

Make Window shades, Poles, etc. to order. Ring up Carpent Dept. and Man Will Be Sent at Once.

Wants

ainty Style, should Clear 50c for 35c

ancing goes on sale, and to say that it is only saying the ad regularly sell for 35c

of Hosiery called

est will you find a fine Hosiery than at 35c we are offering to get. Colors are white, black and tan. Per dozen and heels, full of white, cardinal, for \$1.00

Considerably Strong

quality footwear in moderate prices. This department has the advantage of it, owing to the

Window Order—Ex-terminism

will be, or are in need of window blinds. We class of work, blind the best that is possible, the very lowest workmanship is of the department—3rd floor.

Display ofinery

es Not Mean a in Millinery—It Such Splendid offered.

men still have elect—let none ty of styles, of hundreds of eck, to sell for so on, slowly The variety is w than before season at its early spring of the 3,000 or displayed now, of thousands of ed trimmings, and to untrimmertory stronger ert World is.

VOL. L. NO. 347.

HIGH HONORS FOR R. ROOSEVELT

Ex-President Yesterday Guest of Intellectual Paris—Participates As Member in Session of French Academy

DELIVERS LECTURE AT THE SORBONNE

Dwells at Length Upon His Attitude in Regard to Human Rights and Property Rights—Presents From Faculty

PARIS, April 23.—To use Colonel Roosevelt's own words, today marked the crowning of his career as a man of letters. From noon until midnight he was the guest of intellectual Paris, participating as a member at a session of the French Academy, delivering a lecture at the Sorbonne, which, as he said, was the foremost seat of learning in Europe before America was discovered, and remaining as the guest of the faculty for dinner. The reception given by the university in his honor.

Col. Roosevelt's reception at the institute, and that at the Sorbonne, were equally impressive, but in a different way. In the former he was introduced merely as a member, and he took a seat among his distinguished colleagues, one of whom have grown old in the service of science. Several times in his address, Mr. Roosevelt interjected observations in French, and after he had defined his attitude on the subject of human rights and property rights, he repeated this in French, saying that it constituted the crux of what he had said and he desired every one to understand him. His words in this connection were: "My position as regards the moneyed interests can be put into a few words. In every civilized society, property rights must be properly safeguarded. On the other hand, the great majority of human rights belong to man, and not man to property."

Following the lecture, Vice-Rector Liard, in behalf of the university, presented Mr. Roosevelt with a banner. Jefferson and two verses made from a certain "The American" had been made from the government factory at Sevres, but in some way one of Jefferson's verses had been changed to the French ambassador, who arranged to have the original order executed.

HORSE SHOW CLOSED

Vancouver's Third Event of the Kind Passes Off Satisfactorily—Many in Attendance.

VANCOUVER, April 22.—Vancouver's third horse show closed tonight with a record very satisfactory to all concerned. The number of entries was 1100, which was more than 300 over those of last year, and horses were in attendance from Woodstock, California, on the south; Brandon on the east in Canada; and Lee's station, Montana, in the United States.

The week has been a busy one in the city, many prominent visitors being here to attend the show. The awards were made without any disagreement, and the different events were carried through without a hitch, and the arrangements were such that made a most really good entertainment for the large number of people who attended at the different sessions.

That a horse show could be carried on for three sessions a day and for four days and a night, indicates a great interest taken in horses on the coast. This annual event, coupled with the show held in Victoria, will be a long way toward bettering the grade of horses in British Columbia.

Takes Poison for Suits

DENVER, April 22.—Through a mistake of a nurse who had administered a dose of Epsom salts, Mrs. Myron E. Tubbs, of Junction City, Kan., died a violent death at Marcy hospital today.

Vancouver Divorce Case

VANCOUVER, April 22.—Ex-Ald. W. J. Cavannah's divorce suit against his wife, Mrs. E. Cavannah, of Crystal City, Manitoba, who is seeking a divorce, was granted by the court today. The document filed in the supreme court alleges the usual statutory grounds. Miss Campbell being named as corespondent.

Sweeping Labor Reforms

JOHANNESBURG, April 22.—As soon as the Union Government will inaugurate sweeping reforms in the management of the mines, it will be a long time before the country will be able to do more than to improve the conditions of the miners, but also of an improvement in the methods of recruiting.

The result of these reforms will be an increased supply of colored labor for the mines. As soon as the reforms come into operation, it is estimated that 60,000 natives will be available for work. The Union Government will also keep in mind the necessity of increasing the immigration of white labor by offering increased facilities for working on the mines.

But white men are not wanted on the Rand alone. The Union Government have to hand a scheme for attracting white settlers to other parts of the Union, especially in Zululand.

APPEAL TO GAEKWAR

Hindus Plan to Obtain Prince's Services As Mediator With Dominion Government.

VANCOUVER, April 22.—Sir Sayajji Rao III, Gaekwar of Independent state of Baroda, and second in point of power to only one other native prince of India, the Mism of Hyderabad, will be appealed to by the Hindus of Vancouver and the remainder of the British Pacific coast to act as their mediator at Ottawa in an endeavor to secure a reduction in the restrictions on immigration of their countrymen now enforced by the government of Canada.

THREE BURNED

Cincinnati Hotel Destroyed—Three Men Dead and Several Others Missing.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Three persons are known to have lost their lives and at least a half dozen are missing and are believed to have perished in a fire which practically destroyed the hotel Thomas, Walnut and Sweet streets, tonight. Two of the dead have been identified as Walter G. Cameron, a lawyer, and Harry Lawrence, a newspaper employe. The third body has not been identified.

NO LEAK AT HEIGHT OF NINE FEET

Smith's Hill Reservoir Puzzle Enters On a New Phase—City Engineer to Carry Out Further Tests

The Smith's Hill reservoir puzzle has entered upon a new and interesting phase. It is at present filled to a height of nine feet and during February and March showed a leakage of 100,000 gallons daily when the reservoir was filled to a height of twelve feet. The daily leakage was 300,000 gallons.

Following the adoption of his recommendation that the reservoir should be sealed at a cost of \$400 City Engineer Smith has been slowly having it filled in order that he may estimate the leakage at different heights. He wishes to find out the volume of water lost daily from the height at which the leakage begins to leak and at different stages of filling until it is full.

Whether the recent salubrious weather conditions have had the effect of hardening and solidifying the material of which the reservoir is constructed is a question upon which City Engineer Smith is at present unable to venture an opinion, though he will probably be able to say when further tests are carried out.

He points out that an erroneous idea prevails that when the reservoir is being filled the water which it contains is lost to the city whenever the pumps are merely stopped working and that water is allowed to gradually run out through the pipes which supply it. This is not the case, as the volume of water in the reservoir is more than nine inches which has been the daily average for the last few days.

Bellingham Lawyer Dead

BELLINGHAM, Wash., April 22.—Judge R. W. Rose, one of the best known lawyers of the Pacific Northwest, died on his farm home near Linden, this morning, of Bright's disease. He was 54 years of age and had practiced in Bellingham for twenty years, coming here from Kansas.

Convict Recaptured

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 22.—After being at liberty 48 hours and seeking cover like a hunted animal, Theodore Murdoch, one of the six convicts who made a dash for freedom last Thursday from the federal pen, was captured tonight. Murdoch was seen by a by-stander by which a party of five living three miles east of the penitentiary. The convict was surrounded by a detachment of guards.

HONOLULU, April 22.—John T. McCutcheon, the Chicago cartoonist and writer, who was for some time with the steamer Asia, which arrived here today, will again become president of the Hawaiian League. He was mentioned in the hunting camps the colonel avoided all participation in the discussion of politics, but he had on two occasions remarked that he had other work outlined, which would occupy him for many years to come.

ENORMOUS LOSS THROUGH STORM

Blizzard That Raged Yesterday Estimated to Have Caused Damage of \$30,000,000 in Middle Western States

NEW YORK, April 22.—The body of Mark Twain began today its last journey on the sunny chamber where it had lain in "Stormfield" to the spot in God's Acre, where it shall rest at last among those whom he "loved long since and lost a while."

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT CROP

Further Snow and Frost Predicted by Weather-Forecasters from Los Angeles

CHICAGO, April 22.—In the most disastrous and far-reaching storm experienced in a generation, damage to vegetable crops and fruits and vegetables amounting to more than thirty million dollars has been wrought in the middle west.

The Michigan fruit belt, the backbone of the fruit country, is described as almost wholly wiped out. Fruit in Illinois and Iowa not only has killed buds, flowers and fruit, but threatens to ruin orchards.

Experts here estimate the losses in ten states as follows: Illinois, \$6,000,000; Iowa, \$10,000,000; Indiana, \$2,000,000; Michigan, \$4,000,000; Wisconsin, \$2,000,000; Kansas, \$1,000,000; Kentucky, \$1,000,000; Missouri, \$2,000,000; Ohio, \$1,000,000; Nebraska, \$1,000,000.

The forecast of more storms, with continued cold, northwest winds, indicates further extensive damage. On the lakes the storm has also done much damage, but details have not yet been received. The passenger steamer Iowa, of the Goodrich line, was stranded between Racine and Milwaukee, through her steering gear giving way. Her passengers are not thought to be in any danger.

JAMES J. HILL GOES FISHING

Gives Possible Reason for Trip to Coast With Financiers—Ex-Senator Clark Makes a Significant Remark

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The thermometer at 8 o'clock registered 23.4 degrees. This is the coldest that has ever been here at this time of the year. The snow is falling. Continued cold is predicted and it is feared that the fruit has been heavily damaged.

SEIZED FOR TAXES

City of Regina Places Bailiff in C.P.R. Commercial Telegraph Office

REGINA, April 22.—Seized for taxes, the commercial telegraph office of the C.P.R. is today in the hands of the bailiff of Regina. The office was seized yesterday. This action was taken on account of the difficulty experienced by the company of the floor space and business tax, which, according to legal advice is payable to the city of Regina.

High Treason Parole

VIENNA, April 22.—The colonial force of eight treason trials at Agraham has an epilogue in the announcement that all the sentences passed on all the prisoners have been annulled. The brothers Prebivizas, the chief of the prisoners, have just been released. The rest were set free last December.

The trial began in the early spring last year and dragged on till October. Fifty-three Servians were accused of complicity in a Pan-Serbian plot against Austria-Hungary. The proceedings were conducted with great harshness and injustice, and though the evidence was of the firmness of the prisoners were condemned to a rigorous imprisonment, and twenty-nine of their fellow prisoners to terms varying from four to seven years.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., April 22

George Boyd, 35 years old, a C. P. R. brakeman, was crushed to death while coupling cars at Chateaufort this morning. He came here from Toronto only a week ago. He was married.

ON WAY TO GRAVE

Body of Mark Twain to Be Taken to Elmira Today—Funeral Services in New York

NEW YORK, April 22.—The body of Mark Twain began today its last journey on the sunny chamber where it had lain in "Stormfield" to the spot in God's Acre, where it shall rest at last among those whom he "loved long since and lost a while."

ESTIMATES ARE RUSHED ALONG

Members of Commons Show Eagerness to Arrive at Prognosis—Point—Large Amount Voted Yesterday

OTTAWA, April 22.—The usual end-of-the-session slaughter of estimates occurred in the House today and three hours upwards of \$10,000,000 passed, practically without opposition. A big hole was made in the supplementary estimates, and the House passed a number of resolutions, and many other matters.

LITTLE CRITICISM FOR MOST ITEMS

Abuse of Franking Privilege Comes Up For Annual Discussion—J. D. Taylor Enters Serious Objection

OTTAWA, April 22.—The usual end-of-the-session slaughter of estimates occurred in the House today and three hours upwards of \$10,000,000 passed, practically without opposition. A big hole was made in the supplementary estimates, and the House passed a number of resolutions, and many other matters.

IBSEN APHORISMS

Dramatist Says That Marriage Has "Thoughts and Aphorisms" by Henrik Ibsen, are printed here. Says the sage: "It is folly to speak of free men. There are no free men. Marriage is the relations between man and woman, and has corrupted the human race and put the seal of slavery on individuals."

"Modern Society is not a society of men and women; it is a masculine society."

"When the Liberals wish to ameliorate the condition of women they begin by consulting public opinion; that is to say, men. You might as well ask the wolves to favor measures for the protection of sheep."

"To desire and to wish: our greatest fault comes from a confusion of these two terms."

"A new aristocracy is coming into being; it is the aristocracy of will."

"Has the evolution of the human species taken a wrong turn? Why do we belong to the earth rather than to the air or the sea? The desire to possess things, he dreams in which, without astonishment, we believe our selves to be flying, what do they mean?"

PROFIT CALM SEEN

EDMONTON, Alta., April 22.—A profit of over \$4,000 with two days of the big place of Edmonton property was made here this week by R. Dabney, of Portland, Ore., who bought a Main street corner at 106,000 on Tuesday and sold it last night to Toronto capitalists for \$110,000. The Toronto men will build a big office building on the property.

FAVORABLE FOUND IN WAR EAGLE

New Body of High Grade Ore Struck in Noted Rossland Mine—Le Roi Company is Hopeful of Similar Success

NELSON, B.C., April 22.—Confirmation of the recently reported strike in the War Eagle mine, Rossland, of an entirely new body of high grade ore has been made, and the importance of the discovery has been rather under the old estimate. The shipments are said to average \$40 per ton in gold and about 5 per cent copper.

STRONG FIGURE IN PRUSSIAN POLITICS

Herr von Heydbrand Known As "King" Likely to Be Made Minister of Interior.

BERLIN, April 22.—The most interesting political gossip of the week concerns the alleged impending appointment of Herr von Heydbrand, leader of the Conservative party, as Minister of Interior. Herr von Heydbrand is known as the "uncrowned King of Prussia" and has been a powerful figure in the Reichstag struggle in connection with the Finance Reform Bill.

TOURING STUDENTS

British Graduates to Visit Canada and Study Leading Questions.

LONDON, April 22.—The scheme for an international interchange of students is being developed gradually. Arrangements have been made for about a dozen British University men and women to visit North America. Among them is a lady who holds a Research Fellowship at Somerville College. She will leave England on May 21 for Santa Fe, New Mexico, where she will study the social organization of the Pueblo Indians. Her tour will last six months and will include visits to "Carleton," the famous Indian school, and Bryn Mawr.

Increase in Wages

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Two thousand dollars worth of new machinery was ordered by the Erie Railroad Company for the Erie Railroad. The Erie Railroad Company has ordered the machinery for the Erie Railroad. The Erie Railroad Company has ordered the machinery for the Erie Railroad.

Wanted for Sedition

OTTAWA, April 22.—The preliminary hearing of the case of the two young men lost their lives, did not end today. The hearing will be held in the Quebec court, which is held at 10 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Murphy is likely to be charged with aiding and abetting the crime. Two men are detained to guard the prisoners at Shawville lockup, to assist in the trial.

TRIAL TO COST IMMENSE SUM

Swope Murder Case Expected to Involve Expenditure by County of \$200,000—Likely to Continue for Some Weeks

PARIS, April 22.—Some unpublished "thoughts and aphorisms" by Henrik Ibsen, are printed here. Says the sage: "It is folly to speak of free men. There are no free men. Marriage is the relations between man and woman, and has corrupted the human race and put the seal of slavery on individuals."

MANY WITNESSES ARE TO BE CALLED

Damaging Evidence Against Dr. Hyde Is Given by Nurse Keller—Other Nurse's Statements Help Defence.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 22.—The second week of the Hyde murder trial closed here today with both the defence and the prosecution needing ultimate victory. Only two important witnesses have been examined so far. They are Mrs. Pearl Keller and Miss Anna Houlihan, who were nurses in the Swope home when the tragedies were enacted.

PROFIT CALM SEEN

EDMONTON, Alta., April 22.—A profit of over \$4,000 with two days of the big place of Edmonton property was made here this week by R. Dabney, of Portland, Ore., who bought a Main street corner at 106,000 on Tuesday and sold it last night to Toronto capitalists for \$110,000. The Toronto men will build a big office building on the property.

FAVORABLE FOUND IN WAR EAGLE

New Body of High Grade Ore Struck in Noted Rossland Mine—Le Roi Company is Hopeful of Similar Success

NELSON, B.C., April 22.—Confirmation of the recently reported strike in the War Eagle mine, Rossland, of an entirely new body of high grade ore has been made, and the importance of the discovery has been rather under the old estimate. The shipments are said to average \$40 per ton in gold and about 5 per cent copper.

STRONG FIGURE IN PRUSSIAN POLITICS

Herr von Heydbrand Known As "King" Likely to Be Made Minister of Interior.

BERLIN, April 22.—The most interesting political gossip of the week concerns the alleged impending appointment of Herr von Heydbrand, leader of the Conservative party, as Minister of Interior. Herr von Heydbrand is known as the "uncrowned King of Prussia" and has been a powerful figure in the Reichstag struggle in connection with the Finance Reform Bill.

TOURING STUDENTS

British Graduates to Visit Canada and Study Leading Questions.

LONDON, April 22.—The scheme for an international interchange of students is being developed gradually. Arrangements have been made for about a dozen British University men and women to visit North America. Among them is a lady who holds a Research Fellowship at Somerville College. She will leave England on May 21 for Santa Fe, New Mexico, where she will study the social organization of the Pueblo Indians. Her tour will last six months and will include visits to "Carleton," the famous Indian school, and Bryn Mawr.

Increase in Wages

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Two thousand dollars worth of new machinery was ordered by the Erie Railroad Company for the Erie Railroad. The Erie Railroad Company has ordered the machinery for the Erie Railroad. The Erie Railroad Company has ordered the machinery for the Erie Railroad.

Wanted for Sedition

OTTAWA, April 22.—The preliminary hearing of the case of the two young men lost their lives, did not end today. The hearing will be held in the Quebec court, which is held at 10 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Murphy is likely to be charged with aiding and abetting the crime. Two men are detained to guard the prisoners at Shawville lockup, to assist in the trial.

TRIAL TO COST IMMENSE SUM

Swope Murder Case Expected to Involve Expenditure by County of \$200,000—Likely to Continue for Some Weeks

PARIS, April 22.—Some unpublished "thoughts and aphorisms" by Henrik Ibsen, are printed here. Says the sage: "It is folly to speak of free men. There are no free men. Marriage is the relations between man and woman, and has corrupted the human race and put the seal of slavery on individuals."

MANY WITNESSES ARE TO BE CALLED

Damaging Evidence Against Dr. Hyde Is Given by Nurse Keller—Other Nurse's Statements Help Defence.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 22.—The second week of the Hyde murder trial closed here today with both the defence and the prosecution needing ultimate victory. Only two important witnesses have been examined so far. They are Mrs. Pearl Keller and Miss Anna Houlihan, who were nurses in the Swope home when the tragedies were enacted.

PROFIT CALM SEEN

EDMONTON, Alta., April 22.—A profit of over \$4,000 with two days of the big place of Edmonton property was made here this week by R. Dabney, of Portland, Ore., who bought a Main street corner at 106,000 on Tuesday and sold it last night to Toronto capitalists for \$110,000. The Toronto men will build a big office building on the property.

FAVORABLE FOUND IN WAR EAGLE

New Body of High Grade Ore Struck in Noted Rossland Mine—Le Roi Company is Hopeful of Similar Success

NELSON, B.C., April 22.—Confirmation of the recently reported strike in the War Eagle mine, Rossland, of an entirely new body of high grade ore has been made, and the importance of the discovery has been rather under the old estimate. The shipments are said to average \$40 per ton in gold and about 5 per cent copper.

STRONG FIGURE IN PRUSSIAN POLITICS

Herr von Heydbrand Known As "King" Likely to Be Made Minister of Interior.

BERLIN, April 22.—The most interesting political gossip of the week concerns the alleged impending appointment of Herr von Heydbrand, leader of the Conservative party, as Minister of Interior. Herr von Heydbrand is known as the "uncrowned King of Prussia" and has been a powerful figure in the Reichstag struggle in connection with the Finance Reform Bill.

TOURING STUDENTS

British Graduates to Visit Canada and Study Leading Questions.

LONDON, April 22.—The scheme for an international interchange of students is being developed gradually. Arrangements have been made for about a dozen British University men and women to visit North America. Among them is a lady who holds a Research Fellowship at Somerville College. She will leave England on May 21 for Santa Fe, New Mexico, where she will study the social organization of the Pueblo Indians. Her tour will last six months and will include visits to "Carleton," the famous Indian school, and Bryn Mawr.

Increase in Wages

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Two thousand dollars worth of new machinery was ordered by the Erie Railroad Company for the Erie Railroad. The Erie Railroad Company has ordered the machinery for the Erie Railroad. The Erie Railroad Company has ordered the machinery for the Erie Railroad.

Wanted for Sedition

OTTAWA, April 22.—The preliminary hearing of the case of the two young men lost their lives, did not end today. The hearing will be held in the Quebec court, which is held at 10 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Murphy is likely to be charged with aiding and abetting the crime. Two men are detained to guard the prisoners at Shawville lockup, to assist in the trial.

TRIAL TO COST IMMENSE SUM

Swope Murder Case Expected to Involve Expenditure by County of \$200,000—Likely to Continue for Some Weeks

PARIS, April 22.—Some unpublished "thoughts and aphorisms" by Henrik Ibsen, are printed here. Says the sage: "It is folly to speak of free men. There are no free men. Marriage is the relations between man and woman, and has corrupted the human race and put the seal of slavery on individuals."

MANY WITNESSES ARE TO BE CALLED

Damaging Evidence Against Dr. Hyde Is Given by Nurse Keller—Other Nurse's Statements Help Defence.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 22.—The second week of the Hyde murder trial closed here today with both the defence and the prosecution needing ultimate victory. Only two important witnesses have been examined so far. They are Mrs. Pearl Keller and Miss Anna Houlihan, who were nurses in the Swope home when the tragedies were enacted.

PROFIT CALM SEEN

EDMONTON, Alta., April 22.—A profit of over \$4,000 with two days of the big place of Edmonton property was made here this week by R. Dabney, of Portland, Ore., who bought a Main street corner at 106,000 on Tuesday and sold it last night to Toronto capitalists for \$110,000. The Toronto men will build a big office building on the property.

FAVORABLE FOUND IN WAR EAGLE

New Body of High Grade Ore Struck in Noted Rossland Mine—Le Roi Company is Hopeful of Similar Success

NELSON, B.C., April 22.—Confirmation of the recently reported strike in the War Eagle mine, Rossland, of an entirely new body of high grade ore has been made, and the importance of the discovery has been rather under the old estimate. The shipments are said to average \$40 per ton in gold and about 5 per cent copper.

STRONG FIGURE IN PRUSSIAN POLITICS

Herr von Heydbrand Known As "King" Likely to Be Made Minister of Interior.

BERLIN, April 22.—The most interesting political gossip of the week concerns the alleged impending appointment of Herr von Heydbrand, leader of the Conservative party, as Minister of Interior. Herr von Heydbrand is known as the "uncrowned King of Prussia" and has been a powerful figure in the Reichstag struggle in connection with the Finance Reform Bill.

TOURING STUDENTS

British Graduates to Visit Canada and Study Leading Questions.

LONDON, April 22.—The scheme for an international interchange of students is being developed gradually. Arrangements have been made for about a dozen British University men and women to visit North America. Among them is a lady who holds a Research Fellowship at Somerville College. She will leave England on May 21 for Santa Fe, New Mexico, where she will study the social organization of the Pueblo Indians. Her tour will last six months and will include visits to "Carleton," the famous Indian school, and Bryn Mawr.

Increase in Wages

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Two thousand dollars worth of new machinery was ordered by the Erie Railroad Company for the Erie Railroad. The Erie Railroad Company has ordered the machinery for the Erie Railroad. The Erie Railroad Company has ordered the machinery for the Erie Railroad.

Wanted for Sedition

OTTAWA, April 22.—The preliminary hearing of the case of the two young men lost their lives, did not end today. The hearing will be held in the Quebec court, which is held at 10 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Murphy is likely to be charged with aiding and abetting the crime. Two men are detained to guard the prisoners at Shawville lockup, to assist in the trial.

TRIAL TO COST IMMENSE SUM

Swope Murder Case Expected to Involve Expenditure by County of \$200,000—Likely to Continue for Some Weeks

PARIS, April 22.—Some unpublished "thoughts and aphorisms" by Henrik Ibsen, are printed here. Says the sage: "It is folly to speak of free men. There are no free men. Marriage is the relations between man and woman, and has corrupted the human race and put the seal of slavery on individuals."

MANY WITNESSES ARE TO BE CALLED

Damaging Evidence Against Dr. Hyde Is Given by Nurse Keller—Other Nurse's Statements Help Defence.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 22.—The second week of the Hyde murder trial closed here today with both the defence and the prosecution needing ultimate victory. Only two important witnesses have been examined so far. They are Mrs. Pearl Keller and Miss Anna Houlihan, who were nurses in the Swope home when the tragedies were enacted.

PROFIT CALM SEEN

EDMONTON, Alta., April 22.—A profit of over \$4,000 with two days of the big place of Edmonton property was made here this week by R. Dabney, of Portland, Ore., who bought a Main street corner at 106,000 on Tuesday and sold

TO START TODAY ON LAST JOURNEY

Body of Mark Twain Will Be Taken from Connecticut Village to New York—To Be Buried at Elmira, N. Y.

READING, Conn., April 22.—The little village of Reading was in mourning today for its benefactor and friend, Mark Twain, and tomorrow morning, when the body is taken from the station to be placed on the train for New York, all business will be suspended, and the villagers and farmers from the surrounding hills will assemble and pay their last tributes.

Late today, the body was prepared for burial in the white flannel suit which he so constantly wore in the late years of his life. It will be placed in a plain mahogany coffin, which will arrive here early tomorrow morning.

E. O. RICHARDS DEAD

Pioneer Citizen of Vancouver and Prominently Identified With Its Development.

VANCOUVER, April 22.—E. O. Richards, for over twenty years prominently identified with the development of Vancouver and one of the most highly respected of her citizens, died suddenly this morning at his residence, 1145 Seaton street.

While Mr. Richards had been in somewhat poor health for over a year, his death was most unexpected. Last night he was in good spirits, and spent the evening with a number of friends at his home. He attended the horse show yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Richards was the senior partner in the brokerage firm of Richards, Akroyd & Gall, in his younger days he studied for the law, was admitted to the bar in Manitoba and practiced there as a partner of Joseph Martin, now member of the British House of Commons for East St. Paul, a Communist. Mr. Richards forsook the law and identified himself with real estate, associating himself with E. C. Innes in the firm of Richards & Innes.

Deceased was the son of the late Chief Justice Richards, and nephew of the late Hon. A. N. Richards. Mrs. J. H. Senkler was his cousin.

Carnegie Library for Port Arthur

PORT ARTHUR, April 22.—Andrew Carnegie has increased his offer of a grant to the Port Arthur Carnegie Library from \$30,000 to \$40,000. The construction of the building will be started immediately and finished this season.

Escape From Reformatory

WINNIPEG, April 22.—Minnie Goodman and Kate Olynack, aged 15 and 14 respectively, escaped from the Portage reformatory early this morning. They let themselves down from a window. They were in the reformatory through having been found in a Winnipeg opium den.

Ayrshire Herd Disposed of

CDERNWALL, April 22.—The disposal of the Glenhurst herd of Ayrshire cattle, founded by the late David Bennet, of Glenwilliamstown, and lately the property of Mr. J. M. James Bennet, attracted fully 500 people on Wednesday afternoon. The herd was known as the best blood in the Ayrshire breed, and the buyers came from far and near, including dealers in the United States and Canada. The auctioneer was Andrew Phillips of Huntington. The Floss family seemed to be favorites, and easily brought the best prices. No time whatever was wasted, and in two hours almost to the minute 83 animals had changed owners, realizing over \$12,000.

HERALDS BELASCO PLAY

Advance Agent Here Tells of Invasion of the West by New York Impresario.

The establishment of a new theatrical circuit for British Columbia is told about by Mrs. Henrietta Spader, who acts as "advance man" for Frederic Belasco's "St. Elmo"—being one of less than half a dozen of her sex so employed in all America.

"Through a million-dollar merger between Belasco & Magier of San Francisco, Oliver L. Baker of Port Angeles and George L. Baker of Portland, Spokane and Seattle," said Mrs. Spader yesterday. It will be possible to obtain access to the theatres in Kamloops, Vancouver and Victoria. City, Salt Lake, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, Oakland, San Francisco and to fact all territory west of the Mississippi. A circuit through British Columbia, including Nelson, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Vancouver and Victoria, has also been arranged and there will be an invasion of the prairie field as well.

New York Canals

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—F. C. Stevenson, State Superintendent of Public Works, announced today that the opening of the Erie, Champlain and Cayuga and Seneca canals and the Oswego canal, excepting that portion between Three Rivers Point and Lock 11, at Fulton, will take place on May 18. The superintendent also gave notice that the portion of the improved Champlain canal between Fort Ann and Whitehall is so far completed as to be utilized for navigation the coming season and that animal power on the Champlain canal will be limited to that portion between Waterford and Fort Ann.

YOUTHFUL LOVE TRAGEDY

Thirteen Year Old Boy, Kills Girl Aged Twelve and Then Attempts Suicide.

COPENHAGEN, April 22.—A tragic love drama has been enacted here. A boy of 13 and a girl of 12, both well-known children, had been playing at sweethearts for some time. When teased about the affair by her comrades the girl had said that if she could not be allowed to love her friend in peace they should hear news about both of them.

Law Against Kissing

PARIS, April 22.—The state has prohibited kissing on railways, the following notice having been posted up at all stations: "It is strictly forbidden to exchange kisses upon platforms or in the waiting rooms, or upon the steps of the carriages of the State railways, owing to the prevalence of this distasteful practice, which is calculated to disturb the proper running of the traffic upon the system by retarding the departure of trains, and which is thus fraught with inconvenience and even danger to the travelling is punctuality. Persons discovered will be liable to prosecution."

Injured in Collision

KINGSTON, April 22.—Street railway company will institute an inquiry into the collision yesterday between a Kingston and Penelope railway train and a street car at the Montreal street crossing. Ruth Doyle, aged 9, had her ear almost cut off. C. L. Lampe, a commercial traveller, of New York, in the general hospital with a badly strained back, also numerous cuts which required nineteen stitches. The street car was so badly damaged that it will be broken up.

Hat Nearly Caused Duel

PARIS, April 22.—The marvellous hat worn by Mme. Liame de Pougy, the Parisian actress, has almost brought about a duel in the fashionable suburb of St. Germain, and even though this denouement was averted, police court proceedings are to follow. The actress was walking in St. Germain in company with Prince G. when two ladies who passed her, followed at a short distance by their husbands, began to make audible and not altogether complimentary remarks on the size, shape, trimmings, and color of Mme. de Pougy's hat, which they judged was "loud" and quite out of place in quiet and respectable St. Germain.

Prince G. thereupon intervened and demanded from the husbands of the ladies an apology for their unseemly remarks, and was about to hand his card to one of them when the latter, without further ado, struck him in the face. The Prince and Mme. de Pougy have taken out summonses against the ladies and their husbands.

GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE'S STRENGTH

Over a Million Members in Organization Which Conducts Great Propaganda for the Navy of Empire

BERLIN, April 22.—The annual report of the German Navy League for the past year shows that at the end of 1909 the League numbered the unprecedented total of 1,031,339 members, a gain of 24,000 during the year, while the cash in hand amounted to \$38,750. "Die Flotte," the official organ of the league has a paid circulation of 348,000, which is considerably larger than that enjoyed by any daily newspaper in Germany. During the year the league conducted a great excursion of 300 school teachers, recruited from the interior of the country, to the sea-coast, sending them home enthusiastic believers in Germany's future upon the water.

Thirteen excursions for school children from different parts of the Empire also took place under the auspices of the league. For the years 1910 and 1911 it is planned to conduct excursions of teachers on a much more extensive basis than hitherto.

The membership of the British Navy League is about 20,000. Its official organ, "The Navy," has a circulation of 18,000.

May Locate in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, April 22.—The Quaker Oats Company has decided to build a mill in Western Canada, and will likely locate in Winnipeg. Robert Stuart, president of the company, is in the city making arrangements.

Hydro-Electric Loan

TORONTO, April 22.—The loan of \$2,000,000 for the construction of the hydro-electric power transmission line has all been taken up and paid for. No special terms were granted.

To Welcome Niobe

HALIFAX, April 22.—A meeting of citizens was held this evening at the city hall, with the mayor in the chair, to make arrangements for the celebration of the arrival of the new Canadian cruise ship Niobe. It was resolved to ask the Dominion government to time her arrival at Halifax for Dominion Day, when a celebration would be held, to be continued also on the following Saturday. A committee of ten was appointed to carry out the arrangements.

Brought Totem Poles

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 21.—The Union Steamship Company's vessel "The Totem" brought to port today from northern B. C. poles, brought an unusual consignment. This consisted of four huge totem poles, consigned to the American Museum of Natural History.

The Hog Market

CHICAGO, April 22.—Estimated 8,000 hogs left over, 2,841 estimated tomorrow, 7,000. Market 10 to 15 higher than yesterday. Chicago 8.50 vs. 15.00 vs. 15.00. Receipts total 25,200 vs. 55,600.

CHINESE MOBS BURN VILLAGES

Threats Made at Changsha to Kill All Foreigners—Thirty Students Burned to Death in School Building

HANKOW, April 22.—The situation in Hunan province is reported as critical. Women and children are fleeing for their lives from Changsha, the capital.

Villages near the city have been burned by the native mobs. The country is placarded with threats to kill all foreigners.

This news was brought by missionary refugees, who arrived here today from Changsha and nearby stations. Many of them had travelled 30 miles on foot and reached the Yang-Tze-Kiang river in rags. Their houses had been burned and they lost all their personal effects.

The missionaries stated that gunboats are in the river and have their guns trained upon Changsha and refuge for many of the foreigners.

Three thousand Chinese Imperial soldiers are occupying the strategic points of the capital and detachments are being hurried to the outlying districts, where rioting is reported. Many Chinese have been killed.

In one instance thirty students were burned to death. When vessels approached Changsha to rescue the Chinese, the Chinese saturated the boats with kerosene oil from the local steamers of the Standard Oil Company, and setting them afire, allowed them to float downstream with the aim of destroying oncoming steamers.

The viceroys of the province and the governor of Changsha assert they have the situation in hand and that order is practically restored, but the missionaries say they fear further outrages.

The telegraph wires to westward of Changsha have been cut. Many missionaries, American, French and Norwegian, remain at outlying posts.

The British consul at Changsha, who has arrived here, said today that if one foreigner had been killed a massacre probably would have followed.

The British consulate was burned because it employed laborers from another province in the construction of new buildings. The monetary loss to foreign interests is believed not to have been great.

STANDEN WANTS LAUDER'S SCALP

VANCOUVER, April 21.—Roy Standen, the lightweight boxer, who has a knockout over Billy Lauder, the Canadian champion, to his credit and who subsequently fought two hard draws with the Calgary chap, is anxious to hook up with the Lauder again, just to settle all doubts as to his superiority. Being unable to coax Lauder to come to the coast except on absolutely prohibitive terms, Standen is now going to Calgary, and he will leave for the Alberta capital this afternoon. If Lauder will not agree to meet him, Standen intends to tackle Jimmy Fotts, the Minneapolis boxer, who is now in Canada. Fotts is the only other boxer who ever knocked Lauder out. He stopped Billy Lauder in three rounds, while it took seven rounds, but Standen thinks he can beat him. Standen expects to go east as far as Winnipeg, after he has looked over the prairie country. On the coast, his willing, aggressive style of milling making him friends wherever he goes. With his quiet unassuming methods he should make a hit with the prairie fight fans.

LANGFORD AND BURNS TO FIGHT

Practically Settled That Canadian and Negro Will Meet in Squared Arena in September

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The attempt to match Tommy Burns and Sam Langford, by cable was attended with confusion, but now everything seems to have straightened out. It is practically settled that the Canadian and the negro will meet in the ring at Richmond, near this city, on September 5th. The affair will be handled by the Mission Athletic Club.

Burns, a couple of days ago, is said to have cabled he would accept the club's second offer, which provided for a purse of \$30,000, of which \$20,000 was to go to the winner and \$10,000 to the loser. In addition Burns was to receive a bonus of \$5,000.

Billy McCorney, assistant matchmaker of the Mission Club, who first conceived the idea of bringing Burns and Langford together, discussed the situation yesterday with Sid Heister and Tom O'Day, and it was decided to forward the following cablegram to Burns, who is at present at Sydney: "O'Day stands. Bonus posted immediately, \$30,000 month before fight."

Joe Woodman, manager of Sam Langford, said before leaving Los Angeles, that he was perfectly willing to let his man against Burns under the provisions named.

Langford is to box Stanley Ketchel in Philadelphia towards the latter end of the present month and it may be that the bout in question will spell disaster for one of the principals. Should Langford meet with a decisive defeat, the Mission Club will undoubtedly endeavor to substitute Ketchel for Langford in their affair with Burns.

Brought Totem Poles

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 21.—The Union Steamship Company's vessel "The Totem" brought to port today from northern B. C. poles, brought an unusual consignment. This consisted of four huge totem poles, consigned to the American Museum of Natural History.

The Hog Market

CHICAGO, April 22.—Estimated 8,000 hogs left over, 2,841 estimated tomorrow, 7,000. Market 10 to 15 higher than yesterday. Chicago 8.50 vs. 15.00 vs. 15.00. Receipts total 25,200 vs. 55,600.

DAINTY SUNSHADES AND PARASOLS



EXCLUSIVE SUMMER UNDERWEAR

Linen Coats and Suits

For Ladies and Misses

The present warm weather has caused a quick demand for Summer Suits and Coats, and as usual we are making an authentic showing of Distinctive New Styles. Our variety of colors and models makes choosing easy. We mention a few favored colors—Pale Blue, Fawn, Brown, Old Rose, Navy, Blues, Green, Heliotrope, etc. For those who like "the plain" we have exactly what you require, and for those whose taste lie towards fancy embroideries and insertions equal satisfaction is guaranteed.

STOUT LADIES—One of our most successful innovations is our ability to correctly fit large women.

LITTLE WOMEN—Our careful classification of sizes ensures perfect fit with very little, if any, alteration.

Children's Warm Weather Apparel

Daintiness and simplicity are characteristic of all our children's wear. Our Early Summer Showing will bring nothing but delight and honest criticism from all who inspect "Campbell's" Children's Department.

Space will not permit further detail. We therefore hope you will favor us with an early inspection.



REVELATIONS IN SACKVILLE LETTERS

Evidence Tending to Show That England Lost Her American Colonies Through a System of Graft

LONDON, April 22.—Many letters and papers, never hitherto published, relating to the American War of Independence are included in the report on the manuscripts of Mrs. Stopford-Sackville, which has been issued as a Yellow book, and completes the re-issue of Appendix III, to the ninth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

Lord George Sackville, to whom many of the letters are addressed, was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1775 to 1782, and consequently preferred their own, their King's and the country's honor to his own and his private motives. He continues: "Nothing but the natural affection of an Englishman bears or ought to bear to his King and country irritates my mind when I behold her treasures squandered, her arms inactive, entrusted with the most important and honorable confidence of their Sovereign, and, instead of being an aid to the continuance of the war, and note the continuance of the war, and every means in their power counteracted, and instead of being an aid to the continuance of the war, and every means in their power counteracted, and instead of being an aid to the continuance of the war, and every means in their power counteracted."

turns upon what may occur in the two or three ensuing campaigns.

A Bribe for Washington

Evidently there was thought at one time in England of trying to bribe Washington with a dukedom for in a long paper by Sir John Dalrymple, "Thoughts on Instruction to the American Commissioners," dated 1778, he states: "From all accounts of General Washington's character, there is a resemblance between his character and General Monk's, for he is silent, keeps his mind to himself, has plain under-standings and is a man of principle. Charles II. owed his kingdom to his personal application to Monk, delivered by one of Monk's own friends. Might he not be the Ministers or the King himself, write a private letter to Washington to remind him of the similarity between his situation and Monk's desire him to ask terms for America, fair and just, and then why should a duke be made as it can be done, and a revenue to support it, in order to give dignity to the man who generously gave up his own power to save his country."

The hearing is proceeding at New Westminster of the Indian August Chieftain, who is charged with the murder of the rancher Howard Wade, at Harrison Lake.

PAINT PORTRAITS OF WINNING DOGS

SEATTLE, April 21.—F. Tadama, a Seattle artist, yesterday made an unusual offer to the Seattle Kennel club in the way of a prize at the coming show, which will be held on May 4 to 7. He will paint a portrait, either oil or pastel, of the best setter and best pointer of any class by a Seattle owner. The offer will be accepted, and a Tadama portrait will be given to the successful owner as soon after the awards are made as it can be painted.

The Kennel Club this year will offer a much larger and more valuable list of prizes than ever before. Some particularly handsome silver cups will be given in classes where no special trophies have before been offered.

Entries are already coming in. The selection of Dr. Clayton, of Chicago, as a judge has met with general satisfaction and his awards will be closely followed, as he is considered an authority on bench show types.

The hearing is proceeding at New Westminster of the Indian August Chieftain, who is charged with the murder of the rancher Howard Wade, at Harrison Lake.

The appeal court has reserved judgment on the appeal arising from the damage suit of Mr. Rayleigh vs. the B. C. R. Co., about a year ago. Rayleigh had been knocked down by a street car and sustained injuries.

Salad Ingredients

This is the season of the year when salads are in great demand, and they are greatly improved when the best and purest ingredients are used. You can depend on these: C. & B. Lucca Oil, per bottle... 25c Pure Italian Olive Oil, per bottle... 50c Holbrook's French Olive Oil, per bottle... 50c Durkee's Salad Dressing, per bottle... 35c Royal Salad Dressing, per bottle... 35c Pure Gold Salad Dressing, 2 packages... 35c California Genuine Wine Vinegar, per bottle... 25c This is an ideal vinegar for salads.

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312

LAWN MOWERS



Lawn Rollers Lawn Sprinklers HOBE Kinkless Hose Cotton Hose Rubber Hose GARDEN TOOLS Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59 544-646 Yates St.

The Delta municipality's assessment roll for this year shows an increase of \$600,000. The total amount of last year's assessment was about \$3,500,000, and this year it is \$4,100,000. The assessed value of improved land, in 1909, was \$1,890,000, and of improvements \$272,240. The big increase in the assessment is accounted for by the general rise of land values.

The members of Nanaimo I.O.O.F. are making big preparation for the celebration of their anniversary this year. The celebration will take place next Saturday and Mr. Wallace Law of Vancouver grand master of the order, and some sixty members of the Vancouver lodges will be over to help celebrate the event.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six months \$0.50
Three months \$0.25
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE NAVAL POLICY

The Naval Defence Bill, having passed its third reading, its enactment as law will follow as a matter of course. Differ as we may as to the wisdom of the measure, and it cannot be denied that there are grounds for a legitimate diversity of opinion, its passage can only be regarded as epoch-making. In the discussions in Parliament and in the press partisanship on both sides has been manifest, and only too many of the speakers and writers seem to have been desirous of scoring points at the expense of their opponents, rather than contributing to the solution of a great Imperial question, and the result is that much that has been said or written was of passing interest only, whereas the policy that has been adopted will be permanent. It is fitting, therefore, that we should re-examine the considerations of partisanship, as far as that is possible, and endeavor to form some estimate of just what has been done.

The issue which has been settled by the passage of the measure was between two lines of policy. In both of them there was the same fundamental principle, namely, that the time had come when Canada was in duty bound to assume some proportion of the burden of the naval defence of the Empire. There was, indeed, a question raised, namely, as to whether or not Canada should assume any responsibility of this nature, but it found so few supporters that we may say the people of the country were substantially unanimous in the opinion that something should be done towards naval defence. The variation in policy was as to the manner in which this acknowledged duty should be performed. The ministry and its supporters favored the establishment of a Canadian Navy; the Conservative party favored a direct emergency contribution to the British Navy. The former course has been adopted. The latter has not been absolutely rejected, but it has not been accepted as a substitute for the former. Nothing that Parliament has done need prevent the making of an emergency contribution at some future day. Hence, the action of Parliament may be understood as a declaration in favor of a Canadian Navy, but not as a declaration against a direct contribution to the British Navy if circumstances render it desirable that one shall at some time be made. Of course, no Parliament can bind its successors, but the point is worth making that the decision of Canada is not of necessity to be taken as adverse to direct assistance to the Mother Country, but as an adoption of the policy of establishing a navy of our own. In other words, the passage of the Bill is to be understood as the affirmative of a positive duty and intention, not as the negation of a moral obligation which may hereafter arise, if it has not already arisen. We think this distinction ought to be kept in mind.

If Parliament had determined to grant to the British Government sufficient money to build one or more battleships, the determination would have only a special and temporary significance. It would have meant that in the opinion of the representatives of the Canadian people the special circumstances now existing in naval matters required that assistance should be given the Home authorities in keeping up the standard of the Fleet. Next year, or a few years later, these conditions might be altered. Hence the policy of a contribution would be special because its necessity would have arisen out of special circumstances; it would be temporary, because the need of it might not continue and a single contribution might be called upon to do. The decision to build and maintain a Canadian Navy is the adoption of a general and permanent policy. It is general, because it has arisen out of the general development of the country and the general needs of the Empire. It is permanent from the very nature of things.

We have indulged in a little repetition because we wish Colonist readers to get the exact status of the case. The Dominion has been committed to a naval policy of its own, and to the establishment of a navy under its own control, a navy which of necessity the Canadian Government may refuse to allow to participate in the wars of the Empire. We are not making any criticism of this policy, but are simply stating it. We are unable to think of any circumstances under which such a refusal would be probable; but to understand the full significance of a policy it is advisable to state the extreme application of it. Canada as an autonomous country is to have its own navy. This decision may, and doubtless will, draw many things in its train which no one can now foresee, and which it is not necessary for us to endeavor to prognosticate, for

at the point we wish to drive home is that a new and exceedingly important departure has been taken in the development of the Dominion as an individual political entity and as one of the component parts of the British Empire. Having thus stated the case as it stands, we may add that in our humble judgment the adoption of this policy in no way removes any obligation that may rest upon the Dominion to make an emergency contribution to the Royal Navy now or hereafter, if it shall be necessary for the purposes of Imperial defence; that there is nothing inconsistent with Canadian autonomy in such a contribution, and that there is nothing inconsistent with Canadian autonomy in the creation of a plan under which the Canadian Navy will pass automatically under the control of the Admiralty in case of war. We may also add that the adoption of this policy commits Canada to much more than appears on the surface. We have put our hands to the plough and there can be no looking back. For good or ill we have been committed to one of the most responsible and onerous obligations of nationhood. That we may be able to show ourselves equal to it, that the naval policy may be administered with efficiency and without scandal and that the good name and fame of our land may be preserved unscathed upon the sea will be the earnest hope of every true Canadian.

THE BUDGET.

The passage of the Budget on its first reading assures the adoption of the measure by Parliament, for the House of Lords will undoubtedly give its assent to the measure in due course. The Hereditary Chamber will do this, not because of any fear of retaliation in case of its rejection, but because no other course is logically open to it. The Lords never actually rejected the Budget, but only postponed it until the people could pronounce upon it. This pronouncement has been given and the leaders of the Lords have already intimated that they accept it as final.

The political situation has thus taken on a new aspect. With the passing of the Budget Mr. Asquith is placed in a much stronger position than he would be with that measure in abeyance. He will be able to choose his own time and manner of appealing to the people upon the other issues now before them. This statement must be qualified by another, namely that he must do nothing to drive the Nationalists into the camp of the Unionists, but even in the event of a defeat occurring from such a combination he would be in a position to ask for a dissolution and not be under any necessity of resigning office until after a popular vote has been recorded against him. The suggestion that the Nationalists may act with the Unionists is not as improbable as it may seem. This party once voted with the Conservatives and defeated Mr. Gladstone. The Unionists may raise some question upon which it may suit the purposes of the Nationalist leaders to vote against the government. If they do not take this course it may be inferred that there is some tacit agreement between them and Mr. Asquith.

Mr. Asquith's greatest difficulty is yet to come. It will arise out of his proposal to curtail the vast power of the Lords, as it is almost certain that Mr. Asquith can either ask for a dissolution or for the creation of new peers. Prophecy in politics is a dangerous pastime, and so we shall not venture any prediction as to what may happen, further than to say that such an important change in the constitution as is contained in this proposal is hardly likely to be made without an expression of popular opinion at the polls.

Halifax is talking of a first-class reception to the Niobe, when she reaches that port. We must keep this in mind when the Rainbow comes here.

The whole world is watching by the bedside of Mark Twain. The hope that his life may be prolonged will be universal, but he is evidently drawing very near the Border Land.

The New York Commercial thinks that the United States government ought to seek to divert the movement of population to the Southern States, so as to prevent the filling up of Canada with so many desirable citizens. The difficulty about this sort

of thing is that the South cannot offer what these people want, and it has drawbacks, which are not easily overcome.

A diagram in the Scientific American shows the position in which Halley's comet will be on May 2. It will be visible in the Eastern sky just before dawn and not very far above the horizon. It will be a little higher up than Venus, which is morning star, and a little to the left.

Here is a picture which the Ottawa Free Press draws of Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer: "Picture a man who doesn't look to be more than 80 years of age, with a magnificent pair of shoulders which the tailor has no need to supplement, and a chest which would be the envy of every gymnasium instructor. In Canada, of medium height, straight black hair parted a fraction of an inch to the left of the centre, a fine full face with the ruddy glow of health upon the cheeks, and you have the hero of the farthest South." That reads as if the original was a fellow who could do things, and certainly Sir Ernest has shown that he can. He is as modest as he is fearless.

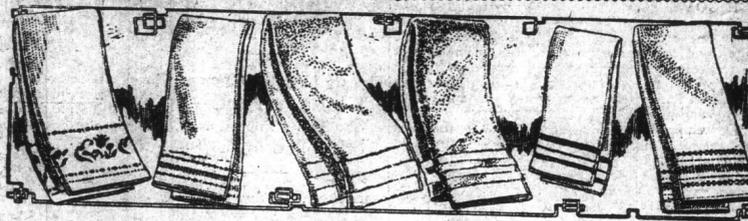
When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was discussing the tariff agreement with the United States he mentioned that feathers and artificial flowers were among the articles upon which reduced rates are to be imposed, and in a semi-serious way added that commercial peace was worth all the feathers and artificial flowers in creation. A solemn British contemporary discusses this as the assertion of an economic principle, and is inclined to take exception to it. Sir Wilfrid will have to be careful as to the way he embellishes his rhetoric. He is a little given to Bible quotations, and before he knows it some one will read a theological significance into his words and charge him with heterodoxy. What a pity it is that so many newspaper writers have so little sense of humor.

Senator Gordon of Mississippi is very greatly disturbed over the problem presented by the negro population of that state. Most of the blacks are armed with the old Springfield rifles, which were formerly in use in the United States army and have been sold recently for a small sum. The Senator fears that the negroes thus armed may at any time combine to do great harm. He says that many white planters are abandoning their homes because they dare not trust their wives and daughters alone for a single hour. This condition of things is insufferable, and may lead to violence and the ruthless extermination of the blacks. The white population of Mississippi could not undertake this themselves, because they are a minority, but they would not lack assistance if they needed it.

The issue, that has been raised in the United States House of Representatives in which the power of the Speaker of that body is involved, is the outcome of the construction of the rules of that body put upon them by Mr. Cannon. The rules are not new. When Mr. Reed was Speaker the same rules were in force, and it will be remembered that the manner in which he applied them won for him the epithet of the "Czar." Under Mr. Cannon, Mr. Reed's decisions have been pushed even further than they were originally intended to go. It has been a case of liberty being slowly narrowed up by precedent and precedent. So serious has the evil become that it is no longer possible to look upon the House of Representatives as a deliberative body. That there is a change imminent is admitted by all observers.

A very interesting gathering of astronomers is to be held at the observatory on Mount Wilson, near Los Angeles next August. The object of the gathering is the study of solar phenomena. One of the subjects which will be inquired into is the apparently repulsive force that resides in the sun, and to which the formation of the tails of comets and certain other things are attributed. One theory is that light has a certain propelling power, and drives minute particles of matter before it, just as dust is carried before the wind. Another matter to be investigated is the cause and nature of the magnetic fluid, which exists in the whirlpools seen in the sun's atmosphere. The solar protuberances will also be studied, those marvellous expressions of energy, supposed to consist of fountains of molten metal thrown upwards for a height sometimes exceeding a quarter of a million miles.

Watch our window displays. There's much of interest shown—new ideas in all lines.



Great Stock of Good Towels

Built to Stand Lots of Hard Use—Priced to Suit You



As the weather grows warmer there'll be many additions to the "morning tub" faddists. The chilly winter thins their ranks, but spring helps swell them again. If you take the "morning plunge" you'll want some extra towels, and you'll want good ones—the sort to which we wish to draw your attention. The greatest benefit of the morning "tub" comes from a brisk rub, and to properly do this you must have a good towel. From this stock of ours you can select towels that'll stand all sorts of strenuous use, both in the bathroom and in the laundry. And a pleasing feature is the low price.

We have just received a big shipment of splendid white Turkish towels, and if you are looking for good towels and good towel values, better see these. Priced at from 65c to 35c.

The Rubdry is a splendid bath towel. A coarse weave of Egyptian cotton that "soaks up water like a blotter." It's the towel you see advertised and the towel that is favored in the leading universities and clubs of the U. S. We stock these in the better grades. Large, long-wearing towels. Each in separate package, at \$1.35 and \$1.00.



Special Show of Scotch Madras

Muslins—A Big Shipment of New Creations Just Received

One of the most popular Spring and Summer curtain materials is Madras Muslin. If it is good there are few materials that can equal it for this purpose. If you would see something worth while—would see the best in Madras, come in and see these new Scotch Madras Muslins just received.

Recent arrivals combining with this latest addition, gives us a splendid assortment of this popular line. The patterns this season are much above the average, and many charming new creations are to be found among the many offered. These are of the finest quality—coming from the largest Scotch factory. Brighten up your home with some of these. Price is a minor consideration, for we have these priced at, per yard, 75c, 60c, 50c and 40c.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Poplins, Challis and Other Materials

Never has such a splendid display of Spring and Summer Curtain and Drapery Materials been attempted—never such a choice offered Victorians. We have many beautiful creations in cretonnes, chintzes, poplins, challis and other lines, and the most delightful summer curtains and draperies may be produced through the medium of these.

We would appreciate an opportunity to show you some of these. Don't be afraid to come in and ask. There's not the slightest obligation to purchase. See them on the second floor.

Here Are "Classy" Scotch Nets

Some of the Most Beautiful Creations We Have Ever Shown

In the language of the "street"—"classy" is the word. These new Scotch Lace Nets are the most beautiful we have ever shown in this establishment. Some of the newest and smartest patterns ever produced are included, and the display is one that few would expect to see outside of very large centres.

These are Cable Lace—the original cross ground, unbreakable net. They are the production of the largest Scotch factory—a factory that leads the World in such lines. We want you to come in and let us show you these, and let our salesmen explain a few of the decorative possibilities of such materials. We have them in ecru and white, and the prices are easy. We have them at, per yard, \$1.25, 85c, 75c and 45c.

Some New, White Marseilles Quilts in Today

A very important addition to the Manchester department during the past week is a line of new white Marseilles Quilts. The homekeeper who takes a pride in keeping the bedroom neat and stylish will be delighted with these productions and pleased and surprised at the splendid values these pricings represent.

They come from a leading Manchester house making a specialty of just such lines. Quality, finish and style the very best. Direct importation means a saving of middlemen's profits and better values for you. Come in and see these. Priced at \$5.50 and \$4.00.

Other recent arrivals in the same line and from the same factory also await your inspection. These are lower in price, but of splendid quality, and for the woman looking for something in this line at an easy price, these offer a happy solution. Priced at \$3.50 and \$3.00.

An Excellent Assortment of Ladies' Desks

The lady who has longed for a desk—a stylish, conveniently arranged piece of furniture, where her writing materials may be stored and where the otherwise hard task of letter-writing is made a pleasure—cannot do better than inspect the present very complete showing of ladies' desks now offered on the third floor.

Just at present our stock is very complete—much the best assortment we have shown for a long time. Broad choice in the matter of woods, finishes, styles and pricings. Fact is, there's a desk style to suit every requirement.

We have these desks in either golden elm, golden oak finish, golden oak, finely English oak and Circassian walnut. All well built and early finished.

Prices start as low as \$6.00.

Combination Secretary Bookcases from, each, \$25

This is a popular furniture piece with a great many, and is certainly a most convenient piece to have in the home. We have quite a good selection of attractive styles and offer you some good values. See them in golden oak, priced from \$25.

No better place for wedding gifts—hundreds of suggestions in this stock.

The West's Greatest Furniture House

WEILLER'S

Mail Orders

Send your orders by mail to us and have them filled where it is a habit to fill mail orders right.

Beautiful Hair

is prized by most people—men and women alike. It gives a good, personal appearance in both business and social life, so that it should be considered just as much as good clothes.

BOWES' ROSEMARY CAMPHOR BORAX cleanses and stimulates the scalp and promotes great growth of hair as few preparations can. Use it once a week and you'll be delighted with the fine results. 5c per package, or 6 for 25c.



CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 Government St. Tels. 425 and 460



ENGLISH SOV

Henry VII. was one arch that ever sat upon land, and in some respect compared with the great His most conspicuous vice for he adopted every fill his coffers, and em with the judges to secure advantages. Lord Bacon's justice was administered when the King was a par trade in a large way, and amass wealth that led hi Sebastian Cabot on the which gave England her land and Canada. He hliamentary restraint. Afte vited thereo only a min This he did in order that formal sanction of his act on the battlefield. The that Parliament should yearly was disregarded, b abundant precedents in th VI., and during the latter came to the conclusion that very well without any ass in the reign of Henry governing power of the nat

The reason of the decay two-fold. As was mention ceding article of this series and the Wars of the Roses, baronage. When Henry c there were only fifty-two b kingdom, and among these pear to have been many w the men, who had held the days gone by. The Comm generate. Originally the str mons had lain in the por but the boroughs had pass of the guilds, and the guilds close corporations. No long man entitled to a voice in country, but in the cities, a who had served the apprent by the guilds. Many of the the control of the more po the Crown itself, and election little more than a form. If it of their independence, self-g have passed away in Engl was not disposed to assert its not requiring money for fo having more wealth derived estates and from forfeiture trade than he had any use fo, sary for him to invoke the nation. There seems to sire on the part of the memb to meet. Instances are told elected to the House of Co away to avoid going to the se hunted down by the sheriffs cry. The country was at pea all the people cared for. Afte of foreign and domestic strif forded by the firm and not of Henry gave profound satisfac body of the nation. There ceased to be regarded as a national welfare, and Henry b an absolute monarch as Engla

As a diplomatist he far su his predecessors, and has be none of his successors excep Edward VII. It was his dip tablished the Low Countries, once called, as independent Germany. That Holland and dependent states is due to the ated by him. He strengthen abroad by a marriage betwe Arthur and Catherine of Arag the young prince died after a married life, he was able to per that there were no insuperabl the union of the young widow band's brother, afterwards He sought to bring abo peace with Scotland, and object gave his daughter marriage to James, King of try. When his counsellors ob such a marriage England mig the sovereignty of Scotland, He "No, the greater will draw to t result of this marriage led to th crowns of the two kingdoms up James I., the founder of the English kings.

The time of Henry VII. was mental activity. Not long bef the throne the art of printing types had been invented, and C troduced it into England. The pean world was in a state of exp route around the Cape to Ind known. Columbus pointed out new world. Books were multi cially books of travel, which fo able readers. The Bible was m to the mass of the people. A sp into matters religious and s abroad. The whole horizon of hu tion had been widened, and Co piloted mankind through the st Among the domestic matters a land, which marked this reign, a viding that persons should not be been guilty of treason because and supported the person who for ing occupied the throne, no mar title, tended to create a feeling of Statute of Laborers was an atte late the labor question, which, things, provided a maximum of which no laborer should be entit

An Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Henry VII. was one of the ablest monarchs that ever sat upon the throne of England, and in some respects he is worthy to be compared with the greatest rulers of history. His most conspicuous weakness was his avarice, for he adopted every available means to fill his coffers, and employed his influence with the judges to secure him pecuniary advantages. Lord Bacon says that in his reign justice was administered impartially except when the King was a party. He embarked in trade in a large way, and it was his desire to amass wealth that led him to send John and Sebastian Cabot on the voyage of discovery which gave England her title to Newfoundland and Canada. He had no mind for parliamentary restraint. After the Battle of Bosworth Field he convoked Parliament, but invited thereto only a minority of the barons. This he did in order that he might have some formal sanction of his act in crowning himself on the battlefield. The statutory provision that Parliament should be called together yearly was disregarded, but for this he had abundant precedents in the reign of Edward VI., and during the latter part of his reign he came to the conclusion that he could get along very well without any assistance from what had in the reign of Henry VI. been the real governing power of the nation.

The reason of the decay of Parliament was two-fold. As was mentioned in the last preceding article of this series, the French Wars and the Wars of the Roses greatly reduced the baronage. When Henry came to the throne there were only fifty-two barons in the whole kingdom, and among these there do not appear to have been many worthy successors of the men, who had held the kings in check in days gone by. The Commons had become degenerate. Originally the strength of the Commons had lain in the borough representation; but the boroughs had passed under the control of the guilds, and the guilds were exceedingly close corporations. No longer was every man entitled to a voice in the affairs of the country, but in the cities, at least, only those who had served the apprenticeship prescribed by the guilds. Many of the guilds passed into the crown itself, and elections in them became little more than a form. If it had not been that the knights of the shires retained something of their independence, self-government would have passed away in England. Parliament was not disposed to assert itself, and the King not requiring money for foreign wars, and having more wealth derived from the royal estates and from forfeitures, escheats and trade than he had any use for, it was not necessary for him to invoke the taxing power of the nation. There seems to have been no desire on the part of the members of Parliament to meet. Instances are told of men who were elected to the House of Commons running away to avoid going to the sessions, and being hunted down by the sheriffs with a hue and cry. The country was at peace, and that was all the people cared for. After so many years of foreign and domestic strife, the relief afforded by the firm and not oppressive rule of Henry gave profound satisfaction to the great body of the nation. Therefore Parliament ceased to be regarded as a safeguard to the national welfare, and Henry became as nearly an absolute monarch as England ever saw.

As a diplomatist he far surpassed any of his predecessors, and has been equalled by none of his successors except His Majesty Edward VII. It was his diplomacy that established the Low Countries, as they were once called, as independent of France and Germany. That Holland and Belgium are independent states is due to the policy inaugurated by him. He strengthened the nation abroad by a marriage between his oldest son Arthur and Catherine of Aragon, and, when the young prince died after a few months of married life, he was able to persuade the Pope that there were no insuperable objections to the union of the young widow with her husband's brother, afterwards Henry VIII. He sought to bring about a lasting peace with Scotland, and with that object gave his daughter Margaret in marriage to James, King of that country. When his counsellors objected that by such a marriage England might pass under the sovereignty of Scotland, Henry answered: "No, the greater will draw to it the less." The result of this marriage led to the union of the crowns of the two kingdoms upon the head of James I., the founder of the Stuart line of English kings.

The time of Henry VII. was one of great mental activity. Not long before he came to the throne the art of printing from movable types had been invented, and Caxton had introduced it into England. The whole European world was in a state of expectancy. The route around the Cape to India was made known. Columbus pointed out the way to a new world. Books were multiplied, and especially books of travel, which found innumerable readers. The Bible was made available to the mass of the people. A spirit of inquiry into matters religious and scientific was abroad. The whole horizon of human observation had been widened, and Copernicus had piloted mankind through the starry heavens.

Among the domestic matters affecting England, which marked this reign, a statute providing that persons should not be held to have been guilty of treason because they obeyed and supported the person who for the time being occupied the throne, no matter by what title, tended to create a feeling of security. The Statute of Laborers was an attempt to regulate the labor question, which, among other things, provided a maximum wage beyond which no laborer should be entitled to demand

anything. It was well intended, for at the time England was overrun by idle vagabonds, and something was necessary to prevent disorder. The legislation in the course of time proved to be a sad error, for it drew in its train a great amount of poverty. Sir Thomas More suggested that the way to solve the problem of the unemployed was to establish woollen manufactories, a policy which was carried into effect, but not until after its proposer had passed off the scene of action. Another important provision was the restriction of the right of asylum, which had grown to be a great abuse. By virtue of this custom criminals could take refuge in monasteries and other sanctuaries and thus escape the officers of the law. The restriction of the Benefit of Clergy was also a notable reform. Benefit of Clergy meant originally that a person in holy orders was exempt from the operation of the Common Law if charged with a crime, and was entitled to be tried by an ecclesiastical court. This right was so extended that it included every one who could read and write. At one time it applied to all offences, but in the course of time it became the custom to enact that the punishment for certain of the graver crimes should be death "without benefit of clergy." The first restrictions were put upon this custom in the reign of Henry VI., but it was further restricted in the reign of Henry VII. The practice was finally abolished until the reign of George IV. as respected commoners and as respected peers until the early part of the reign of Victoria. Bacon said of Henry that he was a model of kingcraft; that his laws were "deep and not vulgar; not made upon the spur of a particular occasion for the present, but out of providence for the future, to make the estate of his people still more happy, after the manner of the legislators in ancient and heroic times."

Henry died in 1509, when he was fifty-three years of age. He was a victim of consumption, which seems to have seized upon him suddenly, as he was just before his death engaged in seeking a wife with a handsome dowry, his first wife having died a short time before. He was of an uneven disposition. As a rule he was not cruel, but several grave acts of cruelty can be laid to his charge. He was formally religious, and seems to have been a good husband and a kind father. He had soldierly qualities and yet no love for war. England was undoubtedly much the better for his twenty-four years of rule.

AN ERA OF CHANGE

Among the lines of human interest along which the most conspicuous changes have taken place since the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, transportation deserves perhaps the first place, not only because of what has been achieved during that period, but because of the relative progress as compared with what has been accomplished in all the previous centuries. It is difficult to realize that there are men now living who were born before the railway locomotive and the steamboat. Not many, perhaps, antedate the latter, but many are older than the former.

The people of the civilized world were in the year 1800 not very much in advance in matters of transportation of the people of the year 1000. It is surprising how slowly transportation facilities were developed. On land practically nothing was accomplished in thousands of years, but on the contrary the fact that great monoliths were carried long distances in Egypt and Western Asia in early days suggests that there must have been a retrogression in this respect. Something was achieved in the matter of water transportation, but even in this line progress was very slow. Not very much information is available concerning navigation in the days before the Christian Era; but we know that the vessels that sailed in the Mediterranean were dependent upon oars for propelling power. If sails were used it was only in an auxiliary way, and neither the construction of the hulls nor the knowledge possessed by these mariners of the art of navigation made it possible to make much use of such appliances. Absence of any guide for ships when out of sight of land made it impossible to make voyages under conditions where sails could be used to advantage. We know practically nothing of the ships that were in use during the Dark Ages. The Norsemen also depended largely upon oars, although they were accustomed to have a square sail forward, and with this, assisted by the rowers, they crossed the northern Atlantic and traversed a considerable part of the eastern coast of America. It is impossible to overestimate the skill and courage of the Norse mariners, who were so fearless that they would set out upon a stormy ocean, trusting to the stars for guidance and chiefly to their own right arms for motive power. The vessels which carried the invading force of William the Conqueror across the Straits of Dover were such insignificant craft that one of our smallest tugs could have sunk them one by one by ramming them. During the reign of John a very considerable impetus was given to shipbuilding, and some vessels of considerable size were constructed, but they were only an exaggeration of the old-time galleys. Navigation languished until the knowledge of the Mariner's Compass was brought from China, when ships were built for deep-sea sailing and were dependent almost wholly upon sails. They were usually unwieldy craft, with high poops and forecables, and built on such lines and equipped with such a sail-plan that they were not of much use except to go before the wind. Some large ships were constructed on this plan, Spain taking the lead. Smaller ships were designed principally, if the truth must be

told, to enable venturesome gentlemen to prey upon the richly laden galleons. The discovery of the sea route to India and of the New World gave an impetus to ship-building, although it did not very greatly improve the type of vessels in use. It was difficult to induce mariners to abandon the high bows and sterns, although they made the ships almost unmanageable in adverse weather, but the requirements of naval warfare accomplished what commerce could not achieve. The frigate was the result. The frigate was a two-decked ship built for speed. It took the place now occupied by the cruiser. Pictures of the line-of-battleships in Nelson's time show vessels with three and sometimes more decks. The seamanship necessary to handle such craft must have been of a high character. Speed does not appear to have been regarded as a very essential thing in ships in those days, except in the case of frigates. The frigates located the enemy; the line-of-battle then advanced and good tactics consisted in laying your ship alongside that of the enemy and pounding him to pieces, muzzle to muzzle, while the boarders climbed over the bulwarks. A modern tug-boat, armed with almost any kind of a modern gun, could have sunk all the ships engaged at Trafalgar without herself being once struck.

The greatest impetus given to shipbuilding arose from the expanding commerce between America and Europe. The packet ships of the early part of the Nineteenth Century were a vast improvement upon anything that preceded them. They were constructed largely for the purpose of carrying passengers and were built on such lines as enabled them to make fairly good speed. Improvements in the sail-plan made them to some extent independent of the direction of the wind, and they were built with a lower freeboard than the galleons, so that they could be more easily handled. The packets could be counted upon to make 9 miles an hour under favorable conditions. But this, though a great improvement upon the best that had been accomplished previously, was not sufficient to meet the new requirements of commerce. A large trade had opened with China and India, and shippers demanded that the quickest possible voyages should be made. There being no means of communicating between distant countries except by ships, the profit on a voyage might depend upon the speed with which it was made. A belated tea ship might arrive to find an overstocked market, while the first to arrive might find a ready sale. Competition demanded faster sailers. A clipper ship was a thing of beauty. Her graceful lines, her great spread of canvas, her general appearance was far in advance of anything that had ever been seen upon the sea, and their speed was fifty per cent. and more greater than that of the packets and fully double that of the best ships of the Eighteenth Century. Fourteen days from New York to Liverpool was not an uncommon passage, and one of the clippers made the voyage from New York to San Francisco in seventy days. A clipper ship, with every yard of canvas she could carry spread to catch the wind, was probably the most glorious creation of human hands. The stories of the voyages of the clippers were many and of intense interest, and the fame of the best of them was world-wide. It is worthy of mention that the Marco Polo, probably the fastest sailer that was ever built, was a St. John ship. She made many trans-Atlantic voyages and carried out to Australia one of the first, if not the first, party of voluntary colonists. An important development in sailing craft was the schooner. It was an invention of a New England shipbuilder. When the first vessel of the kind was launched, she ran down the ways with such speed and skimmed over the water with such grace that a bystander exclaimed: "See her scoon," soon being the local word used to express the skipping of a flat stone on the water. On hearing this her builder exclaimed: "A schooner let her be," and thus the name became incorporated into the language. This was in 1713, but schooners did not reach their most useful form until the year 1840, when the number of masts was increased and the style of rigging was improved. The application of steam to ships arrested the development of sailing craft. This was wholly an achievement of the Nineteenth Century, and it will be treated in a separate article. Ships of today are built after the lines of the clippers as a general rule, and they are quite as good sailers, but the necessity of speed is not felt to be so great as it was before the utilization of steam. With the introduction of steam and the application of machinery in the construction of ships much of the shipbuilding art has perished. By this it is not meant that just as good ships are not built now as ever, but only that with the progress of events the old type of shipbuilders has passed away. Among handicraftsmen they had no superiors. They knew more of the quality of timber and how it could be used to the best advantage than any of their predecessors or successors. Steam and machinery have robbed navigation and shipbuilding of nearly all of its romance. We have made great progress during the past half century, but it has been at the expense of some things that brought out the best there was in men.

EVIDENCE OF CHRISTIANITY

A prominent Jewish rabbi, discussing a proposition advanced by some modern scholars, that Jesus of Nazareth was not a Jew by descent, says that He was undoubtedly a Jew by education, but he adds that His nationality is a matter of indifference, because the great thing to be considered at this time is not

what Jesus was, but what Christianity is. It may be admitted, for the sake of argument, he says in substance, that there never was such a person as the Jesus of the Gospels, but this does not dispose of Christianity. This seems to mean that Christianity is capable of standing by itself, without any support from the story of Jesus Himself. To this many persons will at once object. They will say that without the miraculous birth, the Crucifixion and the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, Christianity would be impossible; but perhaps this may not be the case. May there not be in Christianity sufficient for the salvation of mankind without incorporating into it the personality of its Founder? The observation of the rabbi referred to suggests that it may, perhaps, be termed for the Christian Church to change its method of presenting its fundamental truths. The course pursued for nineteen centuries has been to demand, first of all, belief in Christ personally, and not simply in Him as representative of the Divine Spirit, but as one miraculous horn, capable of accomplishing miraculous things, a personal sacrifice to atone for man's transgression and the subject of a miraculous resurrection. When these things have been admitted and the theological explanations of them have been accepted, the individual is supposed to be in a position to accept Christianity. Now there is no use in denying that very many people find it impossible to accept these things, because they dispute the sufficiency of the evidence offered in support of them, seeing that they are so contrary to all ordinary human experience. But no one can deny that there is such a thing as Christianity. It is in evidence on every side. It is working for the betterment of humanity as nothing else is. It is a tremendous force for the advancement of the world. How would it do for the Church to reverse its ordinary process of reasoning and rely in the first place upon what Christianity is, and from that argue back to its divine origin? The scientific process of inquiry is to deduce theory from accepted facts. The mediaeval process was to start out with the theory and make the facts square with it by interposing that process, and the result has been amazing progress. May it not be possible that a similar change in religious teaching might produce a similar result?

Where do we see the best development of human nature? Is it not where we find the best expression of the principles of Christianity? It does not necessarily follow that this expression shall be accompanied with the acceptance of any particular form of belief. What are the qualities which go to produce the best men and women? Let us ascertain these, and let the effort be to impress the value of these qualities upon others. Let us rest the case of Christianity upon what Christianity has accomplished, and not upon statements of events, the happening of which can be disputed, at least with some show of probability. From Christianity Christ is inferable as of necessity. If this process of demonstration is followed, it is no longer necessary to ask the acceptance of a mystery as the foundation of a belief in Christ, but He is seen to be the inevitable result of reasoning from effect back to cause. There is no difficulty in tracing Christianity back historically to Paul. So clear is this that by many persons Paul is regarded as the author of the faith; but when we get back to Paul and study his teachings, we find it necessary to postulate something more, and the Christ of the Gospels alone meets the requirements of the case. In the Twentieth Century we are in a different position from that occupied by the people of the First Century who heard from the lips of Jesus Himself the doctrine of Divine Love. We do not need to see the water turned into wine, or the loaves and fishes increased in number. We do not even need to see some modern Lazarus raised from the dead, nor be shown the vacant sepulchre wherein He was laid. We have a great and widespread factor for the regeneration of humanity at work among us, and we call it Christianity. This calls for no proof, any more than the stars call for proof. They are in their places in the depth of space, and Christianity is in its place in the lives of men. Let this tremendous fact be preached more to the people, and let us have less of human efforts to expound the depths of the Divine Mind.

A Century of Fiction

XXX.

(N. de Bertrand Lapin)

Henry James This writer has been styled "the subtlest of American novelists," and for that reason alone we can understand why he has not become so popular as some of his less worthy contemporaries. Mr. James is first and foremost an artist, and secondly a thoroughly conscientious artist, qualities which make it impossible for him to sacrifice his ideals in order to please the public taste, no matter what amount of notoriety or pecuniary benefit such a course would bring him. This is essentially an age of hurry and we have learned to take our amusements, that is, most of us have done so, with as little thought or trouble as possible. Novel-reading is, to most of us, a relaxation, a mental relaxation, and if we are required to use our mind's a little in order to fathom a story-teller's idea, we get more or less annoyed about it. Of course there is an exemplary minority who believe we should do nothing unthinkingly, and it is a minority

to which, without question, we all should belong. But modern life will not permit many of us to follow our ideas and best conceptions as closely as we would like to do, and hence, unfairly, the most profound of our novelists do not receive there just reward from an unappreciative public. However, Henry James has achieved not a small degree of fame, and his ablest critics accord him all the praise which is most justly due him. Not only have his novels met with success, but his numerous books on travel are read by many; while of his essays and criticisms an authority states: "There are few more stimulating guides to thought, few more sincere and just appreciations, than can be found among his essays; for Mr. James is a man whose education in life has come largely through books. He is especially happy in his descriptions of the French masters who have influenced him—Turgeneff, Merimee, De Maupassant, and others—as well as some Englishmen with whom he is in sympathy, notably Du Maurier. A very subtle artist writing about the works of other artists, he has made such interesting essays that some careful readers put him even higher as a critic than as a novelist. In both kinds of work he has taught the same lesson—the love of the artistic, perfect finish—which has been carried out by him at least as far as by any other American prose writer."

Mr. James was born in 1843 in New York city, his artistic temperament displayed itself even in childhood. He loved to surround himself with lovely harmonious things, and long before he was able to read, his chief delight was looking at pictures and telling himself stories about them. At eleven years old he went to Italy and to England where he remained for six years, seeing all the old memory-haunted romantic places, his beauty-loving soul revelling in the thousand different aspects of ever-beautiful nature which the different parts of the countries presented to him, becoming intimate with art museums and picture galleries, in short cultivating his taste as far as possible for art and culture of every kind. Returning home to Newport he spent six years with his family in an atmosphere that was always congenial and inspiring. His father, Henry James, was an able moralist, an eloquent writer and conversationalist. His brother William was a deep student of psychology, in fact the whole family was a distinctly intellectual one, and the home influence always stimulating.

While Henry was still in his teens he began his story-writing. And his first stories had very little to recommend them as frank family opinion told him. He kept stubbornly on, however, and finally convinced even these exacting critics that he had a large share of talent and any amount of conscientiousness and determination. He kept up his literary pursuits while he was attending the Harvard Law School, and began to establish a reputation for himself as a contributor to current publications. Since 1869 he has lived principally abroad, his home being in London, though he is a frequent visitor to Paris, and his beloved Italy. His life has always been a very quiet one, devoted to study and art. Taking it on the whole his works have continued to improve since he began to write which is almost the highest praise that can be afforded a novelist. Of his character we can fairly judge from his books. His first novel "Watch and Ward" showed little brilliancy or skill and gave no promise of better things to come. His next story "Roderick Hudson" was meritoriously successful, and since then, all that he has written has been well worth while. In his later stories we miss the simplicity and fun of the earlier ones. Some of his books have been dramatized and he has written a few plays.

The Princess Casamassima

This is a story of the east side of London, and has for its hero, Hyacinth Robinson, an illegitimate child of a certain immoral nobleman who nevertheless passes on to his son the best of the family traits and characteristics. Hyacinth meets and falls in love with the beautiful Princess Casamassima who is working in the slums of London, and who is separated from her husband. Hyacinth has been reared by a poor dressmaker and has spent nearly all his life in the east end, where certain associations have developed in him strong socialistic tendencies. The story is in reality a study of socialistic questions with a strong love interest to brighten it.

The Bostonians

This novel concerns itself with the very modern question of woman suffrage. The champion of the cause of female emancipation is a Boston woman, Olive Chancellor, whom Mr. James satirizes very unmercifully. This woman thinks the whole masculine race a creation of "monsters and tyrants" and tries to impress her female following with the same ideas. Verena Tarrant is a more attractive character, she is a beautiful girl, the daughter of a mesmeric healer, and is used by Olive Chancellor to further her own designs. The story is very droll in places, but rather over-cynical.

The English language is full of subtle meaning and unexpected turns. Not long ago a man asked an acquaintance a number of questions about his business.

"How many people work in your office?" he inquired.

"Oh," said the other, carelessly, "about two-thirds of them."

lines.
wels
ng tub" faddists.
ain. If you take
d ones—the sort
d to properly do
ct towels that'll
And a pleasing
and if you are
DRY
ere are few man
Madras, come
e. The patterns
e many offered.
some of these.
s
tempted—never
halls and other
sk. There's not
autiful we have
and the display
gest Scotch fac-
let our sales-
d the prices are
oday
hite Marseilles
h these produc-
e and from the
These are lower
woman looking
e, these offer a
0.
esks
the home. We
iced from \$25.
ail Orders
send your
ers by mail
us and have
m filled
ere it is a
it to fill
d orders
at.

LAST CHAPTER FOR MARK TWAIN

Struggle With Disease and With Burden of Years Has Terminated—His Last Few Hours Are Painless

LIES UNCONSCIOUS FOR SOME TIME

Deathbed Attended by His Daughter and by Several Friends—Vain Efforts to Restore Patient's Strength

REDDING, Conn., April 21.—Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain) died peacefully at 6 o'clock tonight of angina pectoris. He passed into coma at three o'clock this afternoon, and never recovered consciousness. It was the end of a life of suffering and acute agony of body. Yesterday was a bad day for the little knot of anxious watchers at the bedside. For long hours the grey aquiline features lay as moulded in the inertia of death. The pulse sank lower and lower, but late at night the patient passed from stupor into the first natural sleep he had taken since he returned from Bermuda, and this morning awoke refreshed, even faintly cheerful, and in full possession of all his faculties.

He recognized his daughter Carrie (Mrs. Ossip Gabriellowitch), spoke a rational word or two and feeling himself unusually strong. After some conversation, laying aside his glasses and pencil he sank first into reverie and later into final unconsciousness. There was no thought at the time, however, that the end was so near.

At five o'clock Dr. Robert Halsey, who had been continuously in attendance, said that Mr. Clemens was not so strong as yesterday, but that he had wonderful vitality and might rally again. Albert B. Payne, Mark Twain's biographer, said when a reporter inquired: "I do not think you will have to call often."

Nevertheless, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Loomis, who had come up from New York to give their love in person, left Stormfield, Mr. Clemens' house, without seeing him, and only heard of his death just as they were taking the train to New York again. Mr. Loomis is vice-president of the Lackawanna R. R. Co. Secretary Jarvis Langdon, who had run up for the day, left over without seeing him and wholly unprepared at the bedside were Mrs. Gabriellowitch and her husband, and Dr. Quintard, Albert Bigelow and the other trained nurses. Restoratives, digitals, strychnine, and camphor, were administered, but the patient failed to respond.

A tank of oxygen stands uncalled for at Redding station. Oxygen was tried yesterday, and the physicians explained that it was of no use because the valvular action of the heart was not disordered; there was only an exhausted and increasing debility, accompanied by respiration.

Mark Twain did not die in anguish. Sedatives soothed his pain; but in his moments of consciousness the mental depression persisted. On the way from Bermuda he said to Albert Bigelow Payne: "This is my job. We may never pull through with it. On shore once, and longing for the serenity of the New England hills, he took heart and courage; and to those who noted his enfeebled condition in sorrow: "Give me a breath of Redding air once more and this world will pass. But it did not pass, and the old warrior and weary of spirit, the old warrior against snakes and chills said faintly to his nurses: "Why do you fight to keep me alive?"

Samuel Langhorne Clemens was born at Florida, Monroe County, Mo. on Nov. 30, 1835. He was educated at the village school at Hannibal, Mo. He was apprenticed to a printer at the age of 13 and worked at his trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York. In 1851 he became a pilot on the Mississippi river boats, his experience afterwards giving him material for his books, "Life on the Mississippi." In 1857 he went to Nevada as private secretary to his brother, who had been appointed secretary of that territory. Afterwards he undertook mining in Nevada, and in 1859 he became city editor of the Virginia City Enterprise. In reporting legislative proceedings from Carson he signed his letters, "Mark Twain," a name suggested by the technical phraseology of Mississippi navigation where the leadman calls out to "mark twain." In 1865 Mr. Clemens went to San Francisco and was for five months a reporter on The Call. He then tried gold mining on the Plains of Calaveras County, and having no success, returned to San Francisco, and resumed newspaper work. He spent six months in the Hawaiian Islands in 1866. After his return he delivered humorous lectures in California and Nevada, and then returned to the east, where he published his first book, "The Jumping Frog and Other Sketches." In the same year, 1867, he went with a party of tourists to the Mediterranean, Egypt and Palestine, publishing on his return his famous journal of the excursion, entitled, "The Innocents Abroad." This volume achieved immediate popularity and established "Mark Twain's" reputation as a humorist. He next dropped back into newspaper work, editing the Buffalo Express for some time, and here he was married.

SAMPLE SCANDAL IS VENTILATED

Notorious Sawdust Wharf Transaction is Subject of Amendment Offered by Opposition in House Commons

IS VOTED DOWN BY PARTY MAJORITY

Payment of \$5,000 by Government for Wharf That Had Been Shortly Before Sold by Owner for \$700

OTTAWA, April 21.—The amendment of the Hon. Charles D. O'Leary, declaring the Richibucto sawdust wharf transaction of the public works department corrupt and fraudulent one and deserving severe condemnation of the House, was defeated to-night by a majority of 48, the vote standing 111 to 63, although the defence of Mr. Pugsley, the minister, underwent a severe mauling from Mr. Borden and Mr. Meighen for his connection with a deal which the sworn evidence shows was a conspiracy to obtain \$5,000 from the department for a useless pile of sawdust and rotten timber, \$2,000 of which money was to be handed over by the man who bought the wharf in May of 1908 for \$700 and sold it to the government just prior to the elections in October for \$3,000, to the chief party organizer in the county on behalf of Mr. Leblanc, the Liberal candidate.

WOLTER CASE NEARING CLOSE

Prisoner Listens to Girl Telling of His Painting of Fireplace Where Body Had Been—Will Give Evidence

NEW YORK, April 21.—The trial of Albert Wolter, with the pictures of the slaying of little Ruth Wheeler by choking her and burning her still living body in the fireplace of his room moved expeditiously to a near close. The prosecution rested its case late this afternoon, some after Wolter's companion, Katie Mueller, had told of seeing Wolter at night stealthily at work on the fireplace.

Wallace Scott, Wolter's attorney, then outlined the defence in an address to the jury that lasted only ten minutes. Wolter will take the stand in his own defence. According to Scott he will call a second witness, a girl, to show that the body was not on the fire escape early Friday and not returned.

Wolter squirmed nervously in his seat when he heard Katie Mueller tell of the fireplace incident. She said: "I worked all night on the fire escape. I saw the body. He had painted the hearth and was painting the iron frame and the grate. He had painted the grate. The paint was all fresh."

The Mueller girl told of the call of Pearl Wheeler, seeking her missing sister, and of her jealousy, and continued: "Late that night I heard a noise. The fireplace cover falling down. The fire was in the other room, but I could tell what it was by the sound. I looked and Wolter was kneeling up out of the bed. He went and fixed it, but I did not see what he did. I went back to sleep and the fireplace looked and saw Wolter leaning on his knees at the fireplace working."

There was a calling of a few minor witnesses, the placing of the gruesome exhibits before the jury for their inspection and the State closed its case.

OTTAWA, April 21.—The amendment of the Hon. Charles D. O'Leary, declaring the Richibucto sawdust wharf transaction of the public works department corrupt and fraudulent one and deserving severe condemnation of the House, was defeated to-night by a majority of 48, the vote standing 111 to 63, although the defence of Mr. Pugsley, the minister, underwent a severe mauling from Mr. Borden and Mr. Meighen for his connection with a deal which the sworn evidence shows was a conspiracy to obtain \$5,000 from the department for a useless pile of sawdust and rotten timber, \$2,000 of which money was to be handed over by the man who bought the wharf in May of 1908 for \$700 and sold it to the government just prior to the elections in October for \$3,000, to the chief party organizer in the county on behalf of Mr. Leblanc, the Liberal candidate.

The facts surrounding this deal, Mr. Meighen said, were so conclusive that many a man had been hanged on far less evidence. Mr. Pugsley dwelt at some length on the elusive value of wharf property to obtain \$5,000 from the government had secured a bargain in paying \$5,000 for the wharf, which Richard O'Leary, who had it, had sold to Mr. Murray for \$700. Mr. Murray three months later sold it to the department of public works for \$5,000. The minister said the stress on the fact that Andrew Loggie had offered to buy the property from the government for \$5,500, showing that the purchase price had not been excessive.

Mr. Meighen, who replied to the minister, said that Mr. Loggie had for years known this wharf was for sale and could be had for \$700, yet it was only when the transaction began to be divulged in the public accounts committee that Mr. Loggie offered \$5,500 for it. Mr. Meighen said that Mr. Loggie was connected with the department of public works. He handled extensive contracting, and therefore it was to his interest to be on the right side of the minister.

Mr. Pugsley admitted writing a letter to Mr. Meighen, the then engineer of the department at Chatham, stating that he should have searched the records to find the value of the property. It was sold to Mr. Murray for \$700.

This letter was written in January, 1908, and Mr. Meighen stated, who obviously penned for the sole reason of producing when this matter came to the attention of the public, a scandal surrounding the circumstances of the transaction become in the province of New Brunswick.

Allen & Co. FIT REFORM WARDROBE 1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

Edmonton Mill Burned. EDMONTON, April 21.—The Edmonton Lumber Company's mill on the flats on the Strathcona side of the river was completely destroyed by fire, originating in the engine-room. The loss is \$20,000, with \$10,000 insurance. A large stock of finished lumber in the yards adjoining the mill was saved.

Don't Miss Young's Special Sale of Spring Suits Today

These beautiful 2-piece costumes are just new—a special purchase—latest shades and most stylish models of coat and skirt. Regular prices \$22 to \$25. TODAY'S PRICE.....\$16

Today's Glove Special

DENT'S KID GLOVES—For Ladies. Suede and dressed kid in greys, tans, browns, white and black. Regular Price, per pair, \$1.75, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Price today\$1.00.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' COLLARS AND JABOTS TODAY. Very dainty Neckwear, prettily trimmed with lace, etc. Price today35¢

Big Bargains in Remnants Today. See the fine Dress Goods in our windows all marked Half-Price for today's selling.

Millinery Department. New Arrivals in Ladies' Dress Hats on View Today.

HENRY YOUNG & CO. 1123-1125-1127 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Worsted, From Old England

These imported English Worsted Suits are simply superb. England is the home of fine Worsted. Trust the English mills to invent unique weaves and distinctly rich colorings.

Plain effects—darker stripes on light fields—novelty mixtures—exquisite grays in every conceivable weave—rich blues and greens and browns.

And the Fit-Reform designer has created styles to do justice to such elegant materials. Nothing finer has ever been seen in this city than these superb Fit-Reform worsted suits.

ALLEN & CO. FIT REFORM WARDROBE 1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

Excellent Sauces and Salad Dressings

Lea and Perrin's Sauce, per bottle, \$1.45c and 25c. Hobbrook's Sauce, per bottle, 35c and 25c. Mellor's Sauce, per bottle, 75c, 35c and 25c. Gillard's Sauce, per bottle, 25c. Tabasco Sauce, per bottle, 25c. Indian Sauce, per bottle, 25c. Mandalay Sauce, per bottle, 25c. Punch Sauce, per bottle, 25c. Anchovy Sauce, per bottle, 25c. Yorkshire Relish, per bottle, 50c and 25c. Harvey's Sauce, per bottle, 25c. Heinz Chilli Sauce, per bottle, 25c. Green (or Red) Pepper, per bottle, 25c. C. & B. Salad Dressing, per bottle, 50c. Durkee's Salad Dressing, per bottle, 75c and 50c. Snider's Salad Dressing, per bottle, 50c and 25c.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK. Winter Harbor Condensed Clams, per large tin, 20c.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government street. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Department, Tel. 1590.

When you see any grocery article Priced by Copas & Young

You can depend that it is the LOWEST POSSIBLE, and the QUALITY you can ABSOLUTELY DEPEND ON. In fact we give you the best to be got in both PRICE AND QUALITY. THERE IS NO RISK. PATRONIZE THE BUSY STORE AND SAVE MONEY.

FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—20-lb. sack\$1.15. NICE MILD CURED HAMS—Per lb.24¢. NICE AUSTRALIAN CREAMERY BUTTER—3 lbs. for\$1.00. CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—Per sack\$1.75. OGLIVIE'S ROLLED OATS—8-lb. sack35¢. ANTI-COMBINE ESSENCES, all flavors—8-oz. bottle50¢. 4-oz. bottle35¢. 2-oz. bottle20¢. FRESH LOCAL RHUBARB—4 lbs. for25¢. JELLY POWDER, all flavors—4 pkts. for25¢. ST. CHARLES CREAM—Large 20-oz. can10¢.

Patronize the Only Independent Store. Copas & Young ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. CORNER FORT AND BROAD STREETS. Phones 94 and 95. Phones 94 and 95.

Our Hobby Again. Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rug, a large connoisseur 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. 568 YAKES STREET.

David Adam has been elected

tant engineer at Vancouver. No. 1 mine at Nanaimo resumes today.

which it is now proposed to form a municipality. Creston contemplates holding a fair next autumn.

The big 240-foot chimney of the C. E. R. Co. at Vancouver, is completed. Nelson is to have an energetic, energetic association and a fanciers'hibition.

Orders have been given for the new 150 h. p. boilers for the H. gold mines. The Crow's Nest company's mine at Coal creek were idle two days week owing to a shortage of coal.

Chief Tom O'Donnell, of the Dominion police in British Columbia, is on Bellingham to prosecute American ers of whisky to Canadian Indians. C. R. Draper, headmaster of the College, a boys' private school of covers is missing and it is feared death by drowning in the inlet.

A strong company to be known as the Nicola Valley Land Investment company, has been organized at Merritt to promote colonization. The liquor and gaming house business imposed last week in connection with the Prince Rupert "clean-up" amounted to \$500.

The output of the Hosmer mine steadily increasing and the management expect in a short time to reach 1000 tons daily. Cranbrook city council has approved May 2 a cleaning-up day and mayor has requested to proceed it a civic hall holiday.

Creston has appointed Messrs. M. S. Hatfield, E. Payne, Edmond and F. G. Little commissioners to advise a sewerage system for the local As soon as the snow on the mountain has disappeared some of the best and business-like developments work will be done on the Apex grade in the Holiday district.

Romano, the Vancouver contractor whose blasting operations partially wrecked the house of Mr. W. J. Ross has been fined \$100 and costs for his criminal carelessness. The concentrator installed by the Portland Canal Mining company, which was opened this week, is reported it will be started in a few weeks. Revelote medical officer reports that the outbreak of smallpox in the district has ended. Save for some scattered cases, Revelote now shows a clean bill of health.

At a recent meeting of the Revelote license commissioners, it was resolved to request the police commissioner to get in their power the driver that city of "blind pigs" which are reported to exist in the east end. Settlement through the Nicola valley is going ahead very rapidly. Present big ranches are being subdivided and new hands opening. The settlers come mostly from eastern Canada as well as from the northern states. It is regarded as probable that the skeleton found at Sapperton on Tuesday last is that of either H. H. Parker, a young clerk of the Bank of Montreal, who was missing since about eight years, or Gilbert Parks, a Vancouver, who disappeared about five years ago. The fine new Methodist church at Merritt was opened this week, the principal speaker being the Rev. D. S. Sippell, principal of the Columbia college, New Westminster. This church is being started almost free from debt. The Anglicans and Catholics are also building. The Kettle Valley railway has invited tenders for building a 20-mile section of the line between Merritt and Nicola Valley to Clearwater. It is expected that at least 100 miles of the line will be under construction this summer. The line will ultimately extend from Grand Forks to Merritt and possibly to Hope on the west slope of the Hope mountains. Prince Rupert board of trade is co-operating with the G. T. P. Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart and the local merchants to exterminate the rat pest. The railway company, the contractors and the board have purchased 250 tubes of rat virus, and they have invited the merchants to buy another 250. This will give 500 tubes which will be used periodically and should have the desired effect. Kamloops has enacted a new dog tax bylaw, which provides that bitches must not be allowed to run at large at any time, that fierce dogs shall be kept muzzled or chained and not allowed to run at large, that dogs which chase or bark at horses shall be kept chained or otherwise under control, and that any dog or bitch that bites or attempts to bite any person shall be either destroyed or removed from the city. J. F. Bledsoe, mining engineer, who has just returned from a tour of the North Bonaparte plateau, reports that at present there is room for only about 200 settlers in the North Bonaparte district, but more land can be secured under cultivation under cultivation by reclaiming and also by a system of sub-irrigation from the num-

PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

David Adam has been elected assistant engineer at Vancouver. No. 1 mine at Nanaimo resumed yesterday. Creston contemplates holding a fruit fair next autumn. The big 240-foot chimney of the B. C. E. R. Co. at Vancouver, is at last completed.

Orders have been given for three new 150 h. p. boilers for the Hedley gold mines. The Crow's Nest company's mines at Coal Creek were idle two days last week owing to a shortage of box-cars.

Chief Tom O'Donnell, of the Dominion police in British Columbia, has gone to Bellingham to prosecute American sellers of whisky to Canadian Indians. C. R. Draper, headmaster of the New College boys' private school at Vancouver, is missing, and it is feared has met death by drowning in the inlet.

A strong company to be known as the Nicola Valley Land & Investment company has been organized at Merritt to promote colonization. The liquor and gaming house fines imposed last week by connection with the Prince Rupert "clean-up" amounted to \$5060.

The output of the Hosmer mine is steadily increasing and the management expect in a short time to reach 1000 tons daily. Cranbrook city council has appointed May 2 a cleaning-up day and the mayor has been requested to proclaim it a civic holiday.

Creston has appointed Messrs. Moran S. Hatfield, E. Payne, Edmondson and T. G. Little as commissioners to devise a sewerage system for the locality. As soon as the snow on the mountain sides has disappeared, the forest and business-like development work will be done on the Apex group in the Hedley district.

Romano, the Vancouver contractor, whose blasting operations partially wrecked the home of W. D. D. in the city, has been fined \$100 and costs for his criminal carelessness. The concentrator installed by the Portland Canal Mining company is already ready for operation. It is reported it will be started in a few weeks.

Revelstoke medical officer reports that the outbreak of smallpox in that city is at an end. Save for some scarlet fever cases, Revelstoke now shows a clean bill of health. At a recent meeting of the Revelstoke license commissioners, it was resolved to request the police commissioners to do all in their power to rid that city of "blind pigs" which are reported to exist in the east end.

Settlement through the Nicola valley is going ahead very rapidly at present. Big ranches are being subdivided and new lands opened up. The settlers come mostly from eastern Canada as well as from the northern states. It is regarded as probable that the skeleton found at Sapperton on Tuesday last is that either of H. H. Parker, a young clerk of the Bank of Montreal, who has been missing for about eight years, or Gilbert Parker, the Anglican and Catholic are also building.

The fine new Methodist church at Merritt was opened this week, the principal speaker being the Rev. Dr. Sipprell, principal of the Columbian college, New Westminster. This church is being started almost free from debt. The Anglicans and Catholics are also building. The Kettle Valley railway has invited tenders for building a 20-mile section of the line between Merritt and Nicola Valley to Clearwater. It is expected that at least 100 miles of the road will be under construction this summer. The line will ultimately extend from Grand Forks to Merritt and possibly to Hope on the west slope of the Hope mountains.

Prince Rupert board of trade is co-operating with the G. T. P. Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart and the local merchants to exterminate the rat pest. The railway company, the principal cause being the rats, has purchased 250 tubes of rat virus, and it is expected that the merchants will buy another 250. This will give 500 tubes which will be used periodically, and should have the desired effect. Kamloops has enacted a new dog tax bylaw, which provides that bitches must not be allowed to run at large at any time, that fierce dogs shall be kept muzzled or chained and not be allowed to run at large, that dogs which chase or bark at horses shall be kept chained or otherwise under control, and that any dog or bitch that bites or attempts to bite any person shall be either destroyed or removed from the city.

J. P. Bledsoe, mining engineer, who has been on a tour of the North Bonaparte plateau, reports that at present there is room for only about 200 settlers in the North Bonaparte district, but more land can be secured and brought under cultivation by reclaiming and also by a system of sub-irrigation from the numerous lakes there. Quite a section of land yet remains to be taken up at the southeast of Green lake. Spallumcheen council has decided to close all bars at 7 p. m. daily. New Westminster Masons are to erect a new temple. River pirates are operating at New Westminster. The Prince Rupert Empire is now issued every evening.

Enlargement of the postoffice at Stewart is under way. The spring rush of prospectors up Bear River valley has set in. The Tasmanian is now on the run between Prince Rupert and Stewart. The single tax principle has been adopted in Prince Rupert. Settlement is very active in the vicinity of Coilettville. Nakusp is to have a four-roomed school immediately. The little steamer, Alberta, has been considerably damaged by fire at Blonard. The proposals for a new reservoir at Kamloops have been shelved for a year. Keremeos is agitating for a fire brick. Vancouver postoffice sold \$254,000 worth of stamps last year. McKenna & Johnson will have the first hotel in Fort George. Nelson's civic employees have declined to join the union. A company either of rifles or infantry is to be established at Chilliwack. A publicity commissioner is to be appointed for New Westminster city at a salary of \$75 monthly. Pat Burns is reported to have taken an option on the Douglas Lake ranch at \$1,000,000. A steam tramway is to be installed this spring at Kitselas canyon on the Skeena. Beginning with the first Wednesday in May Greenwood merchants will close each Wednesday afternoon. Delta is offering \$135,000 worth of waterworks bonds. The Vermilion Forks company began the construction of the Princeton waterworks last week. At present residents derive their water supply from wells. Good progress is being made with the new steamer for the Ladner-Steverson run. Tenders are being invited for \$2,207,200 worth of Vancouver four per cent, maturing in forty years. Ladysmith Citizens league has requested the local city council to inaugurate dairy and milk inspection. Little Mary Joseph Geary, daughter of the ex-mayor, has been chosen as New Westminster's May Queen.

Prince Rupert will merge the celebration of civic inauguration with that of Victoria Day on May 24th. Applications are invited for the office of surgeon to the employees of the Western Fuel Co., Nanaimo. The Nicola Valley Board of Trade has invited Messrs. Burrell & furthering its representations for a daily mail service. Two new buildings at Stewart were wrecked and others badly strained in a terrific windstorm at the Portland Canal city last week. The over-heated section of the diagonal slope No. 1 mine, Nanaimo, was flooded Tuesday night and it is expected that work will be resumed today. Mr. H. C. Morris, formerly with the bank here, is to be manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce's new agency at Stewart. The recent fire at St. T. Elliott's premises, which is supposed to be furthering his representations, has raised the question of appointing a night watchman for the town. The appeal court has confirmed the decision of the lower court that the B. C. E. R. Co. is responsible if small boys steal rides on their cars, fall off and sustain injuries. H. M. Wolfelin, of the United States Geological survey is at Nanaimo, instructing a class of twenty-five in the use of the Dreager oxygen apparatus at the stores of the Western Fuel Co. This is the first rescue apparatus of the kind ever seen on the island. Mr. Wolfelin is superintendent in charge of the oxygen mine rescue station at Seattle. Relatives of Fred Bragdon, who died recently at the Royal Columbian hospital, claim that a watch and other personal property of which Bragdon is said to have been possessed, are mysteriously missing. A twelve-year-old New Westminster boy has been sent to the reformatory for two years for stealing money from a store, wherewith to patronize a ten-cent theatre. The father urged his incarceration, declaring him to be incorrigible. The cornerstone of the new First Baptist church at Vancouver was laid with impressive ceremonies yesterday, the speakers including Hon. Mr. Bowser, Mayor Taylor, Dr. V. Whitman, Rev. R. J. Wilson, R. Milliken, R. Merton Smith and Clinton Parker. The spring season in the Fraser valley was late last year and it is even later this. By this time last year half of the spring work had been done. So far this year the farmers can only be said to have made a start at the seeding. Most of the plowing has been finished, but there still remains some to be done.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

GUARANTEE MADE IN ISSUE OF BONDS

Fact Brought Out in Alberta Railway Investigation - Contest Over Evidence to Be Taken in Winnipeg.

EDMONTON, April 22.—W. L. Walsh, K. C., chief counsel for the Great Westways commission, said this morning he was preparing to fight the application of S. A. Robson, K. C., to set aside Judge McDonald's order in the Winnipeg court compelling witnesses to give evidence in this application.

During the past season Robinson & Lequime have cut 8,000,000 feet of sawlogs on the north fork of Kettle river. Mayor Selous of Nelson has vetoed a proposed grant of \$400 to the Y. M. C. A. deciding that such a grant can only be made by special vote of the people.

The Chilliwack Telephone company will this spring extend their connections to parts of the valley not heretofore enjoying the service. Street car, automobile and other accidents at Vancouver Wednesday resulted in the injury of a woman and three boys.

The Greenwood-Phoenix tunnel is now excavated to 700 feet. The rock is very hard and the two machines upon one bar are driving about five feet a shift. The Bluebell mine, on Kootenay lake, has been closed down pending the installation of new machinery to develop the ore in sight.

Provincial Game Warden Avery of Golden has captured two fine beaver, which have been sent to the National park at Banff. It is proposed to erect a special wing for the treatment of tuberculosis in connection with the Nelson general hospital.

The Golden Board of Trade has elected officers as follows: President, Dr. Taylor; vice-president, C. A. Warren; and secretary-treasurer, A. Plinkham. E. Engen, the young smelterman who captured nearly all the old silver in the Rossland carnival last winter, left Grand Forks on Thursday for a trip to his old home in Norway.

The mining class of the University of Idaho, Moscow, accompanied by Prof. W. R. Chedey and Dr. McCaffarty, of the university staff, arrived in Grand Forks last week on a trip of inspection, visiting the Granby smelter, and the mines of the Boundary district in search of practical demonstration work.

The following are the newly chosen officers of the Golden Conservative association: Hon. Richard McBride, patron; H. E. Forster, honorary president; P. P. Armstrong, president; W. Wenman, vice-president; J. Good, secretary; C. Maxwell, E. N. Russell, D. H. Rolston, Charles Nicholson, W. Houston, W. J. Wright and W. Williams, executive committee.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEATTLE SHOW

SEATTLE, April 22.—Entries and trophies for the Seattle Kennel show at the Mammoth rink next month are coming in rapidly and at the weekly meeting of the committee last night it was announced that a neat record for the number of dogs will probably be set when the entry lists close on April 27.

This was followed by the announcement of several anatomical trophies, including one by M. Robert Guggenheim and one by H. C. Bromley, which is being under consideration. His cup, valued at \$75, will be offered. It is a terrific windstorm at the Portland Canal city last week.

Prince Rupert has gained a first manufacturing industry, the establishment being promised the first water-proof garment factory in Canada. The over-heated section of the diagonal slope No. 1 mine, Nanaimo, was flooded Tuesday night and it is expected that work will be resumed today.

Mr. H. C. Morris, formerly with the bank here, is to be manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce's new agency at Stewart. The recent fire at St. T. Elliott's premises, which is supposed to be furthering his representations, has raised the question of appointing a night watchman for the town. The appeal court has confirmed the decision of the lower court that the B. C. E. R. Co. is responsible if small boys steal rides on their cars, fall off and sustain injuries.

H. M. Wolfelin, of the United States Geological survey is at Nanaimo, instructing a class of twenty-five in the use of the Dreager oxygen apparatus at the stores of the Western Fuel Co. This is the first rescue apparatus of the kind ever seen on the island. Mr. Wolfelin is superintendent in charge of the oxygen mine rescue station at Seattle. Relatives of Fred Bragdon, who died recently at the Royal Columbian hospital, claim that a watch and other personal property of which Bragdon is said to have been possessed, are mysteriously missing.

A twelve-year-old New Westminster boy has been sent to the reformatory for two years for stealing money from a store, wherewith to patronize a ten-cent theatre. The father urged his incarceration, declaring him to be incorrigible. The cornerstone of the new First Baptist church at Vancouver was laid with impressive ceremonies yesterday, the speakers including Hon. Mr. Bowser, Mayor Taylor, Dr. V. Whitman, Rev. R. J. Wilson, R. Milliken, R. Merton Smith and Clinton Parker. The spring season in the Fraser valley was late last year and it is even later this. By this time last year half of the spring work had been done. So far this year the farmers can only be said to have made a start at the seeding. Most of the plowing has been finished, but there still remains some to be done.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The United States battleship Indiana returned to the navy yard today at a good five days' test of the brake which it is claimed will help in the quick stopping of warships. Capt. Thomas, who came from Washington to observe the vessel, said the brake worked successfully. The Indiana, being stopped in half its length when going at a good speed. The brake, which is the invention of a Canadian, is attached to each side of a ship and is operated from the engine room.

LIABILITIES HALF BILLION DOLLARS

Canada Borrowed Over Six Hundred Million Dollars in Great Britain During the Last Five Years

The Monetary Times has an article on the large loans made by Great Britain to Canada in the past five years. Fred W. Field, the editor, writes: "In five years Great Britain has loaned Canada more than half a billion dollars, or to be exact, \$608,454,842. This sum is obtained after five months' careful investigation by 'The Monetary Times' and special inquiry from practically every known reliable source of information. It is the first authoritative and approximately accurate compilation regarding the export of British capital as it specially relates to the Dominion. While open to some revision, the claim may safely be made that no pains have been spared to make it of commanding value and accuracy to bankers, financiers, investors, industrial and commercial interests."

The figures are the best possible reply to the complaint sometimes heard that Great Britain is not taking sufficient financial interest in this country. Our railroad development has practically been financed from first to last by the British investor. Mr. George Felsch, an eminent London financial statistician states that British capital has been invested in Canada to the extent of \$900,000,000. It is practically impossible to check this sum, but it is safe to accept the estimate of Mr. Felsch, who not long since lectured on the advantage of borrowing countries of importing capital. The young country, he says, requires to do all those things which older countries have been gradually performing through the centuries, and it desires to do these things quickly and rapidly with what things move in a young country is so astonishing to those accustomed to the slower progress of the older countries that it is difficult for the two kinds of countries to understand each other. Persons living in the older countries cannot and do not believe that the growth in the young countries is as rapid as it is said to be. The importation of this foreign capital, he contends, sets up the growing numbers of immigrants who possess large capital, and in order to render this capital and labor productive the new countries need to import large amounts of capital than they themselves possess. In brief, the importation of capital by the young countries enables them to construct those great works of public utility without which their natural resources could not be developed, to secure and to employ their own labor, and to employ their own labor in a profitable manner.

Great Britain in recent years has not failed to maintain its position as the greatest loaning centre in the world. In 1909, \$182,356,800 represented applications for prospecting in the English market, and in order to render this capital and labor productive the new countries need to import large amounts of capital than they themselves possess. In brief, the importation of capital by the young countries enables them to construct those great works of public utility without which their natural resources could not be developed, to secure and to employ their own labor, and to employ their own labor in a profitable manner.

Residents of the Quatsino district of the island are looking forward to a prosperous time during the coming summer. The conversion of the present trail from Coal Harbor to Hardy Bay into a wagon road, a project which has been undertaken by the provincial government, will facilitate transportation and open up prospects to the settlers such as they have never hitherto possessed. A. M. Lyon, postmaster and road boss at Port Hardy, has just been elected to the office of mayor of the coming summer will mark an era of development in the district. Signs of the establishment of new industries come what sums leave Great Britain's unique loaning power. The amount of money borrowed by manufacturers in private issue of shares, can say what sums leave Great Britain's unique loaning power. The amount of money borrowed by manufacturers in private issue of shares, can say what sums leave Great Britain's unique loaning power.

Ranchers in the neighborhood of Hardy Bay have been prospecting recently for copper ore, and specimens forwarded to Victoria have assayed the country for miles. The ore properties are located about six or seven miles from Hardy Bay and within one and a half miles of the Half Way House. The present trail reaches Hardy Bay about a mile and a half from the Half Way House. The ore properties are located about six or seven miles from Hardy Bay and within one and a half miles of the Half Way House.

Oil Tank on Fire. A large tank at the Standard Oil Co. plant caught fire today. Tonight flames still are leaping up, illuminating the country for miles. The burning oil sea from the tank late today and a burst of fire began spreading in the tanks. More than 600 men are building a large dyke around the reservoir. It is believed that this will prevent the flames spreading to other tanks. Fully 300,000 barrels of oil were contained in the reservoir, and it is thought this will burn for three days. The loss is \$200,000.

Alberta Seeding. CALGARY, April 22.—A report from Gleichen shows that 80 per cent. of the spring crop has been sown in the district. Besides spring wheat, this includes oats. Preparation is being made for barley and flax is being sown, and a large number announce their intention of greatly increasing the acreage planted in potatoes. The most successful crops of winter wheat are those that were irrigated last fall, and the general consensus of opinion is that in future Alberta's winter crops of wheat will be more than last year's. It is reported that the acreage planted in potatoes. The most successful crops of winter wheat are those that were irrigated last fall, and the general consensus of opinion is that in future Alberta's winter crops of wheat will be more than last year's.

Conversion of Trail Into Wagon Road by Government Will Greatly Facilitate Transportation Difficulties. Residents of the Quatsino district of the island are looking forward to a prosperous time during the coming summer. The conversion of the present trail from Coal Harbor to Hardy Bay into a wagon road, a project which has been undertaken by the provincial government, will facilitate transportation and open up prospects to the settlers such as they have never hitherto possessed.

AMUSEMENT OVER DICTIONARY TALE Said Negroes of Central Africa Are Selling Ivory to Bet on Arthur Johnsing - Some Protests. A large tank at the Standard Oil Co. plant caught fire today. Tonight flames still are leaping up, illuminating the country for miles. The burning oil sea from the tank late today and a burst of fire began spreading in the tanks. More than 600 men are building a large dyke around the reservoir. It is believed that this will prevent the flames spreading to other tanks. Fully 300,000 barrels of oil were contained in the reservoir, and it is thought this will burn for three days. The loss is \$200,000.

Canada Cities Borrowed. Fourteen cities relied upon British capital for the financing of their railroad systems. The total \$1,212,522,000, of which \$4,302,442 went to western Canada, the remaining \$1,212,522,000 going to Ontario and to the Maritime Provinces. Winnipeg received the largest amount, \$2,222,642, with Montreal coming second with \$1,400,000. Port Williams was the smallest borrower with \$46,000.

In the remaining classes, the linking of the London market for equipment is noticeable. Nine electric light, heat or power companies obtained more than four millions sterling. In the industrial

STEAMSHIP OWNERS MAY CARRY OWN INSURANCE

Increased Rates in Alaskan Liners Cause Fretting by Shipowners to Send Out Vessels.

SEATTLE, April 22.—The increase in the marine insurance rates, particularly on the Alaska business, has caused Seattle ship owners to give expression to their displeasure in unmeasured terms, and a couple of the larger companies have threatened to discontinue taking out policies and insure themselves, a declaration which the underwriters have so far listened to with equanimity, having heard the same story before. But the real howl will not become audible until the opening of the Alaskan spring business, when the big cargoes start going north, and the consignees there are brought face to face with the increased rates.

Of course, the Alaska consumer will have to foot the bills in the long run, but with the settlement of the steamship freight rates, and the added burden in the way of insurance will make a big difference in the cost of all commodities in the North. The freight rate on coal over Alaska at this season do not reflect anything that is going to increase the price of staple goods over here. The value of the goods shipped between Seattle and Alaska ports has averaged about \$15,000,000 a year for the last five years and this season is expected to be in excess of this amount. Of this export business about \$1,000,000 goes to Southeastern and Southwestern ports, and the balance to Norton Sound.

On the Southeastern and Southwestern Alaska ports all rates are generally lower than those on the Yukon River ports have gone up 10 per cent. and on the freight for Nome delivery from 10 to 15 per cent. These increases while big in individual cases will make a big aggregate for the haul over present Alaska rates of from 12 to 18 per cent. have been increased to from 15 to 20 per cent., according to classification. The underwriters point out in justification of the increase that their losses in Alaska this year have averaged \$600,000, while of the \$500,000 premiums collected by marine insurance companies in Washington last year, \$250,000 was applied to Alaska business.

MADRID'S GRAN VIA Great Thoroughfare To Be Built at Cost of \$2,500,000 is Inaugurated. By King Alfonso. MADRID, April 22.—The King has inaugurated the Gran Via, a new thoroughfare connecting the Plaza de Leganitos, at the head of the main street coming from the Northern Station, to the Plaza de Carretera, a boulevard, 38 1/2 yards wide, will continue thence to the Red San Luis; and another 110 yards will be added to the well-known Calle Alcala, terminating near the historic church of San Jose. The total length will be 448 yards, the cost is calculated at \$2,500,000.

The contractors are to receive a monopoly, lasting 40 years, of the electric light supply for the new road, including the new road and of the tram lines running along it. The work is to be completed in eight months, the razing of a great number of old-fashioned houses and the admission of more light and airy tenement houses to the central quarter of the city will mark another step in the transformation of Madrid into a modern city.

RECALLED INCIDENT IN NORTH SEA Capt. Wm. Cox, the Victoria pilot, recalled a shipping episode in which he figured in connection with the Antwerp tug John Bull yesterday. "Reading the account of the loss of the park Kate Thomas, when in tow of the ship, I remembered an incident of which I figured in 1881 when I was chief officer of the Antwerp tug in command and a brother of Capt. Wm. Cox, the Victoria pilot, was in command of the Equator. The masted dry dock was second officer left Antwerp in Tow of the John Bull, which had only four colored men on her crew, not including the men for the tow to England. Soon after she left Antwerp the hawser fouled the propeller of the Antwerp tug and the John Bull lost her screw. The first thing we knew was when the hawser came ashore and we were blown off under a strong breeze. De didn't know what happened to the John Bull until the next day when I saw a fight with the North sea, for we had quite a struggle with so short-handed a crew. The hawser was cut and the John Bull was picked up and towed to Antwerp and when reading the account of the loss of the Kate Thomas I was surprised to see she was still doing business."

CALCUTTA, April 23.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Arambindo Ghose, the Extremist leader, on a charge of active participation in the recent disturbances. Ghose has been unknown for two months.

Advertisement for a store in Victoria, B.C., listing various goods and prices. Items include flour, butter, and other provisions. Prices range from 10¢ to 50¢. The store is located at 94 and 95 streets.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

POULTRY KEEPING

(By an Expert)

A cross-bred fowl is entirely different to a mongrel, and the two must not be confounded, although they are often regarded as one and the same thing. A mongrel, which is never recommended under any circumstances whatever is a bird that contains the blood of innumerable varieties in its veins, no special object having been aimed at in selecting the parents, if, indeed, there has been any selection at all. A cross-bred bird, on the contrary, is one that contains the blood of two distinct varieties, but in this case the breeder has had a particular aim in view, and has chosen the parents accordingly. Those of my readers who are fanciers are naturally only interested in pure-bred fowls, since crosses are useless to them. They should realize, as probably they do already, that birds that are not quite true to type are merely occupying space, consuming food, and involving labor from which they can reap no return. To the utility man, however, it is the economic and not the fancy characteristics that appeal, and it does not matter to them whether their birds possess every show point wrong, so long as they are good layers or suitable table birds.

There are several advantages in using pure-bred fowls, apart from the fact that to the fancier they are essential. Birds that are pure always possess a much higher selling value than those that contain the blood of two or more breeds in their veins. An excellent demand exists in the autumn and early winter for stock birds, quite an ordinary price being 75 cts. for pullets and half a guinea for male birds. These prices are for well-bred, healthy stock, and not necessarily for show specimens, for which a very much higher figure would have to be given. With pure-bred fowls, the time the chickens take to reach maturity can be more easily determined, besides which the breeder knows more exactly what his chickens will be like. Moreover, when dealing with pure-bred fowls there is always the chance of breeding a particularly fine specimen worth a considerable amount of money.

The Advantages of the Cross-Bred

Cross-bred fowls possess several important advantages, chief among which is their hardihood and vigor. If one is living in a cold or exposed situation, or upon heavy clay soil, then it is decidedly an advantage to use crosses, as they are able to withstand the unsuitable conditions much better than the majority of pure-bred fowls. There are a few varieties that are extremely hardy, such as the Leghorn and Redcap, that thrive amid the most adverse surroundings, but as a general rule a cross is far harder than a pure-bred. Another advantage of crossing is that it is possible to minimize defects of an otherwise "useful variety" defects that may render the particular breeder quite unfitted for practical purposes. Then, again, it is possible in crossing to combine in one bird the good qualities of two breeds; if a table bird and a layer are mated together the progeny will probably be general purpose fowls. A very common mistake that many make in crossing is the mating together of two varieties possessing similar characteristics. This serves no useful purpose whatever; except to give added vigor to the offspring. It is useless, for example, crossing a Wyandotte and an Orpington or a Leghorn and a Minorca as these varieties are practically the same. A cross, on the other hand, between an Orpington and a Leghorn may serve an extremely useful purpose; it should certainly increase the size and number of eggs produced by the pure Orpington; while a much greater proportion of eggs should be produced during the winter by the pure Leghorn.

A Useful Shelter

An important matter during wet or cold weather, and one to which attention should be given if winter eggs are to be plentiful, is the provision of shelter for the laying flocks in the field, but where, as is usually the case, stock are running over the same land this is often no easy task, because sheep and cattle are very destructive to temporary erections, and the question of expense in erecting solid structures has to be considered. One way to meet the difficulty can be found by using hurdles, either watted (which, though more expensive, save labor and are always ready for use) or covered with gorse, and securing these firmly to strong stakes driven into the ground, forming an enclosure within which the fowls can take scratching exercise and get ample shelter from cold winds and wet, yet plenty of fresh air. By using three hurdles for the back two each for the sides and two for the front, which should face due south (having the opening nearest the east side), a large number of fowls can find shelter. The roof can be constructed either of similar hurdles laid flat and secured firmly to the sides or of strong unbleached calico that has been thoroughly saturated in boiling linseed oil and then dried. This latter has the advantage of being both waterproof and semi-transparent, but in that case it must be given a slight fall to run off rain. Bars of wood should be nailed across to prevent stripping by the wind. The scratching material can be of dried leaves, as offering no temptation to cattle, and a few boards nailed at intervals across the opening will keep the material from being scratched out and stock from trying to enter, though the fowls can get through. Such a shelter costs little but the labor involved, which is not great. The same shelter turned to the north is equally useful for shade in summer.

One Result of Over Feeding

There is probably no more frequent cause of a small egg supply than that of the hens being in too fat a condition, and I think it is no exaggeration to say that fully 50 per cent. of the laying hens in this country are too fat.

PREPARING SOIL FOR THE SEED

As the time is near for cultivating fields for spring crops, it is well to discuss the different methods in order that we may arrive at some plan to do the work economically and well. Grain crops, such as wheat, oats and barley, should be sown on land plowed the previous autumn. Spring-plowed land does not, as a rule, give as good results when sown to spring grain. Fall-plowed land being exposed to the

ing the land at right time? I fear not. The general practice is as soon as the seeds are sown to roll the land. For the past few years I have changed my system. Instead of rolling after seeding, I wait until the soil is dry on the surface. Sometimes the grain is from four to six inches high when rolled at this time. We level the land. By levelling, the crust that has thereby formed the much needed mulch to supply moisture to growing plants.

Roots should follow meadow or pasture. In preparing the land for roots it is best to begin working the soil immediately after the hay is off the previous year. Cultivate the land thoroughly up to autumn, then manure and plow. If the land can be subsoiled a better crop will be secured. In the spring time, it sometimes pays to plow again, especially if there has been a strong growth of weeds, or

clover out of the mixture during the winter. I threshed 1,600 lbs. of clover seed from nineteen tons of this mixture and it paid well.

ABOUT SILOS

The rapid advances of dairying in its various phases has called the attention of the dairymen to the question of silos. Although at an earlier date, the silo was severely condemned, this denunciation is no longer retained, because the principles upon which silos and silage are based are more thoroughly understood.

One need only talk with a few of our progressive dairymen to realize the value of silage. Farmers are awakening to the necessity of keeping their animals as near to natural conditions as possible. The pasture in the summer affords this, but with the long winter season, in which the farmer is obliged to house his animals, some substitute for this natural condition must be adopted. Silage answers this purpose admirably. It adds succulence to a ration, keeps the animals in a healthy condition, aiding digestion of the more concentrated foods by increased enzymic action, as well as supplying a valuable food in a cheap form. Experiments carried on at Guelph Agricultural College go to show that without silage, milk is produced at a greater cost per pound, owing to the necessity of feeding a heavier grain ration in order to overcome the result of cutting out the silage.

Summer silage is rapidly gaining favor among dairymen who wish to keep up their supply of milk during the summer months, when the pastures are dry and bare. The marked decrease of milk during this time is very noticeable, and the cause is equally apparent, while the remedy is evident to all, it being to supply some food which is cheap, easily grown, and possessing the nutrient value of grass. Silage does this to better advantage than any other food or roughage known.

Regarding the question of silos, the shape naturally presents itself first for consideration. There are three general types, viz.: round, square and rectangular. The round silo is the most popular because of its many advantages that make it worthy of consideration. It contains the least amount of waste space; possesses greater strength, equal pressure being distributed throughout, and in the question of capacity it requires less lumber for a given space. The square silo may be built to an advantage in the corner of a barn. The chief disadvantage is the difficulty of packing the silage sufficiently to exclude the air at the corners, and unless this is accomplished, fermentation action is set up, which ultimately results in decayed silage. The rectangular silo, itself, has fewer advantages than the square, because of its numerous corners, which prevent the silage from compacting firmly.

There are numerous materials employed in the construction of silos, among the most commonly used are wood, concrete, cement blocks, and steel. Which to use will depend largely upon the money at the farmer's disposal, or his preference. Wood and stone will, undoubtedly, make the cheapest silo, and if properly looked after, will give satisfaction for a long time. The concrete and cement silos are rapidly gaining favor among those who have them, because of their lasting qualities. The steel silo is practically unknown. The foundation is built of stone and cement with bolts set in the eight-inch ring, fastened with bolts to commence the steel with. The steel that comprises the walls is in sheets 54 inches by 10 feet long, rolled, punched and riveted together. It is fourteen gauge steel, and a compound is used for coating the inside. This adheres to the side, and is harder than cement. The cost of a silo of this description (12 feet by 37 feet) is about \$165, \$21 for foundation, and \$30 for labor, making in all \$245. Just how popular this will become remains to be seen.

Stone and brick should always be coated with Portland cement to a very smooth finish. If washed each year will last from twenty to thirty years longer. Lathed and plastered silos have not been a success. They are inclined to crack, soften by the acid of the silage and become injured by the fork. Moisture gradually makes a passage through these blisters and injures the woodwork by decay. Sheet iron and roofing tin are not satisfactory for linings. The metal rusts even when coated with paint or coal tar. The action of the acid injures the efficiency of the paint. Roofing tins are usually coated with lead poisons. The Wisconsin Experiment Station experimented with two silos lined with metal, and it proved a failure. Two layers of boards with tarred paper between is considered to be a good lining. The first layer of boards should be placed perpendicular, especially so if the silo is rectangular. If the silo is round it is well to put the second layer on horizontally, taking care to break all joints. Boards half an inch thick and six inches wide are the most satisfactory.

The main thing of importance in the silo floors is to make it firm, smooth and rat proof. It is always well to have the foundation built of stone or cement, and built in a trench to give drainage.

The silo should be well ventilated, as stagnant air collects moisture, decay sets in and in a few years the silo is useless. A suitable opening should be at the top. A roof is only necessary when the silo is built out of doors, the cost being a matter of taste, the object being principally to exclude rain and snow. In building the roof the question of ventilation must not be overlooked.

The capacity of a silo will depend upon the needs of the farmer. A cubic foot of silage under average conditions will weigh from thirty to forty pounds. The latter is sufficient for one cow under ordinary conditions. If silage is fed two hundred days in the year, a cow will consume eight thousand pounds, or four tons. For

a round silo thirty feet deep, King gives the following diameters of a silo, thirty feet deep for herds ranging from 30 to 100 head:

Thirty cows—Square feet consumed, 150; inside diameter of silo, 14.
Fifty cows—Square feet consumed, 200; inside diameter of silo, 16.
Fifty cows—Square feet consumed, 300; inside diameter of silo, 18.
Sixty cows—Square feet consumed, 300; inside diameter of silo, 19.75.
Seventy cows—Square feet consumed, 350; inside diameter of silo, 21.25.
Eighty cows—Square feet consumed, 400; inside diameter of silo, 22.75.
Ninety cows—Square feet consumed, 450; inside diameter of silo, 24.00.

One hundred cows—Square feet consumed, 500; inside diameter of silo, 25.00.

The depth of the silo is of considerable importance, and should not be overlooked. There are three striking reasons why it should be made as deep as practicable. (1) The largest amount of feed per foot can be stored in this way. (2) Less loss at surface during slow feeding, the silage being so closely packed air cannot enter readily from the top. (3) The downward and lateral pressure forces the silage so closely to the wall that the air is largely excluded, resulting in a silage of much better quality. The outward pressure increases at the rate of eleven pounds per square foot for every foot of depth.

In constructing a silo it is very important to have the horizontal dimensions such that the rate of feeding will be rapid enough not to permit moulding to occur, on the exposed or feeding surface. Feeding at the rate of less than half an inch daily, moulding is liable to set in.

Of the many crops grown for silage, experience has shown that only a few are well adapted for this purpose, those having solid stems will make silage with less unavoidable loss than those having hollow stems. Of the various crops grown, none seem so well adapted for the silo as corn, where ever it will reach maturity. The unavoidable losses with it are very small, heavy yields may be obtained with great certainty at a moderate cost; silage made from it has less objectionable features than when made from any other crop; it is not severe upon land.

The sweet corns do not make the best silage, as the sugar tends to develop into acid. The large varieties of southern corn produce more roughage to the acre than do the small dents or flints, but the silage is of an inferior quality. Among the other crops grown are millet, clover, rye, oats, pea vines, saccharine sorghum, non-saccharine sorghum, and alfalfa. If corn cannot be successfully grown, some of these may be substituted, the kind depending on the climatic conditions. Pea vines are frequently used for ensilage when the peas are grown for canning purposes.

The state of maturity at which a crop is placed in a silo is important. Experience has proved that the nearer a crop is to maturity, the silage fibre. Immature crops do not possess sufficient fibre to retain the sap under pressure. Corn is in the best stage for the silo when the ears are fully matured, but the stocks, leaves, and husks are green. The sooner corn is placed in the silo after cutting the better. At this time the cells are alive, little air being present, and the possibility of fermentation being reduced to a minimum. If the crop dries out, too much air is incorporated with the silage for its best keeping. Should it dry out, wetting is desirable, but it should be remembered that water can never take the place of natural juices.

A slow filling is more preferable than a rapid, yet should not be too slow. A steady filling, perhaps eight to fifteen tons for a small silo, is preferable. A large silo may be filled in proportion. Danger in filling a silo is sometimes met with. Carbonic acid may develop to such an extent that it becomes impossible for a man to live in a silo. The presence of such is shown by a lighted match being extinguished immediately. Before entering the machinery should be started, this causing a current of fresh air which will displace any poisonous gas. In filling a silo it is important that the silage should be thoroughly tramped, especially at the edges, as here, owing to friction, it fails to settle sufficiently to completely exclude the air. It should be tramped once a day, for three or four days after being filled, particular attention being given to the silage next the wall. Silage is frequently covered with some material a few days after it has been in the silo to assist in the exclusion of the air. Marsh grass or any substitute may be used. The grass is cut, spread evenly to the depth of three inches, tramped and wet at the rate of one pile to every square foot of surface. This will soon form an impervious layer which will totally exclude the air, and check the action of fermentation insuring silage of good quality provided it has been well matured and properly harvested.

Those who contemplate the building of a silo should study the question quite thoroughly. There are many important things worthy of consideration. Where a man possesses a thoroughly good silo, it is well to have it somewhat larger than is necessary for immediate demands, so as in a large measure to be unaffected by the variability of seasons. Silage may be carried from year to year with little loss, so that one is able, if he has a silo, to store a reserve of food in seasons of heavy crops to be used in seasons when they fall below the average. In this way one is not only independent of seasons but he is able to carry a much larger herd upon the same amount of land. Silage in a good silo does not appear to materially deteriorate with age; cases have been reported where it has been fed when six years old. For the above reason the silo has become an important factor in dairying during the summer season.



A NEW SINGLE CHRYSANTHEMUM—"MRS. W. PARKER"

This new variety is a remarkably free-flowering one and should prove a good market flower. The single blossoms are of good shape, and frequently as many as ten are found on one spray. The color is white, faintly tinged with pink. It was shown before the Royal Horticultural Society recently by Mr. F. Brazier, Caterham, when it received an award of merit.

winter's frosts is easier worked in the spring time. But the greatest advantage is that when the soil is in fit condition to plow it is also in fit condition to sow. The early sown grain has always the advantage over the latter sown as well as the other crops to follow, as the farmer has time to look after them instead of plowing in springtime.

If the farmer, says Mr. J. Fixter, in Canadian Farm, has been unfortunate in not having his sod lands plowed, do not, as too often is the case, start plowing before the soil is dry enough to crumble. Many will have seen teams plowing when the tough sods would scarcely carry them and the gloss on the furrow could be seen a considerable distance away. To all such I would say keep off the land until it is dry enough to crumble and the trace of the mould board can scarcely be seen. Land prepared for spring seeding should be as fine on the surface as if it were for garden seeds.

The grain crop in a well regulated rotation should follow a hoed crop, therefore the corn stubble and root ground should be thoroughly plowed in the autumn. The disc harrow will be found best for the corn stubble. The character of the soil will determine the number of times necessary to go over the field. The next implement is the smoothing harrow, this also is to be gauged by the fineness of the surface soil. If the land has been in roots, the spring tooth cultivator and smoothing harrow will be found best.

It sometimes happens that the farmer does not require as much land for corn and roots as for grain, this I am sorry to say. In such cases, it is best for the grain to follow the pasture or meadow, having previously given the land thorough cultivation after harvest and during the autumn of the previous year. In the spring the spring tooth cultivator and smoothing harrow will make a perfect job if the farmer is willing to spend the time (it certainly will pay him).

Of the several kinds of seed drills I have used, I find the single disc seeder to give the very best of satisfaction. Have we been roll-

the soil baked rather hard. It is best to plow shallow, cultivate, then harrow, rib and roll the ribs down to about one-third before sowing.

In preparing corn land my practice is to follow meadow or pasture, having put out the manure in small piles during the winter. It is spread in the spring just as soon as the snow is off the land. By spreading very early the spring rains will wash the manure into the sod, forcing its growth and making the manure sow thistles or quack grass. I would not advise plowing until just the day or two before planting the corn. Plow as deeply as the soil will allow, up to six or seven inches, disc and harrow thoroughly, make a perfectly fine seed bed, then plant the corn. After the corn is planted keep the harrows going at short intervals until the corn appears. This point of harrow between sowing and the coming up of the weeds and forcing the growth of the corn. After the corn is up keep the cultivator going as long as possible.

The varieties of grains, grasses, corn and roots that have given us the best results here are as follows: Oats—Banner, sown from two to two and a half bushels per acre. Barley—Mensury, or Mandschuri, two bushels per acre. Corn for ensilage—Leaming or Mastodon; corn for grain and dry fodder—Quebec yellow, Longfellow or Crompton's early.

Mangels—Mammoth, long red mangels, Sugar beets, rosy and white will, I think, in time replace any of the mangels.

Carrots—Short white.

Swedes—Champion or prize purple top.

In seeding grasses and clovers, sow thirty pounds of alfalfa per acre, a mixture of ten pounds timothy and eight of common clover, per acre. (Farmers should try this thick mixture, grow two crops the same season, but don't fail to save the second crop for clover seed—it pays). An excellent mixture is timothy, five pounds; orchard grass, five pounds; common red clover, five pounds; alfalfa, five pounds. This should give a second crop the same season. But don't fail to thresh the red

SCHOOL SPORT EVENTS

Competition for Swinner-Cup Arranged to Take Place May 23rd—Conditions

A competition for the Swinner-Cup trophy symbolic of athletic ability among the local public will be held at the Victoria School Sports Association on Friday night, May 23rd, at the Bay grounds. The J. B. A. A. Management Committee details in connection with the event were discussed and arranged as follows: Honorary President, George Jay; President, E. B. Campbell; Treasurer, J. M. Campbell; Secretary, W. N. Winsty; Messrs. Elliott, Salloway, Pollock, Fraser and Capt. McIntosh.

The event will be held at the Bay grounds on Friday night, May 23rd, at 12:30 o'clock, on the school grounds. The program will be as follows: Preliminary Contests, 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.; Open, 9:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.; and the main event, the Swinner-Cup, at 11:00 p.m.

The program will be as follows: Preliminary Contests, 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.; Open, 9:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.; and the main event, the Swinner-Cup, at 11:00 p.m.

The program will be as follows: Preliminary Contests, 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.; Open, 9:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.; and the main event, the Swinner-Cup, at 11:00 p.m.

NUMBERS IN AUSTRALIA

Majorities for Labor Government in Both Houses Commonwealth Parliament Results of Referendum

On 21st April 1910 the general election of the Commonwealth Parliament was held. The Labor party secured a majority in both Houses of Parliament. The results of the referendum on the proposed Commonwealth Bank were also in favor of the Labor party.

The Labor party's victory was a significant event in Australian history, marking the first time a party other than the Liberal party held power in the Commonwealth.

The Labor party's platform included social reforms, such as the introduction of a minimum wage and the establishment of a public health service.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

The Values for Monday in Women's Costumes Will Readily Appeal to All Women Who Wish to Purchase a Stylish Suit at a Small Outlay of Cash. Reg. Val. up to \$37.50, Monday, Your Choice, \$20

The fine tailoring and excellent finish coupled with the exceptionally fine quality materials, make these suit values well worth taking advantage of. The coats vary in length from 32 to 36 inches, beautifully finished. The skirts are all the new pleated effects, while the materials include Panamas, diagonals and ladies' cloth, in all desirable shades. The styles are indeed smart, distinctive in character, and have all the grace of a very high grade tailored suit. The usual values of these go as high as \$40.00, but the majority of them range about \$37.50. Monday you may choose any of these at \$20.00



Dining Room Table, Priced for Monday at \$12.50

We are showing in our Broad Street Windows a Dining-room Table which is marked at a specially low price for Monday. This extends six feet. It is made of oak, weathered finish and Mission style. We don't mean to say that this is the best in the world, but we do claim that better value for the money cannot be found. Monday at \$12.50

Ladies' Night Gowns, Monday's Price, 50c
Fifty Cents certainly gets good value here Monday. A splendid quality Cotton Nightgown for Ladies is being placed on sale. These are made in slip-over styles. Neck and sleeves are finished with fine torchon lace. Extra full size. Monday 50c

Summer Hats and Bonnets Here in Charming Array

The Millinery Department is the most interesting place in the whole store. Charming and distinctive styles in beautiful hats and bonnets greet you on every side. The display is without a doubt the largest in the city. Modes from far-away London and Paris, as well as New York styles and clever efforts of our own milliners are to be seen grouped here and there, and in such shape as to make selection one of the easiest tasks.

Our Book Department is Just in Receipt of the Latest Titles by Prominent Writers of Copyright Fiction.

Dining Room Suite, Beautiful, New, Summer 5 Side and 1 Arm Dresses Now Being Shown Chair, \$17.90

These match the table. They are exceptionally well made and finished. Solid oak, weathered finish, and consist of 5 side chairs and 1 arm chair. Mission furniture is exceedingly popular these days, and to get 1/2 dozen chairs of this quality at \$17.90 is just like finding money. See them in Broad Street Windows, then visit third floor Monday.

Garden Hose, Exceptional Quality.
Garden Hose Time is here. We have the goods at the right price.

The illustration shown here conveys the new princess style of beautiful Summer dresses which we have now on display. Dainty and charming are the new effects, with panels and yokes of exquisite lace and insertions, while prices this year are most moderate. Below are two descriptions:

Women's Princess Dresses, of mercerized mull. Front of dress daintily trimmed with lace and embroidery. New style puff sleeve. Skirt finished with deep gathered flounce trimmed with lace insertion and tuck. Prices from 4.75 to \$22.50.

Women's One-piece Dress of fine white Swiss lawn. The waist is made with round yoke finished with rows of lace insertion, front and back tucked with rows of insertion between tucks. Long sleeve made of fine tucks and finished with embroidery and lace. Skirts tucked over hips and beautifully trimmed with embroidery and lace, deep flounce of embroidery.

New Linen Suits Priced to Suit Everybody. From \$9.50 to \$20.00

The new Linen Suits which we are now showing are the most attractive lot we have ever had. They are in plain semi-loose styles, while a great many are beautifully trimmed with cords, etc.

Women's Linen Costume, in cream, white, maize, blue and tan. Coat semi-fitting, 35 in. long collars and cuffs inlaid with contrasting shade and very smartly finished with linen braid. Single breasted, with large pearl buttons. Skirt large pleated, giving over drapery effect and braid trimmed.

Women's Waist Costume, in very fine French cord. Coat semi-fitting, 36 in. long, with single breasted cut-away front. Shawl collar and roll cuffs of white pique, finished with linen lace. Skirt in new pleated effect, form deep yoke.

Dainty New Parasols

The new effects in Parasols this season are most pleasing, and what is more, the prices are decidedly low, covered in the finest silk, with new style handles, most predominant of which is the new Directoire.

Fancy Parasols for Children, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 \$1.75
Misses' Parasols, 75c to . . . \$1.50
Ladies' Parasols, \$1.00 to \$6.75
A specially good value can be had in a fine Pongee Silk Parasol. This has fancy borders, non-rusting gilt frame. . . . \$2.00



Screen Doors and Window Screens Priced Low

SCREEN DOORS
Sizes 6ft. 8in. by 2ft. 8 in., and 6ft. 10in. by 2ft. 10in. One price, each \$1.25
Larger sizes and various designs also in stock.

WINDOW SCREENS
Height, 14in., width, 18in., extending to 28 1/2 in. 20c

Women's Shoes, Monday, at \$3.00

We are showing in our Broad Street Windows a splendid line of Women's Shoes which we have priced at, per pair, \$3.00. These have all the style and grace found in the highest grade footwear. They are made by one of America's leading shoe manufacturers, and include patent leather, gun metal, vici kid, tan Russia, and tan vici kid. These are well worth the time spent in coming to see. Monday \$3.00



Beautiful New Dimity Organdies on Sale Monday. Reg. 35c and 50c for 25c

For Summer Dresses you could not wish for better material. Included are some exceptionally fine Voiles and Foulards, also some exclusive dress patterns. The designs and patterns are pleasing in the extreme. For instance, here is one with white ground and small dots with fancy border. All these materials, which include dimity, organdies, voiles and foulards, have been marked at one price, to ensure quick clearance. Regular 35c to 50c. Per yard Monday 25c
See Broad Street Windows



Our Dress Goods and Silk Department Filled With Everything New for Spring and Summer

The extensiveness of our Dress Goods and Silk Departments speaks volumes for our immense purchasing power. Being in such a position, it is little to be wondered at the reason of our low prices. Then, too, our own buyers are always personally on the ground, which enables us to keep in close touch with what is going on in the world of fashion.



The Drug Department Offers You Best Quality Drugs at Prices Considerably Less Than Elsewhere.

ALL WOOL DIAGONAL AT \$1.25

All-wool, Diagonal-Weave, soap shrunk, fast dye, one of the most stylish fabrics for a street costume at a popular price. Colors are tan, grey, taupe, reseda, marine, brown, wisteria, ashes of roses, deep blue, navy and black. 60 in. Per yard \$1.25

FRENCH DYED WORSTED AT \$1.25

French Dyed Worsted, fine herringbone stripe. Self color. A fine range of new tones of colorings, esge, fawn, steel, new cadet blue, Catawba, navy, wisteria and ashes of roses. 53 in. Price 1.25

COLORED SERGES AT \$1.50

Colored Tailoring Serges, soap shrunk, coating serge, fine twill, very firm, English made, guaranteed to keep color and not spot. Colors are tan, sulphur, reseda, taupe, moss, bronze, wisteria, light and dark navy. 52 in. Yard \$1.50

FRENCH DELAINES AT 50c

In floral stripes, dots and scroll, a fine English made Delaine, firm texture, light and dark ground. Hundreds to choose from 50c

ALL WOOL ESTEMENE, 75c

All-Wool Estemene, soft chiffon finish, indigo dye. Just the cloth for a useful morning skirt. Color guaranteed. Yard 75c to \$1.25

COLORED LUSTRE, 35c to 50c

Colored Lustre, an even weave, made from fine grade English mohair. Colors, marine, navy, cream, brown, myrtle and black. 42 in. 35c to 50c

ENGLISH SUITINGS AT \$1.50

Went of England Suitings, magnificent weaves. For exclusive suits and dresses. Distinctly a tailor cloth, in six different shades of grey, 54 in. Per yard \$1.50

BLACK DRESS GOODS

Panama, Serges, Lustre, Poplin. 42 in. 50c
Venetian, Satin Cloth, Panama, Serge. 44 in. 75c
Resida, Poplin, Venetian, Satin Cloth, Crepon, Serges, Lustre, Satin Stripes, Voiles. 44 in. Per yard \$1.00
Fancy Resida Suiting, silk and wool mixture, in spot, scroll, floral and stripe patterns. 44 in. Per yard. \$1.25 to \$2.50
Black French Broadcloth, beautiful finish. Per yard. \$1.00 to \$3.50

BEAUTIFUL NEW SILKS

Black Grenadine, plain and silk and silk stripe. 44 in. 75c and \$1.50
Plain and Fancy Eolinnas, beautiful wearing, make up good. 44 in. \$1.00 to \$1.75
Black Serge, guaranteed fast colors. None better for separate skirts. Per yard. 65c to \$1.50
Plain and Fancy Stripe Voiles, 44 in. \$1 to \$1.75
Black Sicilian, Highly Finished double warp made from the best quality English mohair. Will neither cockle nor slip in making up. 44 and 46 in. wide. 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25
Novelty Crepe de Chenes, wool and silk, in fancy woven effect. Very high grade fabric for elderly ladies' evening gowns. 48 in. wide. \$1.50 to \$2.50

VOL. L. NO. 348.

EXONERATES COMMISSION

Report of Judge Lam Who Enquired Into R of Graft Involving Board, Made Public

MAKES REFERENCE TO SOME EVID

Notes Lack of Inquisitiv on Part of Police on C Occasions — No Act Bribery Established

The report of County Judge Lam sitting as a royal commissioner investigate the official conduct of the Victoria Police Board consisting of Morley and Commissioners Leona and F. Bishop after considering the provincial executive, was made public yesterday. The commissioner omits and reviews at some length evidence adduced in the course inquiry, and presents what may be regarded as his findings in the following terms:

"No definite complaint was against the commissioners or of them, but it was constantly being asserted on the streets that money being collected from professional persons both Chinese and white, and the keepers of houses of prostitution return for protection from prosecution and interference drawn from the alleged acts was that the commissioners were getting the money, or part so collected; and in some instances was the imagination of the amount collected was definitely in dollars. These rumors became general that the newspapers refer to the matter, and editorially approved the Times of March 12 and 13, 1898, and consequently the of these two papers were called in question, and it was found that the assertions were based only on what had heard from other people, who were relying on hearsay. Some of the editors were subsequently called their evidence, and the other witnesses, totally failed as being that any one of the commissioners was guilty of any wrongdoing.

No Unearned Increment
"Usually when a man comes into wealth, such as a rumor had finding its way to the commissioner there is some outward manifestation. But there was not even a rumor that of the commissioners had been spending money in any extraordinary way indulging in any luxuries. None of kept any regular book of accounts all three of them kept bank accounts and I had them produce their bank and they all accounted satisfactorily for the money which the banks at they had received. The occupation of the three commissioners them free from any imputation they might use their positions to gratify to the mill. Mayor Morley engaged in no business. Mr. Bishop, freight clerk in the employ of the adian Pacific Railway company in office at the dock; and Mr. Tait, manager of the Victoria Transfer company.

"As there was no evidence even to show that the commissioners been bribed, an investigation was to ascertain if the members of the force had been using their position the purpose of exacting money from of the different classes of the public make their living by questionable means. In this way I thought I might cover the foundation for the rumors have already mentioned. The result this inquiry was very small.

Not Corroborated
"In 1908 Detective Clayards watching the Chinese lottery and gambling houses and in the course of his duty he kept visiting Tong Ork's place he says that one night Tong Ork told him: 'You no get a little bit?' to him: 'You no get a little bit?' at his answering in the negative, he Tong Ork said to him: 'No good' subsequent time he says Tong Ork told him: 'Only a little bit of gambling on—you no need come round, see you get a little bit.' Clayards never got or expected anything Tong Ork denies that he ever made statements, and so far as I could cover, Tong Ork never paid even 'a bit.'

"Some years ago Clayards says he watching W. R. Jackson to see if was conducting a gaming house, that Jackson met him and said: 'It is the matter with you, Clayards?' ards said, 'Nothing,' and Jackson said, 'Isn't it all right?' 'I don't, what you mean,' said Clayards; Jackson said, 'Well, if it isn't all right ought to be; it goes up, and if it don't get yours, you will have to let the others don't look to me.' Jackson denied any such conversation, and this further could be learned.

During last November Gilbert Auleck acted as a special constable three days, and on the second day, evening, in Chinatown, he says a Chinese man called him into a doorway and him \$3; but what it was for Auleck says he does not know and did not inquire.

"The lack of inquisitiveness displayed by the police when told of a bribe when getting one seems remarkable. Chinese doubtless often feel hampered their operations because of frequent visits by the police, and I have no doubt a bribe could be obtained by a policeman bent on getting one, but that superior officers are alert to the danger attending a policy of harassing shown by the order issued on the September 1899, by Sergeant of Detectives Perdue, at the suggestion of spectator Palmer.

"However, I was not asked to in-