing so many regions, and whose waters, after irrigating the majestic trees in the torrid zone, pass on to such distant shores to fertilize the modest vegetation of temperate climates-rivers which afford an almost uninterrupted waterway between Monte Video and Para, one at the mouth of the River Platte, the other at the mouth of the Tocantins.

Of all these rivers the greatest is the Amazon, without a rival in the world, either in point of volume or depth; the extent of its entire basin representing 6,430,000 square kilometres, with an area equal to five-sixths of Europe; and of this enormous area 3,800,000 kilometres are in Brazilian territory.

The Amazon runs through 2,882 kilometres of Brazilian territory between Tabatinga and its northern mouth, and 3,165 kilometres from Tabatinga to Para at its southern mouth. At Tabatinga the width of the river is 2,775 metres; while at the bar of Japura and of Madeira, it is from 4 to 6 kilometres wide. At Obidos the banks close in, forming the strait of that name, the width at that point not exceeding 1,892 metres. The depth of the channel at Tabatinga is 20 metres, at Obidos it is 70 metres, while at other points sounded by Herndon, the American naval officer, no bottom was sounded at eighty metres. According to this officer the velocity of the current might be lat one and a half miles per hour.

The Amazon possesses numerous tributaries, the most notable of which are the Javary, with a course of 1,056 kilometres; the Jutahy, 1,200; the Jurua, with 3,283; the Purus, 3,201; the Madeira, 3,240; the Guapore, 1,716; the Tapajoz, 1,992; the Xingu, 1,980; the Tocantins, 2,640; the Araguaya, 2,627; the Ica, 1,452; the Japura, 1,848; the Rio Negro, 1,551; and many others whose courses extend for hundreds of kilometres.

Apart from the Amazon basin there are also the great basins of the plate, of S. Francisco. and the eastern basins.

The main river of the Plate is the Parana, 4,390 kilometres long, 1,871 of which traverse Brazilian territory. The Parana is only navigable for 520 kilometres, but when the 50 kilometres of railway line, skirting the cataracts of the "Sete Quedas" are completed, the river will be navigable over a radius of 3,000 kilometres from this basin. The river Paraguay, the second of this important basin, runs for a distance of 2,078 kilometres, 1,406 of which are in Brazilian territory. Its tributary, the Cuyaba, has a course of 832 kilometres. In the watershed of the Plate there is also the Tiete, 1,122 Para, Matto Grosso, Piauhy (and even Bahia kilometres long; the Ivahy, 858; the Iguassa, 1,320, navigable for 366 kilometres; the Uruguay, 1,500 kilometres, and many others of less importance.

The principal river in the Sao Francisco basin is the Sao Francisco, with a course of 3,161 kilometres, 2,494 of which are navigable, but with varying depths. In this river is the famous "Paulo Affonso" cataract, by many regarded as outrivalling the beauty of Niagara. Among others is the Velhas, with its course of I,135 kilometres, 805 of which are navigable; the Rio Verde Grande, with 792 kilometres; the Paracatu, of 627 kilometres, Partly navigable; and the Rio Grande, navigable for 297

cilometres out of its total course of 660. In the eastern basins the most prominent rivers are the Mearim, with a source of 1,095 kilometres; the Itapicuru, in Maranhao, with a course of 1,050 kilometres, partly navigable; of the course of the Piauhy, 1,716 kilometres,

course of 1,082 kilometres, is partly navigable; the course of the Rio Doce is 977 kilometres, and that of the Parahyba do Sul is 1,058 kilo-

The lengths of the great rivers of the hydrographic basins of Braxil are as follows: Amazon basin, 40,092 kilometres; the Plate basin, 21,260 kilometres; the S. Francisco basin, 7,915 kilometres; eastern basins, 25,351 kilometres. Altogether, 94,618, or, in round numbers, nearly 100,000 kilometres.

Climate

As to temperature, Brazil is divided into three great zones, viz.: the tropical zone, the sub-tropical zone, and the temperate zone. The first, which is termed tropical, torrid

or equatorial, comprises all that part of Brazil where the mean temperature rises above 77

The line by which this zone is bounded passes to the south of the State of Pernambuco, intersects part of the State of Goyaz, and descends as far as the State of Matto Grosso, below Cuyaba. The States of Pernambueo, Parahyba do Norte, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceara, Manaos, the latter some distance up the Amazon, are large and important towns.

The total population of Brazil is about 15,-

## NO CHANCE FOR JOKES

Editor-What are you scowling about? Funny Man-Why, you know I got married yesterday. Editor-Well?

Funny Man-And my wife can make the lightest kind of bread and biscuits, and her other isn't coming to live with us.—Los Angeles Express.

## MODERN PAVING

One of the best loved clergy in the Church of England is the Rev. A. H. Stanton, curate of St. Alban's, Holborn. He is popularly called "Father Stanton," and has been curate of St. Alban's from the time of its opening in 1862, and has just completed his forty-seventh year there. He is fortunate in having the gift of humor. One of his best stories concerns a church in a slum district, where he was preachng about the present day social conditions ig the rich. Warming to his subject he kept his audience in rapt attention. "I tell you, my friends," he said, "that figuratively speaking, the road to perdition is paved with flowers and diamonds and motor-cars." paused, and from the back of the church there

MAP OF BRAZIL Sout or Compression rected ----

The second sub-tropical or warm zone extends between the isothermic region, 77 degrees F. and that of 68 degrees F., which passes to the south of the State of Sao Paulo and intersects the State of Parana, completely separating the States of Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, as well as the greater part of the State of Parara, and a portion of that of Sao Paulo, which form the third milk temperate zone, where the mean temperature fluctu-

ates between 69 degrees F. and 68 degrees F. The tropical zone may be divided into three distinct parts, according to the rainy

I. The Upper Amazon; 2. The interior of the States of Maranhao,

and part of Minas Geraes);

3. The coast region of the States of Para, Maranhao, Piauhy, Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, and Parahyba do Norte. Chief Cities

Rio de Janeiro is the capital. It is the second largest city in South America, only Buenos Ayres being larger. It has an excellent haroor with an area of 68 square miles. The area of the city is very great; its population is about 780,000. It has a wonderful botanical garden, in which are exotics from all parts of the

Bahia is the second Brazilian city in size and importance. It has a population of 175,and importance. It has a population of 176, 000. It is the oldest European settlement in South America. The bay on which it stands was discovered by Amerigo Vespucci in 1503, and a town was founded there seven years later by a Portuguese navigator. Pernambuco, Para, Santos, Rio Grande and

Piauhy, Maranhao, Para and Amazonas are all came a soft voice, quite audible in the silence, "Oh, death, where is thy sting"

## THE ROAD OF LIFE

Along the road of life we go, Rich and poor and great and low; Proud and humble, good and bad, Weak and strong, and gay and sad; Wise and dullard, wit and fool, Like a class let out of school.

Helter-skelter, one and all, Heedless when our brothers fall; Self for self and each for each, Grabbing all within his reach; Climbing high, and tumbling low, On the road of life we go.

Rushing blindly here and there, Where, we neither know or care; Chasing rainbows to their end. Making now and then a friend; Journeying mile after mile, Resting for a little while.

Here we are upon the road, Each one carrying his load; Each one travelling along, Some with groan and some with song; Some with laughter, some with sighs, Each one looking for the prize.

Do your best, go where you can, Make your distance like a man; Rich or poor, still forge ahead, Just as far as you can tread In the end, if you have tried, You will find God satisfied.

The only reason we care to be a millionaire is for the purpose of inducing bill collectors to cut our acquaintance.

# Ancient European Writing

(By Andrew Lang.) The Anti-Semites of the Continent, a fierce people, must be glad to see that the ancient reputation of the Phoenicians as inventors of the alphabet is being sadly shaken. Mr. Arthur Evans examines the old opinion that Phoenicia invented the alphabet in the first volume of his "Scripta Minoa," and at least seems rather to lower the Semitic claims on the alphabet. It never seemed prima facie probable that such a civilization as Homer describes, and as the diggings of Dr. Schliemann revealed at Troy and Mycenae, could have failed to develop some form of writing, while Egypt and Assyria had so long been able to write. But Schliemann found no inscriptions on his prehistoric sites, and in 1894 M. Perrot defined pre-Homeric civilization as innocent of writing. Mr. Evans, however, has proved that, unlike the old hermit of Prague, the ancient people of Crete could not only make scratches with definite meanings, but actually "saw pen and ink." Mr. Evans could not agree with M. Perrot. Rock faces of unknown antiquity in Southern Europe, and bones engraved on by palaeolithic, man, showed pictures becoming conventionalized into signs, and even signs of the very same shapes as some letters of our own alphabet. These things are common in savage countries, and a civilized people in the Aegean area, a people in touch with Egypt, was certain to proceed from the savage pictographs on the grave-pillar, or the record of a song in pictures on birch-bark to hieroglyphs, and from hieroglyphs to signs indicating syllables if not letters. In 1889 Mr. Evans saw a four-sided cornelian seal, engraved with such signs as a wolf's head with protruding tongue, a bent arm, a thing like a barred gate, or a ladder with three rungs, and a bull's skull. The wolf's head was a sign in the syllabary of the Hittites, and the other marks on the seal suggested hieroglyphs. The seal came from Crete, and in 1893 Mr. Evans found similar seals from the same island containing about sixty symbols. Going to Crete in 1894, he found many examples of such hieroglyphs, and also of "linear" writing, tending to present alphabetic forms. In 1896 he obtained, from the Dictaean cave of Zeus, part of a slab, with basins for the reception of libations, and on this was a fragmentary incised inscription. On the left was a figure of a ladder with four rungs, then one like a horse-shoe, with the Greek letter psi, or, at all events, a stick forked into three tips within it; then another ladder, then two signs like the small Greek gamma, our G; the rest were fragmentary. Here was undeniable monumental writing; perhaps a dedication (to a god! Mr. Evans now purchased the Hill of Kephalus, supposed to be the site of the ancient city of Minos, Knossos, and he not only found the remains of a magnificent palace, but abundance of clay tablets inscribed with linear writing, and cups in which writing had been executed with pen and ink. It has, at first sight, a rather Chinese look. We notice the ladder sign, a sign like A-I, another like a goal at football with the ball lying beneath it, and many more. -Quite a different, probably a foreign, set of pictorial signs appears on a circular clay disc found at Phaestos by the Italian excavators. One recurring sign is a human head in a crested skull cap, like those worn by northern invaders of Egypt under the Twentieth Egyp-

Much more avanced is the linear writing, signs resembling letters, found on tablets, at Haghia Triada, which are not of the same class as the writing found at Knossos. Here writing has made a great advance. The characters "are upright, and of a simple and definite outline, which throw into sharp relief the cumbrous and obscure cuneiform system of Babylon." The writing, like our own, is from left to right. The tablets, records of stores, arrows, chariots, spears, bows, were pictorially indicated; in two cases there were recorded 6,010 and 2,630 arrows, and two deposits of bronze heads of arrows were found beside the written records of them. At what was probably a later period, one may add, the people of Mycenae were using stone arrow heads of obsidian. A large tablet contained lists of men, and another of women. What the writing had to say about them is unknown. These things are all official records and documents. If there was a written literature it may have been consigned to materials more handy, but more perishable than clay tablets. Some records are lists of golden ox-heads, like those which the Cretans bring to Egyptian kings in wall-paintings, and of golden cups like those with pictures of bulls and men in repousse work found at Vaphio. The writing continued to be used after the sack of the great palace in the Fourteenth Century B. C. The ancient cilvilization now flourished best in the Greek mainland, as in Thebes, whither, in the old story, Cadmus brought the Phoenician alphabet. But now we are told that "Cadmus" only represents a place-name, and, which is still more revolutionary, that "Phoenix" has nothing to do with Phoenicians. "The prehistoric past of Boeotia now proves to be not Phoenician, but Minoan, and no single trace has come to light of Semitic colonization, nor of even a single object of Phoenician import" Minoan signs may have been adapted to the Greek language long before the Phoenicians had an alphabet. The Philistines were, at least to a considerable extent, Cretan military adventurers. Perhaps Goliath was a descendant of Idomeneus. The Philistines had their own written archives, as appears from the memoirs on a papyrus of an Egyptian envoy, a clergyman named Wen Amon, who travelled his seat.

about 1100 B. C. The Philistine prince assured Wen that, if he died in Philistia, his epitaph would be engraved for the reading of his countrymen. Surely this looks as if the Philistines used either Egyptian or cuneiform characters, not Minoan signs. As for the poor Phoenicians, their name only means "Red Men," and was originally applied to "the redskinned Aegean race," who certainly were not Semitic. In Canaan the Babylonian cuneiform writing was used till about 1100 B. C. The tablets of the Law may have been written in cuneiform. After criticising various other theories Mr. Evans suggests that the Phoenician alphabet (for example, on the Moabite Stone of about 900 B. C.) may be derived from a Minoan source, from the linear writing of Crete about 1400 B. C. Tables are given of Minoan characters which closely resemble Phoenician letters, the characters being ultimately derived from pictures of objects. By a curious coincidence the late Sir John Evans conjecturally restored the original pictorial forms of the Phoenician, and his designs correspond remarkably with actual Minoan characters since discovered by his son, Mr. Arthur

Evans. Starting from the characters of Cretans settled in Philistia, the Semites would make a selection from these, and even adopt some of their names and translate others. It is a most interesting fact that this theory was also held by the Cretans of Knossos themselves in the late age of Diodorus Siculus. "They have an answer," says Diodorus, "to those who attribute the invention of letters to the Syrians, and who say that the Phoenicians learned them from the Syrians, and passed them on to the Greeks, through Cadmus and those who sailed with him to Europe, so that the Greeks call the letters 'Phoenician.' To this the Cretans reply that the Phoenicians were not the original discoverers of letters, but that they simply changed their shapes." Let us be fair and say that the Phoenicians did a great deal more than that; out of a large number of what were probably Cretan signs of syllables they made an alphabet of not many letters. Still the Cretan tradition is probable, and there are several classical accounts of the discovery of an unknown form of writing in graves. One inscribed tablet of bronze in a Bocotian grave was sent by Agesilaus to Egypt, where the learned merely made an imaginative statement about its meaning. Then we have the strange story of the prose history of the Trojan War by an eye-witness, Dictys of Crete. About 376 A. D. this thing was done into Latin, and the Latin was the main source of our mediaeval Tale of Troy. The book, since after Shakespeare's time, was taken to be a Latin forgery, with no Greek original, but the original Greek has been found by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt on a papyrus at Tebtronis. The copy is of about 206 A. D., but the original may be a century earlier or more -it purports to be of the reign of Nero, when an earthquake at Knossos laid bare a deposit. The manuscript in a tin box was said to be written on linden bark, which must have perished. Probably clay tablets were taken for bark, and the tin box was a stone cist, lined with lead, such things are found at Knossos. Nero turned on Semitic experts to decipher the manuscripts, and somebody who had written the Greek book of the Tale of Troy tacked his tian dynasty. A second figure is a stout lady, not one of the wasp-waisted Minoans; there is an arrow, a shield, a running man, a smock, or mer, rationalized; the gods being omitted, and the mediaeval poets thought, that this was a smock of the mediaeval poets thought. curious forgery on to the story of the discovery. The book itself is a tissue of post-Homthe mediaeval poets thought that this was a genuine contemporary record of the Trojan affairs. Meanwhile the Cretan writing cannot be read, and if the words could be made out they are probably in an unknown tongue, such as appears in some Cretan inscriptions in Greek letters. However, in later volumes, Mr. Evans may make further discoveries.

The American State Department has un-dertaken a large problem in its campaign for a "Court of Arbitral Justice" at The Hague. The object of the court is stated to be nothing less than the settlement of all disputes arising in peace as well as in war. There at present exists an international prize court—the result of a suggestion made at the Peace Conference of 1907 by the United States; and now that government is addressing the powers with a

proposal to widen the jurisdiction of this court as to include all international disputes. Whether the new court will have the power of compulsion has not yet been stated; but it is improbable that it will have. Such a proposition would imply the organization of an inter-national police force which might have to enforce its will-against Germany, for example. At present there is machinery at The Hague by which a coudt can be constituted to hear any case which is submitted to it voluntarily by the powers concerned. It is likely that the new American proposal is for the extension of this machinery; and possibly it includes the establishment of a court which shall be always in session. Grist might be provided for such a legal mill by the reference to it of many questions which are now settled through the originary diplomatic channels. This would edu cate the nations to the use of arbitration and so pave the way to the establishment of a real so pave the way to the establishment of a real world court, with the strong arm of an inter-national army behind it. But such a consummation is a long way off; and Dreadnoughts and Super-Dreadnoughts will be obsolete before that day dawns .- Montreal Star, January

"O, dear, I guess I must be getting old."
"What's the trouble?" "I stood up in the street car all the way

home tonight, and not a single man offered me



WANTED-A

Sooner or later a g as things are now the ish Columbia has adva so rapidly that we are selves quite how much ing. A few years bad game appeared inexhau paratively few who fi larly did not know what the possibility of poor Things are different no a dozen years ago I co out hearing a report from I should be scared to b ing day of the season plated coat and pants. The numbers of ge

in the woods and pursu ation in a legitimate m gard to the rights and per have increased enormous responsibles" has also in which may well be called the serious accidents of now drawing to a close. tection, and also for the sport, the former class, a them whom I have met a ing for a system of gove portsmen realize that th is a highly important aintenance of a fair hea mall game is of the grea ing both visiting sportsn settlers; the government h serious attention to this has shown a desire to me sponsible sportsmen and tions for the improvement is all very well to say the

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alaried wardens.

That the latter are needed, needed, is a statement which we questioned by any sportsman country and with the best intere heart. This implies no criticism ent game wardens; they are all want more of them, if they ar mount of good which we expec It is notorious that the game lav fect the small game of Vancouv not respected to the extent which if we are to retain a decent stoc afford us fair sport; we read with articles in foreign sporting papers the good work which has been British Columbia game warden game grounds, and it is pleasant visiting foreign sportsmen are the way they are treated and assi quest for new trophies here by ou esentatives. Our big game is a session, which is being for more and far better looked after now the merly. Granted, and for this much et the good work continue, and I warden be given more power and safeguard and increase our stoc game, which after all is far the n ant to the average man who cor make his home and his fortune, a day's fishing or shooting occasional lacation from the cares of daily b though he is not in a position to inc

richer man's pastime of big-game h These few lines are not written i of carping criticism, but realizing th ernment does now recognize the and value of our game, both small a

Philistine prince assurin Philistia, his epitaph the reading of his is looks as if the Philistian or cuneiform chars. As for the poor only means "Red lly applied to "the redno certainly were not e Babylonian cuneiform out 1100 B. C. The have been written in ising various other thests that the Phoenician on the Moabite Stone be derived from a he linear writing of Tables are given of ich closely resemble characters being ultitures of objects. By a late Sir John Evans the original pictorial and his designs coractual Minoan charby his son, Mr. Arthur he characters of Crethe Semites would hese, and even adopt translate others. g fact that this theory

Cretans of Knossos ge of Diodorus Siculus. says Diodorus, "to invention of letters to y that the Phoenicians Syrians, and passed through Cadmus and im to Europe, so that rs 'Phoenician.' To hat the Phoenicians overers of letters, but ed their shapes." Let he Phoenicians did a : out of a large numibly Cretan signs of alphabet of not many tradition is probable, ssical accounts of the form of writing in ablet of bronze in a t by Agesilaus to merely made an imits meaning. Then of the prose history eye-witness, Dictys D. this thing was Latin was the main Tale of Troy. The eare's time, was tawith no Greek origk has been found by nt on a papyrus at about 206 A. D., but itury earlier or more reign of Nero, when laid bare a deposit. ox was said to be hich must have perets were taken for stone cist, lined found at Knossos. perts to decipher the dy who had written e of Troy tacked his story of the discovtissue of post-Homperversions of Hobeing omitted, and that this was a

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een stated; but it is e. Such a proposiization of an intermight have to enmany, for example nery at The Hague constituted to hear d to it voluntarily It is likely that the or the extension of oly it includes the ich shall be always provided for such to it of many quesd through the ori-. This would eduof arbitration and blishment of a real g arm of an interut such a consum-and Dreadnoughts ill be obsolete betreal Star, January

be getting old."

t car all the way le man offered me

# WANTED A GUN LICENSE

Sooner or later a gun license is inevitable; as things are now the sooner the better. British Columbia has advanced and is advancing so rapidly that we are apt to fail to realize ourselves quite how much conditions are changing. A few years back and the supply of game appeared inexhaustible, and those comparatively few who fished and hunted reguarly did not know what it was to contemplate possibility of poor bags or empty baskets. Things are different now. In places where half dozen years ago I could hunt all day without hearing a report from any gun but my own, I should be scared to be abroad on the openng day of the season now without armor-

plated coat and pants.

The numbers of genuine sportsmen, responsible men, who know what they are about in the woods and pursue their favorite recreation in a legitimate manner, with a due regard to the rights and personal safety of others, have increased enormously; the army of "irresponsibles" has also increased to an extent which may well be called alarming in view of the serious accidents of the season which is now drawing to a close. For their own protection, and also for the protection of their port, the former class, at least every man of them whom I have met and spoken to, is asking for a system of government gun licenses. Sportsmen realize that the game of the country is a highly important asset and that the traintenance of a fair head of both large and small game is of the greatest value in attracting both visiting sportsmen and permanent settlers; the government has been paying more serious attention to this subject of late and has shown a desire to meet the wishes of re-sponsible sportsmen and act on their sugges-tions for the improvement of the game laws. It is all very well to say that the laws as they stand now have given satisfaction, and that it is a mistake to do too much tinkering with them. All legislation to be any good must be progressive, and the policy of laissez faire may mean in many cases, as undoubtedly it does in this one, an inactivity which is the reverse of

As regards the close seasons for small game on Vancouver Island, there seems to be little need for change from the regulations is-sued this season, if those regulations are properly and energetically enforced. One very good measure to help to enforce them would e the adoption of a gun license carrying with it obligations similar to those attaching to the holding of a Manitoba deer-shooting permit, as described in these columns under date November 28 of last year. Any person who is legally in possession of a permit under a section of this act legally issued to him becomes ipso facto a game guardian for the purpose of the enforcement of the act during the open season, and under the same act it is the duty of every game guardian to institute, or cause to be instituted, prosecutions against all persons infringing the provisions of the act or any of

In present conditions, and considering the impossibility of adequate patrol and watching of the enormous game country, the property of the people of the province, this seems to be an excellent way of assisting the good work of better game protection, putting, as it does, a considerable part of the onus of protecting the game on those who are most directly interested, the sportsmen who take out the permits to shoot it. All who took out licenses might not act up to the full power and duty conferred on them by the holding of them, but it would undoubtedly serve as a great dete doers in the shape of game-hogs and game poachers, and it would help to keep out of the woods the "irresponsible" with the death dealng weapon which he is not capable of using safely and legitimately. The small fees levied for the licenses would hurt none of us, and the money raised would be a considerable help, deoted as it should be to the payment of more salaried wardens.

That the latter are needed, and urgently needed, is a statement which would hardly be questioned by any sportsman knowing the country and with the best interests of sport at art. This implies no criticism on the present game wardens; they are alright; but we want more of them, if they are to do the amount of good which we expect they should. t is notorious that the game laws as they afct the small game of Vancouver Island are of respected to the extent which they must be we are to retain a decent stock of game to ord as fair sport; we read with gratification rticles in foreign sporting papers testifying to he good work which has been done by the British Columbia game warden in our big ne grounds, and it is pleasant to know that ing foreign sportsmen are pleased with way they are treated and assisted in their for new trophies here by our public repesentatives. Our big game is a valuable pos-ssion, which is being for more appreciated ad far better looked after now than ever forerly. Granted, and for this much thanks; but the good work continue, and let our head arden be given more power and facilities to leguard and increase our stock of small ime, which after all is far the most importint to the average man who comes here to make his home and his fortune, and likes his day's fishing or shooting occasionally as a reaxation from the cares of daily business, alough he is not in a position to indulge in the

er man's pastime of big-game hunting. These few lines are not written in any spirit of carping criticism, but realizing that the govdoes now recognize the importance value of our game, both small and big, and

ready to listen to and take into serious consideration any reasonable suggestions for the betterment of existing legislation affecting it, and are written not to express the opinion of the writer only, but that of many other sportsmen, who have asked him to do his best to voice their views on the subject.
RICHARD L. POCOCK.

(Correspondence on the subject of a gun license for publication in this page would be welcome, whether for or against. Letters should reach the Colonist office not later than Thursday morning for publication the following Sunday, addressed to Richard L. Pocock. No letters will be published except over the writer's own signature).

## THE MAINTENANCE OF NATURAL SPORT IN BRITAIN

When Lord Tullibardine conceived the admirable idea of conducting a number of Scottish working men over the Atholl deer forest, with a view of letting them judge for them-selves whether such forest ground could be used for farming, he probably did not expect to convince the armchair politicians of the value of his experiment. There are writers and speakers who, perhaps having never in their lives set eyes on a Highland mountain, still persist in referring to a deer forest as if it were a yast stretch of mixed woodland and arable ground which a selfish landlord prefers to retain uncultivated for his own pleasure rather than allow it to be broken up into holdings for tenant farmers. With that type of mind it is useless to argue. But Lord Tullibardine no doubt did hope to convince, and did succeed in convincing, a body of sensible Scotsmen that the maintaining of a deer forest is not the artificial, selfish thing that it is often described as being. The delegates whom he invited were shown the ground and asked to form their own opinion, and they had not much difficulty in forming it; they were convinced that the land could not be reclaimed for farming. The armchair politician would probably retort that such men were not qualified to form a proper judgment, and if that is to be the answer argument can only be dropped. It is something at least to have convinced those who have seen. The sport of deerstalking remains as still

the most natural and most nearly allied to the

hunting of primitive man that is to be found in these islands. The difference between the actual hunting of the hungry Pict and the stalking of the owner of a modern deer forest is little more than the weapon. The stag has not changed, the mountains have not changed, nor the valleys, nor the rivers, nor the wind. The stag still fears and hates and flees from the scent of man, and doubtless hundreds of years ago the hunting Pict knew that the stag looks down hill and feeds up wind, and so strove to get above his quarry and to keep the wind blowing from the deer to himself. Or he got to learn the habits of the deer when alarmed in this or that mountain pass or valley, and he knew how, when a particular wind was blowing, he could arrange with a fellow hunt-er to give the herd his scent down wind, so that they would come galloping past a particular rock where he would hide himself to shoot. The difference between then and now is only the difference between the bow and the rifle. It is, perhaps, that sense of partaking in the oldest pursuits which adds a peculiar freshness It may be true of many owners of deer forests but it is certainly not true of many tenants. that they could go out on the hill and spy, stalk and kill their own beast. That is, of course, easily understood. The intimate knowledge of a deer forest is a matter of the learning of a lifetime. It is not merely that the deerstalker to be successful must be possessed of strength, coolness and marksmanship beyond the average, but he must have a knowledge which can only come from experience of the habits of deer; more, for he must know not merely how deer behave as a rule, but how they behave on varying occasions on different parts of a particular forest. He must know every rock, every rise and dip in the ground, every little watercourse that could help him unseen down a hillside; and he must know, too, not only how the wind works blowing straight down a valley or the flank of a hill, but a hundred little tricks and tempers of wind twisting in and out of this or that little corrie, round the shoulder of the hill, down between the sides of some narrowing valley. That is a knowledge to be gained not merely in a few seasons, and it is little wonder if the actual spying and deciding on the ring to be taken to get down wind of the herd, besides the actual stalk ending in the scrawl down the burn or the slide down the bare hillside, is left to the stalker who has made the learning of his craft of the forest his life's work. How many

others could spare the time to learn it? Deerstalking remains, of course, the sport of the few, and it would be an obvious consequence, with the centres of population and of manufacture spreading so widely, that the chance of wholly natural sport for the average man should be growing less and less. The simplest and easiest of all, the sport of fishing, becomes more and more difficult to obtain, except at a price, within moderate reach of any city or town. Everywhere where there on access to a river or lake, so great is the demand on its capacities for providing sport that local control has to begin with rigid rules, and probably finds it necessary to go on with re-stocking. Where a club or private striding for miles over waste and through wa-

owner has the rights of river fishing the rules and regulations must be strictly enforced, or will find his quarry gone yesterday or here sport would fail, and, of course, measures for today.-Field. re-stocking from a hatchery in the case of trout waters, or systematic control of netting in the case of salmon rivers, become necessary at once. But it is one of the essential charms of fishing that however strictly, and so in a sense however artificially, the chances of sport are preserved, the sport itself cannot become artificial. Indeed, the paradox is that the more artificial the means of preservation, the more natural, the more nearly allied to primitive conditions the sport becomes. The harder a stream is fished and the more cunning the fish in it, the greater need of pitting human skill and science against the craft and wariness of the wild creature. It is not the novice who fills a heavy basket with Thames roach. There are Antipodean trout streams where a clumsily tossed grasshopper will rise a trout that would be stared at on any English river; but the Test trout that sinks down because he has seen the flicker of fine gut needs different quatities in the fisherman. The better sport begins with the increased difficulty.

It is true of most sport that it loses a certain naturalness when it is no longer intimate-



A Forest Monarch

The accompanying picture is not a scene in a quarry, but only a regresentation of a Douglas fir that grew at Cumberland, Vancouver, and was cut down last summer. It was 275 feet high, and 8 feet in diameter, and was estimated to cut 20,000 feet of merchantable lumber. A section of the tree was sent to the exposition at Seattle, and is now in the State Museum. The "man with the axe" is Mr. Joseph Shaw, who is so well and favorably known to most of the older residents of Victoria and vicinity.

ly connected with hunger and the cooking-pot. In a sense, for that reason, it might be a sharp frost, you can take down your scatter the stag to the fox. But that is a superficial contention which ignores the relation between the rider and his horse and hounds. That rethe rider and his horse and hounds. That remains the same whatever the quarry. Besides, man has always hunted either for food or to and wildness of its own to the sport of deer-stalking. Yet not every deerstalker comes to that sense or gets for himself that knowledge. destroy; there is nothing very unnatural in hunting a tiger, but the hunter does not eat his answer to the contention that sport becomes less natural when the quarry is reared artificially, as in the case of pheasants, and it is perhaps true that there is a slight change of taste already setting away from the stiffer, more rigid forms of pheasant shooting. The day has ong gone by, except for the merest beginners in shooting, when it was thought sufficient to beat out a large number of low-flying pheasants close over the heads of a line of guns; the demand has become greater every year for higher birds and more and more difficult shooting. As to huge bags, and attempts to break a neighbor's record in the numbers killed in a day's or three days' shoot, that is a passing vulgarity which has nothing of sportsmanship in it, and of which we shall hear less, we hope, every year, as we hear less already. But even so, and however incidentally difficult the shooting of pheasants on a big day may be made, there is a greater tendency, perhaps, than there was to appreciate the essentially wild and uncertain shooting afforded by birds which cannot be hand-reared, and whose breeding cannot be controlled. The puntgunner has long been able to claim that his is a form of shooting which requires skill, en-durance, nerve, and a love of lonely places which are required in an equal degree by hardly any other form of English sport; but few of us can be punt-gunners, if only because there would be no room for all of us to shoot. The wildest shooting still left to the average Englishman, perhaps, is winter snipe shooting, and he can still get that, if he can manage his holiday and knows where to go, without paying large sums of money, and with almost as good a chance of sport as a richer man with his own moor or bogland. Snipe shooting is still a natural form of sport which needs no artificial maintenance. Indeed, the only form of maintenance is most cases belongs to the snipe themselves. The migrant birds will come for food wherever food is to be found in wild and quiet places; and there, by those who do not mind rough quarters, they can be walked after and shot with as good a conscience as ever belonged to a gunner shooting for his own table,

## SNIPE AND SNIPE SHOOTING

Crossing a wet pasture one autumn day, I was suddenly startled by the familiar "Sca-a-aipe! scaipe!" of a snipe, and, instinctively throwing up the gun, pulled on a zigzagging streak which rose to my left. At the sharp crack of the pitro, a small body came tumbling to the ground, and I walked forward to pick up my first specimen of a Wilson's snipe. This event happened some years ago-before I had dreamt of snipe shooting in Canada, though familiar enough with the long-billed birds of Great Britain.

In size, habits and general appearance the Wilson's snipe differs but slightly from its cousins of the Old World, and snipe shooting on this side of the Atlantic is a duplicate of the sport in Great Britain.

The snipe will lie well to a dog, and the latter can scent a "long bill" at a considerable distance. Living after the manner of the woodcock, the Wilson's snipe gets his living by bor-ing in the mud of the swamps and other marshy places, feeding on the worms and larvae found there. There is no other bird coming under the sportsman's notice that so easily yet mysteriously perplexes the novice with a Rising smartly from the ground, the suipe darts away in a series of quick, zigzag curves—gradually straightening out into a steadier flight as he increases the distance be-tween himself and the shooter. You may ratiently bide your time until Mr. Snipe chooses to fly straight—by which time he is more than likely to be 100 yards away—or you may cut loose at him the instant that he rises, the latter method being as a rule the most successful from the shooter's standpoint. He is hard enough to hit—no matter which method you employ—and practice alone will perfect you as a really good snipe shot. Luckily, this pird is not hard to kill from a "hard lived" point of view; for a single pellet will often bring him down, if fairly struck by such a stray atom, and owing to this, many snipe fall into the novice's, hands-often causing the embryo sportsman to fancy that he is at last centering his birds, whereas, in reality, such is far from being the case.

When a strong wind is blowing, snipe invariably rise against it, and, by walking your ground up-wind, you will find that the birds prove the easier marks than when flushed on quieter days, for they will not twist so much and often appear almost motionless for an instant as they beat into the breeze. In any weather and at any time, however, the Wilson's snipe is an almighty hard bird to kill with anything like regularity, and the average sportsman may find an excuse for continually missing in the words of a certain shooter who explained that he had "shot zig just as the snipe turned zag."

In the fall months the snipe may be found argued that hunting in England ceased to be a gun (and you will need all the scatter you can get) for a day at the long bills. If you are may dispense with a dog's services, for snipe will stick close to a good feeding ground, allowing the shooter to get reasonably close before they flush.

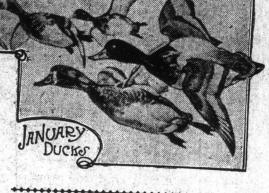
In winter the snipe ranges as far south as South America and in spring he reaches far northern points. The spring flights comnence about March and are over by about the first of May-snipe usually remaining with us longer than the rest of the shore birds.

The peculiar habit of the snipe, called drumming, is doubtless familiar to most of my readers, and is caused by the air rushing through the stiff wing feathers, as the bird drops like a plummet from a great height. This sound can easily be reproduced by arranging stiff feathers in a cork attached to a string and then whirling it round in the air. The birds make this peculiar sound during breeding season, and I have frequently heard four or five of them and watched their sudden dives to earth from high in air while crossing ipe ground in England.

Many of our game birds are not nearly so lentiful as they used to be-due to over-shooting and other causes; but as regards the snipe, over-shooting has not affected him, for he will afford amusement and much walking for both embryo and seasoned shooter alike, without losing too many members of his tribe from the ranks that annually haunt our marshes and boggy fields. From a sporting view-point, the snipe is one of our best game birds, and as a school in which to learn snap-shooting and quickness of eye, the snipe grounds will afford us all the lessons we require.-Richard Clapham in Sports Afield.

## BIG FISH

I remember reading the adverse criticism of some fistic here that he lacked the ability to "finish his man," and never, therefore, could attain to those giddy heights on which cham-pions rested on their laurels. I begin to think I can never be a champion amongst salmon fishers; I so often fail to finish my fish, especially when he is a big one. Something hap-pens; in the first wild rush something gives or, after an hour's struggle, when first the big, broad back shows above the water and then the round, white underworld is uppermost, when the gaffer grips his weapon-



# The Sportsman's Calendar

JANUARY

Sport of the Month-Wildfowl shooting. In Season-Ducks, geese, brant, snipe. January 1st the last day for shooting pheasants, grouse and quail. Grilse now running in Saanich Arm.

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something happens, and I have failed, like the poor Something Pet, to "finish my man." Once after defeat by a fish so big, I asked my Irish brother-boatman if they ever lost fish when fishing on their own. The question was received as, temperamentally, they might be expected to receive it. Dan's laughter and the slapping of his knees might be heard in Killa-loe. "Did we iver lose a fish?" Then he met his brother's reproachful eyes. "An' fwhat may ye be shoutin' at?" he was icily asked. "Can't y'answer a question widout play-act-in'?" Then, with his natural and national grave politeness, he turned to me. "Manny an' manny's the one, sorr, an' they always the "An'," chimed in the irrepressible biggest." Dan, "we be ivor for losin' thim whin we haven't a shot in the locker." I wonder if even those past masters are unconsciously affected by the size of the fish that is tugging and tumbling to be free. Are they as cool as they would be if it were a 10-pounder? Are their hands as steady? Is the strain as remorselessy even? If not, then-I cannot be expected to unruffled.

In looking back at the big fish I have lost, can remember that three have smashed the tackle, one the line as it was dragged over perilously shallow and stony places, out of which the fish should have been kept, while the other two have broken the cast. Was the strain too great, or—even more disquieting thought was there a weak spot somewhere in the gut which a reasonably careful examination would have disclosed? In the other instances the fly has come away. Again, was there contrib-utory negligence? Was an even strain maintained, or was the fish for one fatal moment given his head? I suppose the fact is that a big fish should always find us at our best and he does not. But as the most successful general is he who makes the fewest mistakes, so he who, by keeping his tackle without flaw, and by using it "in arduis" as we would turn in whatever may be the proper word for the contrary, will run fewest risks, will give least away, and killing a higher average of the big fish hooked, will prove himself the most suc-cessful general. By big fish is meant, of course, real fighters and triers, for fighting power and resistance that has no bottom by no means vary with the fighters shown on the steelyard.

When the two are combined—great weight and power with fighting, not sulking, instinct -where, too, the water is heavy and the going bad, then the angler, to be a champion, must be able to "finish his man." These desultory thoughts may have been guessed to have their origin in a recent catastrophe. They have. Not long ago I lost a very big fish. Fishing with somewhat slender gut (which, if candid confession must be made, had been a good deal used) and a smallish fly in very clear water, where even the capture of a grilse was considered unlikely, standing on smooth rocks sloping steeply into some 10-ft. of water, I got into a very big fish. First he flashed up stream, jumping clear out of the water, and then pelted down the middle of the pool as hard as he could split, until all my line and very nearly all the backing were out. I had, too, gone as far along the rocks as I could, and the boat which had ferried me across to the rocks, and which was being brought swiftly to my assistance, was still some yards away.

I dared not hold against the fish, but, putting my thumb on the brake of the reel, checked its perhaps too easy run, and, pressing the flying line on to the rod with the palm of my left hand, I did all I dared do, but hoped not too much. As the boat reached my feet, however, the end of the world came, and once more had failed to finish my man. The cast had broken. I must throw myself on the mercy of the court. If I had not put some strain on he would certainly have broken me, and I cannot think I put on sufficient to break a reasonably sound cast. But there, I fear, my defence breaks down. I cannot lay my hand upon my heart and say that I had bestowed upon that cast a thousndth part of the careful examination which it would have received if I had had the least expectation that a fish of some 30lb. was lying at the foot of those much-fished rocks, and, moreover, that he could be lured therefrom by my little fly.-A. H. B.

## A CRASH

"What was that awful crash?" "One of father's New Year's resolutions gone to smash. He has just discovered that the furnace fire is out."

CARPETS CROCKERY DRY GOODS

# SPENCER'S NEWS

STOVES

# Our Feb. High Grade Furniture Sale Arouses Everybody's Buying Enthusiasm

If you have not as yet attended this sale, you should not delay another moment in doing so. You will be surprised at the remarkable values which we were offering during the first two days. The Furniture Department was thronged with enthusiastic buyers, and on every hand was heard comments on the fine

# boards

6 only, Early English Buffets, British bevelled plate mirror, 12 x 36 inch, top of case 20 x 46

# **Enamelled and Brass** Beds

At \$2.90—White Enamelled Iron Bed, 1 1-16 posts. At \$3.90—White Enamelled Iron Beds, brass caps well fill-

At \$4.90—White Enamelled Iron Bed, brass top rail.

At \$4.90—White Enamelled Iron Bed, well filled brass

At \$5.90—White Enamelled Iron Bed, brass filler and knobs

# Bureaus, Dressers and Stands



I only, Surfaced Golden Dresser, 3 drawers, top drawer swell front, British bevelled plate Mirror. February Sale Price

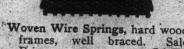
7 Only, Princess Dresser, with large Bev. Plate oval Mirror. Reg. \$17.50 Feb Sale. \$11.75

3 Only, Golden Oak Surface Dresser, Reg. 18.75 Feb. Sale 8 Only, Combination Dresser and

Dressing Table golden oak surfaced. Reg. \$19.50. Sale.... 2 Only Combination Hotel Dress

ers.. Reg \$14.00 Sale .. \$9.75
3 Only, Solid Oak Dressers, targe bevelled plate mirror \$16.75 12 Only Fine Selected Quartered 

# Mattresses and Springs



Price ..... \$1.75 50 only, Springs, maple frames. Regular \$2.50. Each. \$1.00 At \$2.90 Cotton Top Mattres-

At \$3.90—Cotton Top and Bottom Mattresse, with filled top, bottom and side.

At \$4.50 Rupert Mattresses, cotton top and bottom, tufted sides and ends.

At \$5.90—Columbia All-Cotton-filled Mattresses.

At \$7.50-Victoria All-Cotton-filled Mattresses.

Buffets and Side- extremely low prices which we have marked

# 

only, Extension Tables, 6 ft. February Sale Price. . \$5.75 only, Extension Tables, square. Golden surfaced oak. Sale Price ..... \$6.75

4 only, Early English Square Extension Table, solid oak. Regular \$12.50. Sale Price \$9.75 4 only, Golden Oak Solid Extension Table. Regular \$12.50. Sale Price ..... \$9.75

only, Early English 2 Golden Solid Oak Extension Tables. Regular \$14.50. Sale Price is ...... \$11.75

only, Round Extension Tables, solid oak, polished, 8 ft.. Reg-ular \$19.50. Sale Price \$16.75 only, Extension Tables, solid

ary Sale Price ..... \$23.00

# Dining Chairs at Economizing Figures

Sets Golden Surfaced Diners, 5 side, I arm. February Sale Sets Early English Surfaced

is ...... \$9.75 5 Sets Golden Surfaced Diners, 1 Only Golden Oak Surfaced Ov- 5 side, 1 arm. February Sale

..... \$10.75 5 Sets Early English Surfaced Tapestry Squares, \$7 50 Diners, 5 side, 1 arm. February 

Sets Golden Oak and Early English Diners, 5 side, 1 arm. 

12 Sets Solid Oak Diners, leather seats, Early English. Regular \$22.50. February Sale Price 

Sets Golden Oak, solid frames, leather seats, 5 side, 1 arm Regular \$22.50. Sale \$16.75 Set only, Mahogany Frames

leather seats, 5 side, 1 arm. Regular \$40.00. February Sale Price .... \$25.00

# Card Tables, Etc.

Only Chair and Card Tables. combined, lined green cloth. Reg. \$25. Feb. Sale .. \$16.75 Only Writing Table, E. E., fit

ted with wire and lamps for electric light. Regular \$35-Feb. Sale Price ..... 19.75 Only Library Tables, golden oak polished, with one drawer, in best finish. Reg. \$25. Feb

Sale Price ...... \$21.50 Only Library Tables, mahog-any polished, with one drawer Reg. \$28. Feb. Sale \$24.75

5 only, Brussels Squares, 334 x 4 yards. Regular \$27.00 to \$30.00. February Sale price



# Carpets and Rugs at Move-Out Prices at Our February Sale

only, Extension Tables, solid
oak, 2 Early English, 2 golden.
February Sale Price. \$18.75
The value offered in Rugs and Carpets during our February Sale should arouse the buying enthusiasm of every person who wishes to economize, from the smallest Rug to the finest Carpets, prices

Hearth Rage, \$3.15

This is a specially fine assort-ment which sells regularly for

Velvet Carpet, made \$1.25 & laid, Reg. \$1.75,

The above are very hard wear-

g carpets, and as we have only

5 only, Seamless Axminster Car-

ings. Regular \$36.00. Febru-

ary Sale price. .... \$25.00

only, Seamless Axminster Car-

pets, size 3 x 3½ yards. Regular \$31.50. Sale price \$20.00

only, Seamless Axminster Car-

Regular \$42.00.

price ..... \$28.00

only, Axminster Carpet, made

up, size 23/4 x 31/2. Regular \$32.00. Sale price. ... \$21.00

only, Seamless Axminster Carpets, size 3 x 3½ yards. Regular \$42.00. Sale price \$33.00

\$25.00. Sale Price ...\$19.75

Brussels Carpets, body and border to match. Regular prices,
\$1.25 to \$1.75. February Sale
price, made and laid......95¢

Axminster Carpets, \$1.25 Reg. \$2.00, for Special Line in Axminster Car-pets, in designs and colorings suitable for dining, drawing, parlor and reception rooms. Regular prices up to \$2.00. February Sale price, made and

Wilton Carpets, Reg. \$1.50

5 side, 1 arm. Sale .. \$10.75 High-grade Wilton Pile Carpets, body and border to match. Regular prices, \$1.75 and \$2.00. February Sale price, made and laid ...... \$1.50

Carpet Squares, \$13.75 Reg. 518.00. for 410.10 Reg. \$8.75, for \$1.30 Carpet Square, extra fine quality Axminster in red, size 3 yards x 3 yards. This is a splendid bargain indeed. The regular only, Tapestry Carpet Square floral design, I in the state 3 x 3 r shades of green, size 3 x 3 yards. Regular \$8.75.

Reg. \$15.00, for \$12.00

3 only, Tapestry Carpet Squares, best English quality, in green, fawn, and crimson. These make a good and useful carpet and 

Hearth Rugs, Reg. \$1.90 

only, Best English Tapestry Carpet Squares, seamless, size 3 x 4 yards, medallion centres. Regular \$19.50. Sale pric 

14 only, Brussels Carpet Squares, size 3 x 3½ yards, in styles suitable for bedroom, dining-room and sitting-room, new de-signs and colorings. Regular \$17.50 to \$21.50. February 

a only, Quartered Oak Extension Brussels Carpets, made 95c Carpet Squares, \$8.75 Carpet Squares, \$7.50 Reg. \$11.00, for \$8.75 Reg. \$10.00, for A beautiful Carpet Square in floral designs, in fawn shades, A special saving is this in assort-

size 3x3 1-2 yards, just the thing for your dining room. Reg. price \$1x,00. Feb. Sale fine tapestry. Regular price \$10.00. Feb. Sale . . . . \$7.50 Rugs and Squares in a large as ortment of designs and color-Reg. \$1.50, for . 850

ed floral designs, made of extra

At this price the range of carpets r only, Tapestry Carpet Square, is large, which makes selection easy. They are in a number of splendid effects, including apestry and Oriental. The regular selling price was \$1.50 per yard. Feb. Sale seamless, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> x 3 yards. Regular \$9.50. Sale price. \$5.00

only, Tapestry Carpet Squares, seamless, 21/4 x 3 yards. Regular \$6.50. Sale price. \$4.50 only, Tapestry Carpet Squares seamless, 3 x 3 yards. Reg-ular \$7.50. Sale price. \$5.25

\$4.00. Feb. Sale ....\$3.15 only, Tapestry Carpet Square, size 3 x 3 yards, fawn ground. Regular \$10.00. Sale price

only, Tapestry Carpet Squares, size 3 x 3½ yards. Regular \$9.00. Sale price ...... \$6.75

only, Best Grade English Tap-Just think of getting fine Carpet estry Carpet Squares, size 3 at such a low figure, then too 31/2 yards, I in crimson 2 tone at this price we make it to fit effect, I in rich Turkey design any room and put it down for you, the only thing for you to do is to select it; in beautiful green and fawn effects, also Oriental designs. 

5 only, Tapestry Carpet Squares, size 3 x 4 yards. Regular \$10.50. Sale price .... \$7.75

6 only, Tapestry Carpet Squares size 3 x 4 yards. Regular \$13.50. Sale price ... \$10.75

pets, size 3 x 3 yards, in new 3 only, Best Quality English Tap-and choice designs and color-estry Carpet Squares, size 3 x estry Carpet Squares, size 3 x 4 yards. Regular \$18.00. Sale 

6 only, Brussels Carpet Squares, size 3 x 3 yards. Regular \$16.50 to \$18.00. February 

only, Levre Axminster Rug, size 3 x 4 yards, British manufacture, in shades of soft green, for very hard wear, suitable for reception room. This is one of

only, Wilton Pile Carpet Squares, size 3 x 3½ yards. Regular \$27.50. Sale price is ..... \$23.50

We shall also have on sale a large and varied assortment of Wilton Pile and Axminster Rugs, sizes 3½ x 4 yards, at greatly reduced prices.

# Extra Special 10c Bargain Opportunities in the Hardware Section

SLEEVE BOARDS, with attachment for fixing to table. Regular BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH ......10¢

# Divans and Parlor Suites at Saving Prices

only ...... \$19.75 Mahogany Rocker, I only, seat in Mahogany Settees, 2 only. Reg. silk brocade. Reg. \$28.00. Feb. \$19.75. Feb. Sale Price \$11.75

Foot Stools, Indian seats, etc., 9 Foot Stools, 8 only, in selected only, Indian seats in golden oak. Reg. \$3.50. Feb. Sale Price ..... \$1 90

Foot Stools, 11 only, Early Eng- Stools, 6 only, in Early English 

Morris and Easy

only, Morris Chairs, in golden oak and Early English, reversible velour and tapestry cushions. February Sale. \$14.75 only, Morris Chairs, selected

quartered oak. February Sale hogany. February Sale Price

only, Spanish leather tops. Reg. \$7.50 . Feb. Sale Price. . \$5.75

1-4 oak, nicely upholstered,

Spanish leather. Reg. \$9.00.

Feb. Sale Price .. .. . \$6.75

Chairs

red, 3 dark green shades. Feb- 23 only, Golden Oak Roll Rockruary Sale Price ..... \$29.75 ers. February Sale... \$3.90 only, Hollow Seat Chairs, upholstered with No. 1 cowhide 30 only, Quartered Oak Rockers, leather, 2 Early English, 1 ma-

is ...... \$10.75

# Rockers Priced Down

25 only, Nurses' Rockers, solid hardwood seats. February 100 only, Rockers, golden and mahogany finish cob seats. February Sale Price ... \$1.95 30 only, Golden Oak Roll Seat Rockers. February Sale Price

spring seats, leather seats and backs. February Sale Price,



The Chief Cost of a Range is Not the First Cost, but the Yearly Fuel Bill

It Uses Less

The ARCADIAN Malleable Charcoal Iron construction (made with atove putty—all joints being riveted metal to metal) insures an absolut and which will remain airtight at every point, year after year, as lor gases in this range cannot get away until they are consumed and the at all times UNDER PERFECT CONTROL.

The ARCADIAN Malleable Range is the most economical and satisf paratus you can today buy. It will pay its original seet in their saved during

DOES THE QUESTION OF SAVING MONEY APPEAL TO YOU? the biggest bargains in this sale. Regular \$65,00. Sale price ......\$42.00 Air-Tight Heaters Special

We are offering a Very Special Bargain in Airtight Heaters. These are well made, and just the thing for the present chilly weather. 

. L. NO. 325.

# **SURGENTS** WIN

der of the Forces of ceeds in Besting Reg

## NK MOVEMENT **PROVES SUCCESS**

erals Effect a Juncture Will March on Managu Six Thousand Men Enga

BLUEFIELDS, Feb. 5.—Dispa sceived here describe to engage hich took place between the ponal forces under General Men. onal forces under General Mena se government troops. In an off sepatch, General Mena says he sated 600 of the enemy comman y Gen. Carrida, a Guatemalan at aritas, which is midway between bertad and Juigalpa. Mena celetely routed the enemy captur any prisoners and rifles. The the Madriz forces were he fille the provisement of seed dightly. General Mena is pushing ward to join Gen. Chamorra at moapa, which is well along the way managua. Chamorra in the last lays in his advance upon the cap xecuted a flank movement, thus even the Madriz troops, who expetence of the Madriz troops, who expetence of the Madriz troops, who expetence of engage him at Acoapa. Come of one and a half days from Teust Managua province, with a clear ir from there to Granada. The Ma Grees, the despatch says, have treated to Santo Domingo, directly the north of Teustepe.

ceneral Cammorro holds all the little interior and the enemy behn is completely cut off. Generallo Estrada, brother of the prett of the provisional governme 1,200 men in the hills six m Managua, having successfunded a rising some time agoutly under the noses of the instration and he will join Chamo Mena in the march on Manag

## DRAWING THE LINE

ASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Revised

ions governing the admission free of personal effects of passens ing in the United States, draw c line that has prevailed during res, when other than actual persects were allowed to be include step a superior and the step an ther purposes for sale, without re-to the \$100 limitation. Citizens of Inited States may be d States may have this prided they are bona fide reside

At 'Frisco

MISSOULA, Mont., Feb. 4.—"T.
Jeff-Johnson fight will be held in St.
Trancisco," said John B. Gleason, he
his afternoon. "This was fully d
cided upon between Rickard and m
self by telegraph this morning
Gleason will meet "Tex" Ricka
Monday in Salt Lake City and a
range final details.

At 'Frisco

Murder and Suicide FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Feb. Wm. Ruckheim, a farmer, aged years, murdered his wife and fo children and shot himself last nig at Parker's Prairie. He was fou thildren and shot himself last nig at Parker's Prairie. He was foun dying when his son went to the far today. Ruckheim is believed to ha been temporarily insane. No oth motive for the crime has been foun

spected Murderer Remanded. CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—Jesse

dt charged with the murder of ife whose burned body was found l last Saturday, was arraigned toda and pleaded not guilty. The court an acounced that it would await the verdict of the coroner and the case was continued until Feb. 11th. cross a gas stove at their he

Need Assistance

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