

SENATORS TALK ON MILLER BILL

Measure to Do Away With Betting at Race Tracks Gets Second Reading in Upper House After Brief Debate

OBJECTIONS MADE TO RAPID PROGRESS

Senators Davis and Wilson Want Explanations of Bill—Prospect of Much Criticism When Committee Is Reached

OTTAWA, April 22.—The Miller anti-race bill made its first appearance in the Senate today and...

Finally the bill was given a formal second reading, and will be threshed out in committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

Senator Wilson moved the second reading of the bill, and the explanation could best be given in the committee stage.

Senator Watson thought it was an affront to the senate to demand a second reading of such a bill as this without a full explanation.

Senator Davis said he would like to have some points of this measure explained. He noticed that places of less than 5,000 people were not allowed the same privileges in connection with horse racing which were given to places of 15,000 or more.

He would like to know if this bill was in connection with the exhibition at Prince Rupert. He noted that this bill was reported to have already expended an expenditure of over forty thousand dollars.

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Senator McHugh said that in the committee stage he would like some explanation given of an apparent discrimination between running and trotting races. Meetings were allowed to continue for several days, while trotting meets were restricted to three days.

Senator Watson moved that the bill be sent down for consideration in committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

Senator Wilson declared that it was unreasonable for the promoter of such a bill to have refused to give a full explanation before the second reading was given.

Senator Loughheed said that the case followed in the case of this bill indicated the assumption that the senate was more moral than the Commons, where the measure had occupied the attention of a special committee for at least seven weeks. It was proposed to deal with it in the committee of the whole, but he thought that the senate was as much entitled as the commons to have evidence given on the measure before a special committee.

A bill which had engaged the attention of the commons so long should be brought through its second reading in the senate without an adequate explanation from the promoter.

Senator Davis said that this was not the bill with which the Commons had been occupied for seven weeks, but was a substitute bill of a completely different character. For that reason it should go before a special committee of the Senate, so that all parties, and particularly the moral reformers, could have a chance of presenting evidence.

Senator Watson remarked that the fact that the bill had been so long in the Commons ought to be a thoroughly considered by the Commons indicated that there was not so much need for its consideration by a special committee of the Senate.

The following bills were given their second reading: Respecting the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guayou Railway Co. respecting the Prince Albert and Hudson Bay Railway Co. to incorporate the Toronto, Montreal and Guayou Co. to incorporate the Alberta, Peace River and Eastern Railway Co. to amend the meat and canned foods act; respecting the commission on natural resources; respecting the currency act; to amend the Indian act.

TRADE CONDITIONS

Canadian Bank Clearings Show Some Large Increase—Business Generally Good.

Table with columns for city, amount, and percentage change. Includes cities like Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax, London, and Edmonton.

OTTAWA, April 22.—Bradstreet's weekly bank clearings for Canada: Montreal—\$33,730,000. Increase 4.1 per cent.

Toronto—\$20,839,000. Increase 9.2 per cent.

Winnipeg—\$17,869,000. Increase 29.1 per cent.

Vancouver—\$9,237,000. Increase 64.7 per cent.

Ottawa—\$4,818,000. Increase 4.9 per cent.

Quebec—\$2,216,000. Increase 2.0 per cent.

Calgary—\$1,418,000. Increase, 202 per cent.

Halifax—\$1,078,000. Increase, 12.7 per cent.

Hamilton—\$1,815,000. Increase, 13.2 per cent.

St. John—\$1,508,000. Increase, 17.0 per cent.

Victoria—\$1,812,000. Increase, 7.7 per cent.

London—\$1,281,000. Increase, 2.9 per cent.

Edmonton—\$1,207,000. Increase, 17.1 per cent.

Commercial failures this week in Canada numbered 38, against 22 last week, 22 the preceding week and 23 last year.

Trade in Canada displays some irregularities. Reports from the eastern section are satisfactory, but those from the west indicate that unfavorable weather has superinduced a slight falling off in demand for seasonal goods.

King Edward at Lourdes.

PAUL, France, April 21.—King Edward today went by auto-Loures, where he visited the shrine and watched, oarheaded, the procession of the pilgrims.

Street Car in Collision.

KINGSTON, Ont., April 22.—A street car collided with the Kingston and Pembroke train at the Monks street little girl named Doyle, daughter of a conductor, was seriously injured.

Many Passengers.

HALIFAX, April 22.—The Allan line steamer Victoria, the last mail boat of this season to this port, arrived today from Liverpool with 1,500 passengers.

Charged With Theft.

VANCOUVER, April 22.—That drivers and other workmen steal hundreds of dollars' worth of coal every day from Vancouver dealers was the allegation in the police court today by Macdonald, Marpole & Co., who laid charges against one of their men. The case was adjourned.

Bank of Commerce Building.

VANCOUVER, April 22.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce will this summer erect a handsome bank building at New Westminster. It will be a three-story affair. The design was prepared by Messrs. Darling & Pearson, Toronto architects, who also designed the Canadian Bank of Commerce building and the new home of the Canada Land Assurance Co. on Hastings street. John Darling, a member of the firm, is in town on business in connection with the latter building, which will cost \$250,000 and be completed next December.

For Stealing Diamonds.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 21.—Charged with the theft of diamonds valued at \$1,500 from a waterfront, N. Y., Jeweller, Leslie Tooley, a newly enlisted naval apprentice was arrested today at the naval training station. Waiting extradition, the prisoner left for Watertown tonight.

Calgary's Tax Rate.

CALGARY, April 21.—The commissioners' report recommends that the tax rate of Calgary be set at 14 mills for the year 1910. This will be on the basis of an assessment of \$30,706,092, and the assessment is much in excess of last year, the tax rate is the lowest struck in many years.

Five Dead.

OTTAWA, April 21.—The official report of the disaster on the Trans-Canada express at Lake Macdonald was received by District Commissioner Doucet today. It gives the names of the five dead: Caselli, M. Falcoetti, C. Hill, A. Cackik, M. Creckett and C. Rance.

Aviators Left Out.

HALIFAX, April 21.—The growing importance of air navigation was today when an amendment was made to the workmen's compensation act which deprives men engaged in aviation from participating in the benefits of the act which compensates employers to indemnify workmen who may suffer temporary or permanent disability through accident while at the work, and which directs that the relatives be compensated by the employer. Nothing shall be paid in case of accident to aerial navigation. Alexander Graham Bell is the head of a company for experiments of this kind in Nova Scotia, hence the act.

Horse Artillery.

Horse artillery, says Sir D. Haig, must not be tempted by the chance of gaining a temporary and unimportant advantage, to advance prematurely into action. Such tactics offer the enemy an opportunity of mobilizing the guns and attacking the cavalry with a concentration of their artillery or machine guns, whilst the hostile cavalry and the remainder of their artillery are at liberty to manoeuvre in another direction out of the zone of their adversary's deployment. The most propitious moment for the deployment of the cavalry is when the cavalry and its artillery are ready to deliver a blow, but the latter should be held back until the latter has finally committed himself, and lost his power to manoeuvre beyond the zone of their fire.

The placing of the cavalry in the centre of the horse artillery is not recommended, as a more suitable position is in echelon well forward on a flank. Placed thus there is less liability of their fire being masked, and their front flank secured by patrols they are sufficiently in touch with the cavalry to dispense with a special escort.

LABORING FOR UNIVERSITY SITE

Meeting Held at Vancouver Forms Association and Takes Other Steps to Secure Location on Lower Mainland

PASS RESOLUTIONS WITH THAT VIEW

Mayor of Kamloops Interposes Objection to Mentioning District—Committees to Collect Data for Commission

VANCOUVER, April 22.—Lower Mainland vancouverians today in the session of seven resolutions passed at a meeting in the city hall tonight. It was attended by seventy representatives of cities, towns and districts in the lower Mainland, and by Mrs. J. W. De B. Faris, as president of the University Women's Club, of Vancouver.

All but Mayor Robinson, of Kamloops, voted for the lower Mainland as the site in the resolution. The mayor of Kamloops thought the resolution unwise. He suggested that the resolution merely provide for the collection of data to present to the commissioners. "Leave the liquor district open," said he, "if a locality or district can be secured in which to put up the stronger case as on the lower Mainland." The resolution, which added a distinction of distinction would not be added, work harm rather than good.

Committees were appointed to deal with the collection of data and mode of procedure with reference to information on the lower Mainland. A university association was formed, with Mayor Taylor of Vancouver, president; Mayor Lee, of Westimont, vice-president and H. S. Cayley honorary secretary. The following executive committee was appointed to collect data, and appoint a finance secretary, etc.: Dr. Davidson, McGill college, university, convenor; C. M. Woodworth, A. B. Eskine, Maxwell Smith, Rev. Dr. Sippell, Columbia University; D. S. Curtis, New Westminster; Dr. D. S. Curtis, Vancouver Board of Trade; D. S. Curtis, Vancouver Board of Trade; D. S. Curtis, Vancouver Board of Trade.

Ice Warehouse Collapses.

CHATHAM, Ont., April 22.—A warehouse owned by the Chatham and Lake river bank, containing 80 tons of ice, collapsed this morning, and fell into the river. It is a total loss.

Compromise on Workmen's Act.

Nova Scotia Measure Changed At Last Stage by Exempting Coal Companies From Its Operation.

HALIFAX, April 22.—The Nova Scotia legislature prorogued today after an all night session during the last two weeks of which Premier Murray has been confined to his house by illness.

These were the prohibitory liquor law and the workmen's compensation act. The last night session of the legislature passed through the measure which exempted half an hour before the legislature promulgated its decision, when a compromise regarding it was reached between the house of assembly and the legislative council. The bill makes employers of ten men or more liable for partial or total disability, or the death of their men by accident. The assembly proposed to include the coal mines, but making the companies amenable to an order-in-council bringing them in. The council wanted the companies exempt absolutely.

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Cure for Appendicitis.

BELLEVUE, April 22.—In view of the differences of opinion which have recently shown themselves as to the treatment of appendicitis, it is of interest that the annual conference of the German Society of Surgeons, held here a very full discussion of this subject revealed complete unanimity in favor of early operation as the only trustworthy method of curing the disease.

McGill Exams.

Tuesday and Wednesday will see the close of the McGill examinations which have been conducted by that institution at the Victoria High school during the past few days.

Liquor in Quebec.

QUEBEC, April 22.—A monster demonstration representing the Dominion Alliance and the Anti-Catholic League asked Premier Gougeon today to cabinet this morning for amendments to the liquor law, one of the most important being that all saloons be closed at 10 o'clock every night in all parts of the province, when they shall close at 7 p.m. Separation of liquor from groceries was also asked.

Water Board Completed.

Mr. Gray Donald, the eminent engineer, has completed the proposed project which includes under the Water Board act in now completed, and the Okanagan country during the coming season.

Proposed Cricket Association.

WINNIPEG, April 21.—At a meeting of the executive of the Winnipeg Cricket association held yesterday afternoon definite steps were taken towards the formation of a Western Canadian Cricket association. As a result of the meeting a letter was addressed to the secretaries of all clubs from Fort William to the Pacific coast, asking for their views on the proposed scheme.

KILLED BY LUNATIC

Ontario Farmer Struck on Head With Axe—Murderer Still at Large.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., April 21.—News reached Brockville this afternoon of a murder committed about noon on a farm about one and a half miles west of Cardinal village. From what can be learned from the man whose name appears in a middle-age tragedy is a middle-age tragedy is a middle-age tragedy.

N. S. PROHIBITION

Bill is Now Passed Through Both Houses of Legislature—Amendment Made by Council

HALIFAX, April 21.—The house of assembly gave the Prohibition bill a third reading at 6 o'clock this evening, when it was passed by a vote of 21 to 15.

The liquor interests tried to get an amendment through the council requiring a three-fifths majority of the voters of Halifax in the referendum, but this shall take place if this city is which brought under the act. The council refused, however, and the bill passed a majority of votes cast in this referendum for or against license shall be sufficient.

The council made one amendment, which provides that it shall be illegal under the act to form clubs to secure liquor duty. The legislature will prorogue at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

KNIFE USED

Colored Porter on C.F.R. Sleeping Car Inflicts Serious Wounds on Conductor.

VANCOUVER, April 21.—As a result of a serious stabbing affray, Conductor Macpherson of the C.F.R., was injured in the chest, while C. M. Bryant, a colored porter, inflicted serious wounds on the C.F.R. conductor, by using a pocket knife in a scuffle with the local provincial police.

the wounded man was brought to the city hospital, and the physician examined him. He is in a serious condition and the physicians are not yet engaged in making a statement of his injuries. Dr. Weid, who was called in, examined the wound, and found a penetrating wound in the chest, and a superficial wound near the throat.

Bryant, who was brought back to the city on a stretcher, is in a serious condition, and is expected to die within a few days. He is 40 years of age. He made a statement to the provincial police, and later he was taken to Westimont, where he will remain on his way to Vancouver for the purpose of being heard on the charge of wounding with intent to kill.

The row appears to have occurred shortly after this morning's Revelotehe left the city, and seems to have reached the city on the afternoon of the 20th. A pocketknife is said to have been the instrument used.

REORGANIZATION OF RUSSIAN NAVY

Sum of Over Quarter of a Billion to Be Expended in Ten Years Rehabilitating Sea Defences.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—W. J. Grubler, of Germantown today revealed a scheme for the re-organization of the Russian navy, and the cost of it, which is estimated at \$400,000,000. The plan is to reorganize the navy, and to reorganize the navy, and to reorganize the navy.

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ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—After several years of fatigue, dissensions about shipbuilding programmes, during which the Russian navy has practically remained the negligible quantity it became after the Japanese campaign of 1905, the Russian government has today announced the re-organization of the navy, and the cost of it, which is estimated at \$400,000,000.

Some patriotic members of the Legislature amicably remonstrated with the Minister for this subordinating the pressing interests of Imperial defence to the temporary interests of the navy, and urged upon him the necessity of standing up for the real interests of the navy, or else resigning his official position.

A number of admirals visited the Minister, and acquiesced in the conviction that the abuses formerly complained of had been remedied. At last the Minister was recently laid before the Duma, and the result is that an impulse has been given to the movement, which will shortly take the shape of a shipbuilding programme for ten years, and the cost of about \$400,000,000 to execute it.

Struck by Street Car.

TORONTO, April 22.—While crossing from the south end to the Queen street, at the corner of James street, a street car struck David Plewes, who has been employed in the post office, was struck by a car. He sustained a fracture of the base of the skull and died in St. Michael's hospital two hours later.

ANIMATED SCENE IN PARLIAMENT

T. P. O'Connor's Motion to Depreciate Sir Robert Anderson of His Pension Leads Up to Period of Turbulence

NATIONAL ATTACK SOMEWHAT ACRID

Member for Dublin University Precipitates Great Turmoil by His Offensive Reference to Some Past Events

LONDON, April 21.—Memories of the turbulent scenes of Parnell's time were revived in the House of Commons tonight during the discussion of a motion by T. P. O'Connor to reduce the civil service estimates by \$4,500, the amount of Sir Robert Anderson's pension.

In an autobiographic article, Sir Robert Anderson admitted authorship of the famous "Parnellism and Crime" series of articles which appeared in 1887, and culminated in the publication of the Pigott forgery.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition, agreed at once in the opportunity to refer to the affair, but Premier Asquith and Mr. Churchill, referred to the secretary of the Tories in the coming election, when the Right Hon. James Henry Campbell, member for Dublin University, and the Pigott forgery.

Mr. Campbell to withdraw his offensive expressions. The chairman declining to refer to the affair, but Premier Asquith and Mr. Churchill, referred to the secretary of the Tories in the coming election, when the Right Hon. James Henry Campbell, member for Dublin University, and the Pigott forgery.

There were loud demands for Mr. Campbell to withdraw his offensive expressions. The chairman declining to refer to the affair, but Premier Asquith and Mr. Churchill, referred to the secretary of the Tories in the coming election, when the Right Hon. James Henry Campbell, member for Dublin University, and the Pigott forgery.

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FLETCHER BROS. Sole Distributors for B.C. 1231 GOVERNMENT STREET VICTORIA, B.C.

ALBERTA INQUIRY Agreement Between Clarke and Morgan in Regard to Sale of Bonds. EDMONTON, April 21.—If W. R. Clarke, president of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway gave any compensation or commission on the sale of the bonds of the company it was not revealed by the secretary of the National Trust and Mortgage Co. in London, which was produced during the examination of the bonds. Morgan was to be at liberty at any time to place the bonds for sale on the market. The agreement was produced during the examination of the bonds. Morgan was to be at liberty at any time to place the bonds for sale on the market.

Advertisement for Raymond & Sons Plumbers. Text: 'Get the PLUMBER. Don't Argue With Your Better Half. If there is anything the matter with the plumbing in the Bathroom, kitchen or water-closet Get the plumber and get him quick. Our phone is 1854. Shop opposite the Skating Rink. Hayward & Dods Sanitary Plumbers. TAKE NOTICE. This I, W. M. Harlow, by occupation, Camp Commissioner of Victoria, British Columbia. After thirty days (30) intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of Victoria, British Columbia, for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a point planted at the S. E. corner of lot 8, Renfrew District, thence north 60 chains to N. E. corner of lot 8, thence east 20 chains, thence south 60 chains, east 40 chains, thence south 11 chains to N. E. corner of lot 8, thence north 11 chains to lot 32, thence north 11 chains to the south boundary lot 8, thence east 20 the above described land containing 288 acres, more or less. Dated March 7th, 1910. W. M. HARLOW. STUMP PULLER. STUMP PULLER—MADE IN FOUR SIXES. See description of machine will pull 240 tons pressure with one horse. For particulars apply to J. D. Mackay, 488 Riverside road, Victoria, Phone 1212.

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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Three months \$0.30
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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 dismiss all 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 confine and a single contribution might be the limit of what the Dominion would 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 the 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 30 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.

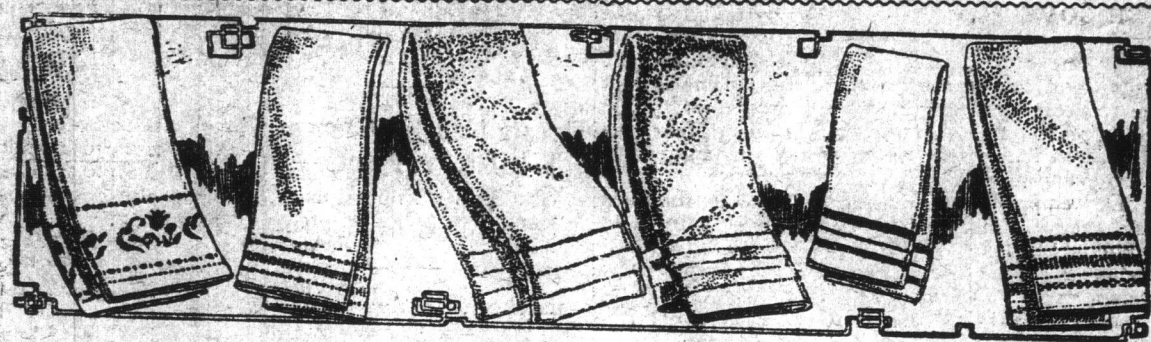
When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was discussing the tariff agreement with the United States he mentioned that feathers and artificial flowers were among the articles upon which reduced rates are to be imposed, and in a semi-serious way added that commercial peace was worth all the feathers and artificial flowers 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.

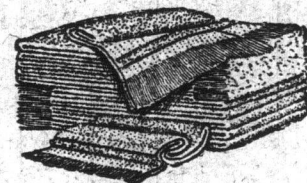
A very interesting gathering of astronomers is to be held at the observatory on Mount Wilson, near Los Angeles next August. The object of the gathering is the study of solar phenomena. One of the subjects which will be inquired into is the apparently repulsive force that resides in the sun, and to which 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 priceings 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 priceings. Fact is, there's a desk style to suit every requirement.

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

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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.



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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 amassed wealth that led his Sebastian Cabot on the which gave England her land and Canada. He ha liamentary 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 had 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 Commo 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 than had any use for, 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 satisfi 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 he 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 betwee 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, H "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 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 multipi 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 mat 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

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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 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 kingscraft; 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 steam-boat. 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 ship-building, 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 forecaddles, 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

tolated, 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 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 shipowners 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 soon," 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 timely 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 where in 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

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 mesmerist healer, and is used by Olive Chancellor to further her own designs. The story is very dull 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."

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 8 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 bitter, painful 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. Oseip Gabriellowitch), spoke a rational word or two and feeling himself unusually strong. After some conversation, having set 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 St. Louis, Mo., yesterday, without seeing him, and only heard of his death just as they were taking the train to New York again.

Mr. Clemens' favorite niece, Mr. Loomis is vice-president of the Lacksawanna R. R. Co., Schuylkill, Pa. 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 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 expanded 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 last 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 was secretary to 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.

After his marriage Mr. Clemens settled down in Hartford, Conn. He delivered humorous lectures in various cities, contributed to the "Galaxy," and London in a lecturing tour. While he was there a London publisher issued an unauthorized collection of his writings in four volumes, in which were attributed to him papers that he did not write. In the same year he published "Roughing It," based on his experience in Nevada and California. In 1873, in conjunction with Charles Dudley Warner, "The Golden Age," which

SAMPLE SCANDAL

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. G. O'Brien, declaring the purchase of the sawdust wharf by the public works department corrupt and fraudulent one and deserved a severe condemnation of the House, was defeated to-night by a majority of 48, the vote standing 111 to 63, although the Liberal rank and file rallied to the defence of Mr. Pugsley, the minister, who had been mauling Mr. Borden and Mr. McLaughlin 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 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 in the fireplace early Friday and had not returned.

Wolter squirmed nervously in his seat when he heard Katie Mueller tell of the fireplace incident. She said: "I worked early on March 24. When I got home Wolter was down on the floor near the fireplace. He had painted the hearth and was painting the iron frame and the fireplace. He had a brush in his hand when he heard me. I went and looked at the fireplace. I saw the hearth and looked and saw Wolter crouching 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.

Minister Fisher for The Hague. OTTAWA, April 21.—Hon. Sydney Fisher leaves next week for St. John for England and the arbitration proceedings at The Hague.

Governor of New Zealand. LONDON, April 21.—The appointment of Sir John Dickson-Poynder to the governorship of New Zealand is announced. He will succeed Lord Pinnuck.

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.

Postoffice Robbers Plead Guilty. RICHMOND, Va., April 21.—"Guilty" announced Fred Cunningham, alias Eddy Tracy and Frank Chester, alias "Little Dick" Harris, charged with complicity in robbery of the Richmond postoffice on the night of March 27th, when \$26,000 worth of stamps were taken from the safe when they appeared today for trial in the federal court, before Judge Edmunds Waddell.

New York Official Prosecuted. NEW YORK, April 21.—Mayor appeared today in an open court and one rarely exercised by a mayor of this city. He issued a warrant for the arrest of John J. Caldwell of Brooklyn who was a dock master in the employ of the dock department. The charges are grand larceny and a warrant was issued following a complaint made by Commissioner of Accounts Frederick I. in which the commissioners found that \$10,000 had disappeared in a year. Deputy Dock Commissioner Creswell's conference today with District Attorney Whitman, and it is understood that other employees may be involved.

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 today 35¢

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.

Advertisement for Henry Young & Co. featuring clothing, gloves, and millinery. Includes illustrations of a woman in a suit and a woman in a hat. Text describes various clothing items and their prices, such as 'Today's Glove Special' and 'Big Bargains in Remnants Today'.

Advertisement for Worsted suits from Old England. Text: '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.' Includes a 'FIT-REFORM' logo.

Advertisement for Allen & Co. Fit Reform Wardrobe. Text: 'ALLEN & CO. FIT REFORM WARDROBE. 1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA. Excellent Sauces and Salad Dressings. 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.'

Advertisement for DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Text: 'DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government street. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Department. Tel. 1590. Excellent Sauces and Salad Dressings. Lea and Perrin's Sauce, per bottle, \$1.65c and 25c. Hoibrock'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. Yorkshire Relish, per bottle 50c and 25c. Harvey's Sauce, per bottle, 35c. 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.'

Advertisement for Copas & Young grocery store. Text: 'Copas & Young. 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. OGILVIE'S ROLLED OATS—8-lb. sack 35¢. ANTI-COMBINE ESSENCES, all flavors—8-oz. bottle 50¢. 4-oz. bottle 35¢. 2-oz. bottle 20¢. FRESH LOCAL RHUBARB—4 lbs. for 25¢. JELLY POWDER, all flavors—4 pkts. for 25¢. ST. CHARLES CREAM—Large 20-oz. can 10¢. Patronize the Only Independent Store. Copas & Young. ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. CORNER FORT AND BROAD STREETS. 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. 668 YAKES STREET.

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Various small news items and advertisements. Includes: 'David Adam has been elected...', 'Creston contemplates holding a fair next autumn.', 'The big 240-foot chimney of the C. E. R. Co., at Vancouver, is completed.', 'Orders have been given for the new 150 h. p. boilers for the H. gold mines.', 'Chief Tom O'Donnell, of the Dorn police in British Columbia, is on Bellingham to prosecute Americaners 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 has imposed last week in connection with the Prince Rupert "clean-up" amount of \$650.', '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 appointed a cleaning-up day and the mayor has requested to prohibit 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 area.', 'As soon as the snow on the mountain has disappeared some agricultural and business-like development work will be done on the Apex ground in the Holiday district.', 'Romano, the Vancouver contractor whose blasting operations partially wrecked the house of Mr. M. W. Ross has been fined \$100 and costs for his criminal carelessness.', 'The concentrator installed by the Portland Canal Mining company, at the mine near the town, is reported it will be started in a few weeks.', 'Revelote medical officer reports that the outbreak of smallpox in the town is at an end. Save for some scattered cases, Revelote now has a clean bill of health.', 'At a recent meeting of the Revelote license commissioners, it was resolved to request the police commissioner to stop the sale of beer and wine in that city of "blind pigs" which are reported to exist in the eastern states.', 'Settlement through the Nicola valley is going ahead very rapidly at 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 of 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 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 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-

FOR MORE CASH

Parliamentary Party

Support the Faithful to Rally to the Filling of the War Chest

(By Timothy J. O'Connor) DUBLIN, April 21—Another urgent appeal for contributions has been issued by the trustees of the National Parliamentary Fund.

The Cork Association reports that the public cannot attach too much importance to this sinister avowal.

Church Workers for Alberta. LONDON, April 21.—The first party of Anglican church workers for Alberta sailed on the Allan liner Coralcan today.

Storm Stops Fleet. COLOGNE, April 21.—The fleet which was under orders to proceed to proceed to Hamburg was prevented through the rough weather.

Sudden Death. At MacLeod. MACLEOD, April 21.—James McKenzie, a prominent citizen, dropped dead without a moment's warning yesterday.

Bills at Ottawa. OTTAWA, April 21.—The following bills were given third reading in the Commons today.

Trade in Provisions. CHICAGO, April 21.—A good trade in provisions and the feeling prevailing in the market was today.

Mining Department

After a period of severe depression the Irish linen industry is booming like the rubber market.

Understood to place bills on various creeks, to include Hunker, East Chance and other hundred-foot creeks.

Now that an automobile service is to be established on the Cariboo road it will be necessary.

Brilliant as is William Jennings Bryan, he has had his great lecture in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, April 21.—The total immigration into Canada during March was 39,065.

Edmonton Money Bylaws. EDMONTON, April 21.—Twelve bylaws relating to money were passed yesterday.

Bertha Reported Missing. The steamer Princess Beatrice which reached the C. P. R. dock yesterday morning from the north.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 21.—John G. King, Washington-based lobbyist, is reported to be in the city.

LOS ANGELES, April 21.—The battle with a swampland in the Los Angeles and Vernon sections.

PRINCES AS FINANCIERS

Surprises Critics by Taking Control of Berlin Omnibus Company—Other Ventures.

BERLIN, April 21.—The so-called Princes' Trust in which capital is pooled for investment by Prince Egon von Furstenberg and Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingens.

Peru and Ecuador. LIMA, Peru, April 21.—The government today received an extract of the reply to Ecuador to Peru's counter proposal.

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WON MEDAL. The wireless operator of the Canadian government's steamer Quadra, Harry Davey, has been known as a far operator.

Files Over Sea. NICE, April 21.—The aviator, Vandenberg, for the first time on record, today made a ten-minute flight over sea.

LIST SCHOOL SPORT EVENTS

Annual Competition for Swinerton Cup Arranged to Take Place May 23rd—Conditions Outlined

The competition for the Swinerton Cup, the trophy symbolic of athletic supremacy among the local public schools, will be known as the Swinerton Cup.

Before taking up athletics officers were elected as follows: Honorary president, George Jay; president, E. B. Fair.

The complete programme was drafted as follows: 1—100 yards open (the term "open" meaning boys of any age attending school).

THE PLACE OF THE HUMORIST. Mark Twain has left us, and the reading world feels a sense of bereavement.

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

SKENEVA RIVER HATCHERY. Messrs. T. Whitwell, Johnston and Langley arrived from the north by the Princess May, having travelled down the Skeena in a canoe.

SEEKS NEWS OF BROTHER. Mrs. Germain Lettice, who was Miss Jeanie Duffy of this city, seeks news of her brother.

And now it is said that the reciprocity bill is all in the hands of the negotiators off at once.

POULTRY K

(By an Expert) A cross-bred fowl is a mongrel, and the two must be although they are often the same thing.

There are several advantages of pure-bred fowls, apart from the fancier they are essentially pure always possess a value that those that are two or more breeds in the winter for stock birds, quite being 75 cts. for pullets and male birds.

The Advantages of Cross-bred Fowls. Cross-bred fowls possess advantages, chief among them, of hood and vigor. If one is exposed situation, or upon it is decidedly an advantage.

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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 hardiness 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 unfit 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 care 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 tissues being filled with sap, the better 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-

ing 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 easier to turn under should the land have 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 schools will be held at the Victoria College on Friday, May 23rd, at the Bay grounds. The J. B. A. A. Management Committee in connection with this affair were discussed and arrangements were made.

At the meeting of the athletic officers held at the Victoria College on Friday, May 20th, the following were discussed: Honorary President, George Jay; President, E. B. Fraser; Treasurer, J. M. Campbell; Secretary, W. N. Winsty; Messrs. Elliott, Salloway, Pollock, Fraser and Capt. McIntosh. Punctures having been made in the program for the year ending with the May 24th celebration, the terms of which \$130 was provided for the expense of the year it was concluded that the program of the event would be the same as last year.

The program was drafted by the athletic committee and is as follows: Preliminary Contests. The length of the program was made and it was decided that all the preliminaries to the main event and the main event itself should be held on Friday, May 20th, at 12:30 o'clock, on the school grounds.

It was made clear that contestants in all events other than the "Old Open" must be bona fide pupils of the school at the time of the contest. Stress also was laid upon the fact that each school is to have two competitors in each event, that no pupil may take part in more than three events, and those participating in races must be under 18 years of age, those in the Swinner-Cup, those in the totaling points to decide the program.

The program was drafted by the athletic committee and is as follows:

- Open (the term "open" is of any age attending)
- Boys under 16 years.
- Boys under 14 years.
- Boys under 12 years.
- Boys for old boys who have attended in previous years.
- Boys, open.
- Boys under 16 years.
- Boys under 14 years.
- Boys under 12 years.
- Boys under 10 years.
- Boys, open.
- Boys under 16 years.
- Boys under 14 years.
- Boys under 12 years.
- Boys under 10 years.
- Boys, open.
- Boys under 16 years.
- Boys under 14 years.
- Boys under 12 years.
- Boys under 10 years.
- Boys, open.
- Boys under 16 years.
- Boys under 14 years.
- Boys under 12 years.
- Boys under 10 years.
- Boys, open.
- Boys under 16 years.
- Boys under 14 years.
- Boys under 12 years.
- Boys under 10 years.
- Boys, open.

NUMBERS IN AUSTRALIA

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

Mr. S. W. April 21.—The result of the general election of the Commonwealth Parliament was a majority for the Labor party of thirteen representatives. In relation to the second question submitted, the proposal that health take over the states' affairs, but the second question relating to the financial relations between the Commonwealth and states was defeated.

and bakers disagreed on the price of flour if a pound upon foreign wheat. The proposal to accept a reduction of 20 per cent. on flour was rejected by a majority of 100. The proposal to reduce the price of flour to 10s. per hundred was rejected by a majority of 100. The proposal to reduce the price of flour to 9s. per hundred was rejected by a majority of 100. The proposal to reduce the price of flour to 8s. per hundred was rejected by a majority of 100. The proposal to reduce the price of flour to 7s. per hundred was rejected by a majority of 100.

News of Brother Leattie, who was Miss Leattie's brother, who was last heard of in the event of this year, she asks that he write to her, Coalfields Mining Co. Victoria.

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 tuck 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, mauve, 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, finish with linen lace. Skirt in new pleated effect, form deep yoke.



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

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 silks, with new style handles, most predominant of which is the new Directoire.

Fancy Parasols for Children, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00
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. \$2.00

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



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. 63 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. 62 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. Yards 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 \$1.25

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. \$1.50
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

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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 a consideration of the provincial executive, was made public yesterday. The commissioner omits and reviews at some length evidence adduced in the course of inquiry, and presents what may be regarded as his findings in the following terms:

"No definite complaint was made against the commissioners or any of them, but it was constantly being asserted on the streets that money was 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 were 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 22 and the Victoria Standard of March 23, 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 for their evidence, and the bona fides of other witnesses, totally failed as being that any one of the commissioners had been guilty of any wrongdoing."

No Unearned Increment
"Usually when a man comes into den 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 all three of them kept a bank account and I had them produce their bank and they all accounted satisfactorily for the money which the banks at they had received. The occupation followed by 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 rum 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 in 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 deterring a policy of harassing shown by the order issued on the September 1909, by Sergeant of Detectives Perdue, at the suggestion of spectator Palmer."

"However, I was not asked to in-