







**The Colonist.**

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**A. W. VOWELL**

Mr. A. W. Vowell, for twenty years Superintendent of Indian Affairs in British Columbia, has resigned. Altogether Mr. Vowell has devoted forty-six years to the public service, having held Imperial, federal and provincial positions. In whatever line his work lay, he always performed it with thoroughness and good judgment. In every respect he has ever been an official of the best class, and his retirement leaves the civil service of Canada by so much the poorer. When we say that we wish him long life and much happiness, we know we speak for the whole community.

We draw attention to the fact that Mr. Vowell is not to receive any retiring allowance. Why this should be the case we do not profess to know. Surely his period of service has been long enough and his discharge of duty has been faithful enough to entitle him to the consideration extended to nearly every one else in the employ of the government of Canada.

It is understood that no successor will be appointed to Mr. Vowell, but that the various Indian Agents in the province have been instructed to communicate directly with the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa. We are not sure that this is a wise change, although possibly it can be justified. At the same time it seems proper to say that with the settlement of the unoccupied parts of British Columbia the problems that may be presented by the existence of a considerable and somewhat unreasonable Indian population may call for the presence near at hand of some one having the right to act for the Department.

**HARD WORKERS**

If anyone thinks that the members of the provincial government have an easy time, he ought to spend a little time around the departments and see just how these gentlemen put in their days. All the members of Canadian governments are busy folk, although some of them have of necessity, more to do than others and we are not making any special claim for the cabinet ministers of British Columbia when we say that they are a hard-worked lot. In a new province, where such a large part of the country has no municipal organization, the variety of things devolving upon the political heads of the several departments is almost bewildering, and, of course, pretty nearly everything finds its way in some fashion or other to the Premier. This would be just as true if others than Mr. McBride and his colleagues were carrying on affairs. And there is no prospect of any improvement, but rather that as the years pass the work will increase. After a time so many precedents will be established that the exercise of executive discretion will be in a measure simplified; but the present generation will not witness a period when a minister can justly be regarded as "a soft snapper" from the standpoint of work. These observations are not made as a prelude to the suggestion that there should be more ministers or that the salaries should be increased. They were written after a reporter had outlined the several matters with which the Executive Council had to deal yesterday, and the length of the list and some knowledge of what the routine work is like led us to think that perhaps no harm would result from saying what has been said above. We are not asking anyone to believe that everything the ministers do is done in the best possible way. They are only men, and, doubtless sometimes do things that they ought not to have done and leave undone things that they ought to have done. Doubtless none of the ministers is particularly anxious to be relieved of his responsibilities. Doubtless, also, if any one of them was, there would be no difficulty in finding some one to take his place. All we have in mind is to state a fact with which a great many people may not be quite familiar, namely, that the actual labor and responsibility involved in administering the government of a province—and we repeat that what is true of British Columbia is to a very great degree true of the other provinces and the Dominion—are very much greater than is generally supposed.

**THE U. S. TARIFF**

Evidently the business interests of the United States are very much concerned lest the maximum tariff shall be enforced against Canada. Our neighbors are learning a much-needed lesson. They have been accustomed to deal with trade matters as if all the world would hasten to fall in line with their policy, and it was considerable of a shock to the complacency of the Washington statesmen to find that Canada had a mind of her own on such matters and proposed to exercise it. The theory on which the United States has proceeded in its trade relations with Canada is that we ought to be satisfied to send our raw materials to that country, and in

exchange for their admission duty free to admit manufactured products duty free. But that is just what Canada has been unwilling to do ever since the National Policy was inaugurated. The nation which exports raw materials and receives in return manufactured products, will always be a poor country, little more than a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for the manufacturing country. Canada no longer proposes to occupy such a position in relation to any other part of the world, and it is with some surprise that our neighbors have found it out.

A small minority of United States public men have for years taken the position that a mistake was being made in not cultivating closer trade relations with the Dominion; but there were always counter influences at work that could not be overcome. The existing difficulty arises from the fact that the farmers of the Pays-d'Aldrich tariff ignored Canada. The Dominion is not in any way responsible for it. We have gone along in the even tenor of our ways, making such trade agreements as seemed, in the opinion of the party in power; to be for the best interests of the country. Notwithstanding the great importance of the trade between the two countries the United States Congress made no provision for its treatment in any other way than applies to some petty state, whose commerce in a year is not equal to that of Canada for a month. Hence the President, who appreciates fully the importance of avoiding anything that will interrupt that trade, finds himself confronted with serious difficulty. He is not called upon to decide upon a policy, which would be easy enough, but to place a legal construction upon a statute passed without any regard to the only important case to which it seems likely to be applied.

**MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT**

Why is it that all over America municipal government is a problem of great difficulty, and that in almost every city profound dissatisfaction exists with the manner in which affairs are being carried on. Those people who are under the impression that Victoria is a little worse than any place else in this regard are much mistaken. There seems to be something about the affairs of a municipality that does not lend itself to treatment by democratic institutions. Not that we advocate any other sort of institutions. We are not wholly out of sympathy with those persons, who say that they would rather be wrong, and do things themselves, that have some one else do them right. Of course no one actually holds such a view, but influences many people. There is not much doubt that if the governments of the several provinces and states of America would appoint men with tax-like powers to carry on the affairs of the several cities, and good men were named for the positions, much money would be saved to the taxpayers and better service would be given; but no one expects that such a thing will be done, and it is doubtful if more than a very few people would want to see it done. We will have to go on blundering with our democratic ways of managing the cities for a long time to come.

But surely it ought to be possible to secure better municipal government than is usually the case in cities. In those places where the executive and legislative branches of the city government have been segregated, good results have been reached. We do not mean that ideal conditions have been brought about, because that claim would be preposterous; but certainly greater satisfaction has been given than ever came from such a system as is in force in Victoria, and most other cities. One of the weaknesses of the aldermanic method of executive control is that too much uncertainty attaches to it. No alderman feels safe in laying his plans for city work very far ahead. Take the case of Victoria. The city government is elected in January. It takes new men a little time to become familiar with what they have to do, and they are naturally distrustful of avoiding the leaving of too many legacies to their possible successors in office. Hence the beginning of their terms is not fruitful of results, because they are not quite sure of their ground, and the end of their terms is one of partial inactivity because they do not want to tie the hands of the incoming council. This is all perfectly right and proper. We would not have it otherwise. On

the other hand if the executive branch of the city government were in office for a term of years, say three, a definite policy of work could be developed and carried out. Under the present system the city loses some six weeks of the best services of an alderman at each end of his term; whereas if the control of the executive department were in the hands of men elected for three years, the only period for which their best services would not be available to the city, would be when they were "tearing the ropes" at the outset.

Another reason, why under aldermanic control of the executive department of the city government we do not get the best results, is that very few men can afford to give the necessary time to it. Occasionally some one with leisure is willing to go into the Council, but nearly always such persons are not men of business experience. In every city there are exceptions, but they only serve to show how universal the rule is. We make the above observations wholly without having any one in mind, and also without any intention of following them up for the present at least, with suggestions. Sometimes it is well to direct public attention to general facts.

Perhaps nothing is quite so rare as a day in June; but these March days we have been having are a pretty good second; and when we say rare, we do not mean raw.

The London Morning Post thinks that the retention by Canada and Australia of the control of their navies is likely to prevent the British government from ever engaging in an unpopular war.

A Bill has been passed by the New Brunswick legislature to authorize the construction of an electric railway from St. John to Quebec across the State of Maine. It is said that the route will be 200 miles shorter than the Intercolonial.

Nova Scotia is to have a 9-hour day for employees in shops, offices and electric railways. If this includes newspaper offices, we would like to know when the reporters are going to get the news. In every other part of the world a newspaper reporter is supposed to be on duty twenty-six hours a day.

The failure of the St. Stephen's Bank in New Brunswick has revived the demand for an independent audit of all the banks. It is said that the defunct bank's assets are of little value, and that even though the double-liability of the shareholders is enforced, to the limit, the chances are that the depositors will not be paid in full.

The stories that come from the Indian frontier to the effect that China intends to shoot anzerality over Nepal and Bhootan must be taken with many grains of allowance. Telegrams of five hundred words and more do not emanate from Calcutta as often as they are represented as doing, especially when they are made up chiefly of guesses.

The coroner's jury, which inquired into the loss of life in the snowslide at Wellington on the line of the Great Northern, seems to have gone about its duty fearlessly, and its finding is a severe refection upon the company. It blames the company for paying such poor wages that men would not stay in its employ on the mountain, and with falling to run the train to one of several available places of safety. There are very serious charges, and the public will expect some answer from the company.

The Mayor of Montreal is to receive a salary of \$10,000 a year. Of this \$2,000 is paid him as a member of the Board of Control and \$8,000 as Mayor. Last year his salary was \$4,000. The reason given for the increase is that the former salary was not in keeping with the dignity of the position. The citizens of Victoria will fervently pray that Mayor Morley may not be seized with an attack of dignity that nothing short of the gold-cure to the extent of \$8,000 per annum will meet his necessities.

Mrs. J. Peters of Work Point is visiting in Vancouver, where the engagement has just been announced of Miss Claudia Bate of Ottawa, second daughter of Col. and Mrs. H. Allan Bate, to Mr. Frederick Peters, C.E., son of Col. J. Peters, D.O.C., and Mrs. Peters.

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A Yankee advertiser says, "A man might succeed in New York in his shirt sleeves; but it wouldn't pay you to experiment. You ought to be well-dressed." Your office, like yourself, should be well-dressed always. "Clothes don't make the man," neither does fine office furniture make a business success; but it's the special thing the prospective customer sees, and it helps him to read a good many things between the lines.

Let us fix up your office in a way that'll help you win your share of the business coming this year. Our stock of office furniture is very complete, and any special work may be made to order in our own factory.

**Roll Top Desks**

The low style in the roll top desk is a very popular desk with many business men. Our selection of this style of desk embraces many very stylish and well arranged desks. Finish and workmanship is the very best. Come in and let us show you the desks at—

**\$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$55.00, \$125.00**

**High Roll Style**

The high roll top style gives more space for the convenient storage of papers, etc., and is therefore favored by many business men. The convenient arrangement of these desks will certainly appeal to you. There are many styles and a big choice of prices—a desk to fit your office and your purse. Priced at—

**\$25.00, \$38.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$60.00, \$80.00, \$85.00, \$140.00**

**"Sanitary" Roll Top Desks**

The "sanitary" desk—the desk on legs—appeals to many, and is a much-asked-for style. We have several styles in this desk, in golden finished oak. Come in and see the desks at—

**\$50.00, \$55.00, \$115.00**

We also have a very attractive "sanitary" desk in Early English finished oak. Priced at **\$50.**

**Tilting Office Chairs**

We show a splendid assortment of these chairs. We have them in golden finished oak and in Early English finished oak. Some are upholstered in leather. Many styles to choose from. Priced from **\$5.50 to \$25.00.**

**OFFICE STOOLS**—for high desks—in several styles. Some wood seats, some cane seats, some revolving seats. Priced at **\$2.50, \$1.50 and \$1.25**

**Flat Top Desks**

Many of the larger offices—offices of corporations—prefer the flat top style desk. Certainly it is a stylish looking desk. Lacks, of course, some of the storage conveniences of the roll tops. We have some splendid desks if you prefer this style.

See the splendidly made and finished desk in golden oak—quarter cut—in "flat top" style. Priced at **\$60.00.**

We have a "sanitary" flat top style in Early English finished oak, priced at **\$25.00.**

Then there is the "Banker's" style of "flat top." This is a "flat top" desk with a raised shelf running around three sides. We have this desk in either golden oak or Early English finished oak. Priced at **\$70.00.**

**Standing Desks**

We have a very fine book-keepers' standing desk, elegant design and arrangement, and well made and finished. We have this desk in 6ft. length, in either golden finished elm or oak. Has 3 drawers and top shelf. In Golden Elm, at **\$25.00**  
In Golden Oak, at **\$30.00**

**Typewriter Desks**

We show several styles and finishes in these desks. We have them in golden oak at—

**\$12.00, \$30.00, \$35.00**

In Golden Oak, roll top style, at **\$45.00**

In Early English Oak, at **\$12.00**

In "Sanitary" style—either golden or Early English oak, at **\$35.00**

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We have an excellent typewriter chair at this price. Golden oak frame, cane seat, adjustable, spring back, leather upholstered back. Priced at **\$8.00.**

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ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Among the sovereigns of England Monmouth, better known as the most picturesque. Greater riches to him even than the Coet the first Edward. He was more Black Prince than any other m Plantaganet family, although h vices than those, which characte lustrous exemplar of chivalry. displayed a genius for military was exceptionally courageous. King, gave him an opportunity fitness for feats of arms by assign command in the operations again and so well did he perform the du to him that his fame and popu King to believe that his son aime ing him upon the throne. He moved him from his command, y young prince plunged into dissipa zeal like that which he had exh He gathered around him man spirits, and for some time led semed destined to end in disa grace. But when the time came succeed to the crown, he compl his method of living, becoming a he had been reckless, and as full o as he had been of boisterous miso war with France he distinguished pecially at Agincourt, where he g tory against a force of vastly su bers. He extended his power ove caused himself to be recognized a the French throne, aimed to con and died as he was planning an rescue the Holy Sepulchre from This is the Henry of whom histo tells in his powerful drama. Bu another side to his character. B zealous him to countenance, if actually encourage, the burning charged with heresies. His v France, though technically only a hostilities after the truce arranged II, had expired, was a deliberate take advantage of a weak king and country. His valor and unquestio skill were marred by merciless e gave little care to the welfare of h ple, and shaped his policy only so gratify his personal ambition. H little short of universal dominion was his ability that, if he had live have achieved it.

His reign was not marked by a ment of constitutional government indeed, there was very little room, Archbishop Arundel had declared in Parliament during the lifetime IV, that there was no doubt that an Commons of England had to and appoint another in his stead. form can be assigned to the reign of no notable institution was then i Nevertheless, there was a steady process going on in the instituti constitute the English government no longer necessary for Parliament its rights, for they were no longe The baronage was already showing weakness in its personnel, owing t losses by death in battle, or on the political offences. Henry's cours then was in every way conciliatory the Church closely by him by his wards heretics, and he dazzled the i of the common people by his splen ities as a soldier. He asked little except men and money to carry of and so long as these were available, reason for interfering with Parliam the idea of parliamentary governme strongly implanted in the minds o men; the right of the representi people to say what taxes should b was fully recognized and the nati to look upon Parliament as supreme

**THE JEWS**

In the court of King Solomon th youth of the tribe of Ephraim, of are told that he was "a mighty man He attracted the attention of his who made him ruler over all "the Joseph," that is, over the tribes of and Menasseh. There was current a relating to this young man, to the he was destined to be king of ten tri Israelitish people. Whether it wa he believed this prophecy or because sought to strengthen his influence a pence of his sovereign, Solomon s life, whereupon Jeroboam fled to Eg he was living at the time the king die he heard that Rehoboam, Solomon's ascended the throne, Jeroboam return country, and, placing himself at the "all Israel," demanded of the new ain concessions. It was a prot Raimede and the Great Charter, b boam was made of sterner stuff th John of England, and he not only re

# An Hour with the Editor

## ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Among the sovereigns of England, Henry of Monmouth, better known as Henry V., is the most picturesque. Greater interest attaches to him even than the Coeur de Lion, or the first Edward. He was more nearly like the Black Prince than any other member of the Plantagenet family, although he had fewer virtues than those, which characterized that illustrious exemplar of chivalry. As a lad he displayed a genius for military matters, and was exceptionally courageous. His father, the King, gave him an opportunity to display his fitness for feats of arms by assigning him to a command in the operations against the Welsh, and so well did he perform the duties entrusted to him that his fame and popularity led the King to believe that his son aimed at supplanting him upon the throne. He therefore removed him from his command, whereupon the young prince plunged into dissipation with a zeal like that which he had exhibited in war. He gathered around him many congenial spirits, and for some time led a life, which seemed destined to end in disaster and disgrace. But when the time came for him to succeed to the crown, he completely altered his method of living, becoming as religious as he had been reckless, and as full of great plans as he had been of boisterous mischief. In the war with France he distinguished himself, especially at Agincourt, where he gained a victory against a force of vastly superior numbers. He extended his power over all France, caused himself to be recognized as the heir to the French throne, aimed to control Naples, and died as he was planning an expedition to rescue the Holy Sepulchre from the Turks. This is the Henry of whom historians love to tell, and it is the Henry of whom Shakespeare tells in his powerful drama. But there was another side to his character. His religious zeal led him to countenance, if he did not actually encourage, the burning of persons charged with heresies. His war against France, though technically only a renewal of hostilities after the truce arranged by Richard II. had expired, was a deliberate attempt to take advantage of a weak king and a distracted country. His valor and unquestioned military skill were marred by merciless cruelty. He gave little care to the welfare of his own people, and shaped his policy only so that it might gratify his personal ambition. He aimed at little short of universal dominion, and such was his ability that, if he had lived, he might have achieved it.

His reign was not marked by any development of constitutional government, for which, indeed, there was very little room, seeing that Archbishop Arundel had declared in his place in Parliament during the lifetime of Henry IV., that there was no doubt that the Lords and Commons of England had the right, in Parliament assembled, to depose a sovereign and appoint another in his stead. No great reform can be assigned to the reign of Henry V.; no notable institution was then inaugurated. Nevertheless, there was a steady hardening process going on in the institutions, which constitute the English government. It was no longer necessary for Parliament to assert its rights, for they were no longer disputed. The baronage was already showing signs of weakness in its personnel, owing to its great losses by death in battle, or on the scaffold for political offences. Henry's course towards them was in every way conciliatory. He drew the Church closely to him by his course towards heretics, and he dazzled the imagination of the common people by his splendid qualities as a soldier. He asked little of England except men and money to carry on his wars, and so long as these were available, he saw no reason for interfering with Parliament. Thus the idea of parliamentary government became strongly implanted in the minds of Englishmen; the right of the representatives of the people to say what taxes should be imposed was fully recognized and the nation learned to look upon Parliament as supreme.

Such in brief is the part which Henry V. played in English history. When allowance is made for the customs of the times, in which he lived, we need have no hesitation in declaring him to be one of the greatest of English kings in those qualities, which go to make up a strong and successful monarch. He was not a great king in the sense that Edward I. was, great, but he had those qualities which win the loyal support of the populace. England is only the richer for glorious though useless wars for the part which he played upon the stage of history, and yet his name is a name that will always be among the most honored in the long list of English sovereigns.

## THE JEWS

In the court of King Solomon there was a youth, of the tribe of Ephraim, of whom we are told that he was "a mighty man of valor." He attracted the attention of his sovereign, who made him ruler over all "the house of Joseph," that is, over the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh. There was current a prophecy relating to this young man, to the effect that he was destined to be king of ten tribes of the Israelitish people. Whether it was because he believed this prophecy or because Jeroboam sought to strengthen his influence at the expense of his sovereign, Solomon sought his life, whereupon Jeroboam fled to Egypt, where he was living at the time the king died. When he heard that Rehoboam, Solomon's son, had ascended the throne, Jeroboam returned to his country, and, placing himself at the head of "all Israel," demanded of the new king certain concessions. It was a prototype of Runymede and the Great Charter, but Rehoboam was made of sterner stuff than King John of England, and he not only refused the

request of the people, but told them that whereas his father had chastized them with whips, he would chastize them with scorpions. Jeroboam thereupon called upon the tribes to rebel, and they all responded to his summons, except Judah and Benjamin, and such representatives of the others, who were resident in the cities of Judah. He thus establishes a kingdom, which endured for upwards of two and a half centuries. The history of the Kingdom of Israel is full of vicissitudes. There was war between it and Judah for many years, and the sacrifice of life was enormous, even if we make allowance for the exaggeration that seems inseparable from ancient accounts of battles. The last fight, which Jeroboam was engaged in, was against the forces of Judah, led by Abijah, king of that nation. In this it is said he lost 500,000 men, and shortly afterwards he died. At times the two kingdoms were in alliance; at other times they were engaged in hostilities. The progress of the country was by no means great. Indeed for the next two hundred years, Israel retrogressed steadily, except only for brief periods, when some exceptionally able king was on the throne. The worship of Jehovah was abandoned, to be renewed spasmodically at times, and the whole tone of the people became lower.

Meanwhile great events were transpiring along the Euphrates, in the region over which David had extended his "sphere of influence" and Solomon had exercised sovereignty. The Assyrian Empire was rapidly coming to the front. Under Tiglathpileser it grew exceedingly powerful, and truly imperial in its character, for it came to consist of a strong central power, formed by the absorption of Babylon by Assyria, and a great number of tributary states, including Syria, Phoenicia, Israel, Judah and the various kingdoms of Arabia. Just what was the nature of the relation between these feudatory powers and Assyria is not certain, except that they all paid tribute; but it is known that Tiglathpileser aimed at the consolidation of the inhabitants of all Western Asia into a homogeneous population, for he adopted the policy of transferring the leading people of the countries, which he conquered, to places in Assyria and replacing them with Assyrians. His object seems to have been twofold. He thought by this means to prevent rebellion, and he believed the various races would become in time assimilated. While he exercised suzerainty over Israel, he did not apply this policy to that country. His successor, Shalmaneser, early in his reign, had to deal with an Israelitish rebellion. The people of that nation were resolved upon attaining their complete independence. The Assyrian king thereupon advanced against Samaria, the capital of Israel, Hoshea being king at that time, and laid siege to it. He does not appear to have been successful, though there is some doubt on the point, and he died either during the siege or shortly after the city capitulated. His successor, who took the name of Sargon, after the great founder of Babylon, completed Shalmaneser's work, and adopting Tiglathpileser's policy, transported a large number of the Israelites to the mountainous region which lies in Asia to the south of the Caucasus. He himself said that he took away about 30,000 men, with women and children, but these were the leaders of the nation, the best artisans, cultivators, soldiers and scholars. He left the people without any one capable of reasserting their nationality, and to render that task even more difficult, he colonized Samaria with Assyrians. These, intermarrying with the Israelites, who remained at home, formed what were afterwards known as the Samaritans. The Kingdom of Israel passed completely out of existence, and history has nothing more to tell us of the people, who were carried away. They were the Lost Tribes of Israel, concerning whose fate there has been so much speculation, and of whom, it is firmly believed by many, the British people are the descendants. Sargon set up a king in Samaria, but he was simply a vassal of Assyria, and after a time even this semblance of nationhood was removed, and what had been the seat of the powerful state of Israel became simply a province, passing in the course of time under the control of Persia, when Cyrus the Great established that empire supreme over Western Asia. In 107 B.C. Samaria was conquered by Judea and remained a province of that nation until the Roman conquest took place.

Judging from the Biblical narrative, the distinction between Judah and Israel began to be observable even in the time of David. There was great rivalry between the tribes of Judah and Ephraim. The latter were descended from Joseph, and seem to have resented the claims to kingship put forth by Judah. Events show that in this disputing the validity of the action of Samuel in selecting David as the founder of the royal family, the great majority of the Children of Israel sympathized. The disappearance of Israel from the stage of history is one of the most interesting of events. It is not our intention to give in these columns even a synopsis of the efforts made to follow the subsequent career of this race, but if any person wishes to send us a brief sketch of what is claimed by the Anglo-Israelites to be its history, we will be glad to print it.

## CHIVALRY

It is not easy to give a definition of chivalry any more than it is to discover its origin. Some writers profess to be able to discover its germ in the respect held for women in the Teutonic tribes in days before the Christian Era. The chief evidence cited for this claim is found in certain references made by Tacitus to the practices of the Germanic races. The legends that have been preserved of the early days of Britain, such, for example, as those

which tell of Arthur and his knights are full of the spirit of chivalry, but how much of this is based on fact and how much is due to the tales of the minstrels in after years to relate to the knights and ladies, whom it was their business to entertain, must be left to conjecture. There does not seem to have been anything corresponding to the institution of chivalry among the Germans in the time of Charlemagne, and we look in vain beyond the Eleventh Century for any proof of its existence. The name "chivalry" comes from the French "chevalier," a horse soldier.

John Pentland Mahaffey in his "Social Life in Greece" contrasts the Homeric heroes with the chivalry of the Middle Ages, and after speaking of the attributes of the former, he says: "The Mediaeval knights, with whom it is fashionable to compare the princes of the Iliad and Odyssey, were wont to sum up the moral perfection, which they esteemed under one complex term—a term for which there is no equivalent in Greek—the term 'honor.' It may be easily and sufficiently analyzed into four component ideas, those of courage, truth, compassion and loyalty. No man could approach the idea of chivalry, or rank himself among gentlemen and men of honor, who was not ready to contend, when occasion arose, against any odds, and thus to encounter death rather than yield one inch from his post. He must feel himself absolutely free from the stain of a single lie, or even from an equivocation. He must ever be ready to help the weak and the distressed, whether they be so by nature, as in the case of women and children, or by circumstances, as in the case of men overpowered by numbers. He must with his heart, and not with mere lip-service, obey God and the King, or even such other authority as he voluntarily pledged himself to obey. A knight, who violated any of these conditions, even if he escaped detection at the hands of his fellows, felt himself degraded."

Thus we see that chivalry meant more than, as some suppose, an exaggerated devotion to woman and a readiness to do and dare anything at her behest or for her advantage. It was an attempt to develop the highest type of manhood, and while it did not always free its devotees from grossness and cruelty, and while it often led to exceedingly grotesque results, it was undoubtedly a potent factor in the emancipation of Europe from the thralldom under which it fell after the overthrow of the Roman Empire. While chivalry was hardly an organization, it was something apart from the great body of the people. It was by no means confined to the hereditary nobility, nor were all the princes or barons recognized as belonging to it. When a parent desired his son to be trained in chivalry, he sent him as a page to the court of some king or great noble, where he served the ladies. He thus acquired an ease, grace and appreciation of the more refined side of life. Meanwhile he was instructed in the use of arms and in the principles of the order. When he became strong enough he was made an esquire, or shield-bearer, to the knight in whose service he was, and later he might, if he chose, and was deemed fit, take upon himself the vows of chivalry, after which he was knighted, the ceremony consisting of a tap of a sword upon the neck, which was meant to signify his emancipation from all control save that of his own honor. His investiture with knighthood was accompanied by a religious ceremony, and it is to be noted that the Church gave every encouragement to the development of chivalry, which indeed in some of its aspects was purely religious. It may be mentioned that in early days knighthood was regarded as of the highest rank, and a baron, earl or duke, upon whom it had not been conferred, ranked in precedence below the humblest knight, who might live upon his estate. The status of knighthood was derived from the vows taken by those admitted to it. Some of these were general and were made by every knight, but in addition individuals made special vows, some of them grotesque, some of them noble, but all alike binding. As an example of the former, may be mentioned that a band of young English knights, who previous to setting out on an expedition to France, bound cloths over their left eyes and vowed not to remove them until victory was achieved.

Knight errantry was a phase of this extraordinary institution. A knight errant wandered from place to place, accompanied by his squire and perhaps by a few men-at-arms, his object being usually the protection of women, but frequently his vow was of wide application, and he was pledged to right every wrong that came under his notice. While many of these knights errant were not much better than adventurers, there is no doubt that their influence was on the whole beneficial. It was a good thing that in communities just emerging from barbarism, and in which every feudal lord might, if he choose, be a petty tyrant, there should be some persons, who might be relied on to stand for the right, irrespective of rank or station in life. At the same time it is to be observed that chivalry did not, as a rule, concern itself with the affairs of any except the higher classes.

The use of gunpowder put an end to this institution. When a common man, with "deadly saltpetre," could with safety to himself smite down the strongest knights when fighting was done from a distance instead of hand-to-hand, the noble arts of knighthood were short of their value. Indeed even before gunpowder came into general use the English archers, with the grey goose shaft, spread terror into the ranks of the chivalry of France, and later the Swiss foot-soldiers demonstrated that men on horseback were no match for a man on foot properly armed. Chivalry played a very important part during the Crusades, and perhaps it was then that it attained its best development. It was the precursor of the

Renaissance: It elevated popular ideals. It brought into prominence that admirable quality of human nature known as honor, that indefinable thing that we have in mind when we say of a man that he is a gentleman. Perhaps it may not be a mistake to say that the word "gentle" took its modern meaning from Chivalry. Originally gentle meant well-born. But in early days of the English a well born man might, and was very likely to be the reverse of gentle as we use the word today. When, however, he adopted the rules of chivalry, his manner, towards woman especially, was changed. Hence to be well-born or gentle came to be synonymous with kindness, consideration and, indeed, all those qualities, which are compressed in the modern meaning of the word gentle.

## A Century of Fiction

XXVI.

(N. de Bertrand Lagin)

### IVAN TURGENEV

There is something inspiring even in the pictured face of this great Russian. From under a low broad brow, over which the heavy white hair falls, the steadfast eyes look searchingly into yours. The nose is straight and broad, the lips firmly closed but kindly, and the short, neatly-clipped white beard and moustache give an air of military trimness. The head is held well erect and the shoulders are splendidly broad. It is the picture of a man well up in years, upon whom the years have had no deteriorating effect, but have simply served to further enlarge the capabilities and enhance the ideals. It is the face of youth and age in one, with only the best qualities of both apparent.

Ivan Turgeneff, with Lyof Tolstoy, easily stands at the head of Russian novelists, though the works of both are utterly dissimilar. Tolstoy never wrote except under the stress of strong feeling which almost amounted to passion; Turgeneff, on the contrary, produced his works patiently and deliberately, writing always with great conciseness and precision, never attempting to force a moral upon one, or an ideal, but trusting to the reader's perspicacity to trace his deepest meanings beneath the surface of his words. And because of the novelist's power of portrayal the task does not call for a great deal of discernment. Indeed that is one of the chief charms of a great writer or speaker to have the faculty of seeking, by mere suggestion, to call into being latent possibilities in the mind of the reader or hearer, and to produce thoughts, which, while they have their birth in the suggestion of the artist, come to such a full fruition in the mind of the one impressed that he or she seldom doubts but that the whole idea is all his or her own, and consequently the impression is the deeper and the more indelible. Turgeneff was what Henry James calls "the novelist's novelist." Continuing, he thus says of him: "Putting aside extrinsic imitations, it is impossible to read him without the conviction of his being, in the vividness of his own tongue, of the strong type made to bring home to us the happy truth of the unity, in a generous talent, of material and form of their being inevitable faces of the same medal; the type of those, in a word, whose example deals death to the perpetual clumsy assumption that subject and style are aesthetically speaking or in the living work—different and separable things. We are conscious, reading him in a language not his own, of not being reached by his personal tone, his individual accent. It is a testimony therefore to the intensity of his presence, that so much of his particular charm does reach us; that the mask turned to us has, even without his expression, still so much beauty. It is the beauty (since we must try to formulate) of the finest presentation of the artist. Incidentally we might mention that there are few writers who love so well to veil the simplest expressions behind a galaxy of superfluous words as Henry James, but in his case, the effort to extricate the real meaning is too much of a task upon the reader's time and ability. Here lies the difference between genius and talent. In the one case we are pleased to inspiration at the evidence of our own latent powers, in the other case we are impatient of being shown our deficiency in comprehension, and are instinctively annoyed with the one who opens our eyes to our defects.

Turgeneff was born at Orel, in Russia, in 1818, but the latter half of his life was spent almost entirely away from his native land. His parents were rich land-owners, and he inherited a great deal of wealth, so that his literary labors were never necessary to his livelihood, and he was happy in always being able to leave a pecuniary interest out of his calculations. Turgeneff was a Liberal, and the years he spent in the German university only broadened these views, so that when he returned to Russia he was immediately placed under suspicion, and because of some trifling remark that seemed to reflect upon his country's government, he was confined to his own estate for fear that he might spread incendiary doctrines. As the estate was a magnificent one, and Turgeneff had all sorts of money at his command, it is not likely that he felt the punishment very keenly. At all events, it was productive of good results, for it was during this temporary exile that he wrote his charming collection, "A Sportsman's Sketches." In his studies he represented the case of the Russian peasant in a manner that was not at all pleasing to his government, and finding himself so absurdly hampered, and feeling an irrepressible incentive to write as his feelings

and reasons dictated, he determined to travel, and eventually took up his residence abroad. He had an estate at Baden-Baden and a residence in Paris on the Seine. In these two latter places he spent the happiest years of his life, years marked by signal literary successes and the acquiring of a host of friends, most of which were distinguished men and women in the world of art or letters. He never married, and died in 1883.

In Turgeneff's novel, "Fathers and Sons," the term "nihilist" was used almost for the first time, and it was a term very soon everywhere adopted. The hero of the story is a young Russian, Bazarof, who is a rebel against all forms of authority. Bazarof is in direct contrast to the other principal character in the story, who is the son of a wealthy landed proprietor, and who cherishes most of the old conservative ideals. Bazarof's career is vivid and tragic. The whole story depicts the old and the new forces at war with one another, and upon the book being given to the public, the whole country read it and took sides either with the "Fathers" or with the "Sons." It is a fearlessly written, powerfully realistic story, and made an impression in the literary world and upon Russian politics that has ever been forgotten.

"Virgin Soil" is another story of nihilism, with the love interest very strongly developed. It is graphically written and is one of the author's best.

## THIS EASTER MORN

Above the flood of Pagan superstition  
Above self-righteous creed of Pharisee  
Above the moss grown walls of old tradition  
He stood in Galilee.

No midnight oil he burned o'er stroll of teacher,  
From time worn creeds his way was set apart;  
His lamp the light of God's clear truth within him  
His book the human heart.

The homely folk the peasant life about him  
The heavy hearted, weak and sore distressed,  
For whom this Life held naught but tribulation  
In him found peace and rest.

And so this Easter morn his wondrous story  
The world is listening to on land and sea,  
Frail tortured limbs the thorny crown of anguish  
The Cross of Calvary.

Beside his rock hewn tomb in tears and sorrow  
The Marys held their tryst;  
Today we hail with songs of glad rejoicing  
The risen Christ.

The star that once shone out for sage and shepherd  
Clear rayed above the stall in Bethlehem  
Is shining yet undimmed its matchless splendor  
A guide, a comfort still for heart-sore men.

Divine or human what he was I know not  
But his great life of Love  
To weary hearts comes like a benediction  
Straight from above.

Isaac Nixon, Victoria B. C.

## GRAVE MISTAKE

J. W. Holman, the government's official poisoner, has destroyed 750,000 prairie dogs in the last eight months. Mr. Holman, genially discussing that holocaust in Washington said: "Work like mine is best done by an expert. The farmer who poisons his own prairie dogs may get into trouble. Chemicals are serious things for the average man to fool with." "When I think of men fooling with chemicals," he said, "I think involuntarily of Hiram Bozeman, of Gandy. It was a wet, cold, nasty December day, like this one, and Hiram, coughing and shivering, stood before a druggist's window. In this window, between two enormous jars, one filled with a beautiful clear blue liquid, the other with a beautiful clear red one, Hiram's eye rested on a sign that said:

No more Coughs,  
No more Colds,  
25c a bottle.

"Hiram entered the shop, the druggist said he could guarantee the anti-cold remedy, and the young man bought a bottle. Two days later he returned again through mire and sleet. 'I've drunk that mixture,' he gasped, 'and it seems to have plugged up my throat. I can hardly breathe!'" "The druggist started. 'You drank it?' he cried. 'Why, man, it's an india-rubber solution to put on the soles of your shoes!'"—Detroit Journal.

## JONES' ABSENCE

Simpkins always was soft-hearted, and when it devolved upon him to break gently the news of Jones' drowning to the bereaved Mrs. Jones, it cost him much paper, ink and perspiration before he sent the following: "Dear Mrs. Jones—Your husband cannot come home today, because his bathing suit was washed away in the surf." "P. S.—Poor Jones was inside the suit."—The Sketch.

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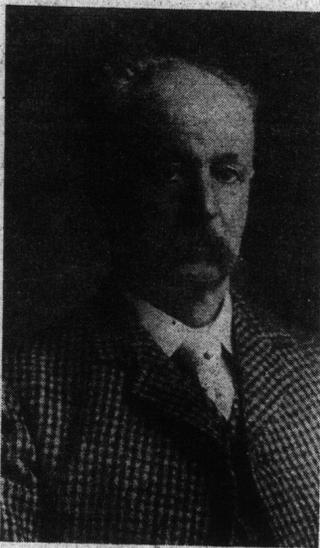
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A. W. VOWELL WILL SHORTLY RETIRE

Superintendent of Indian Affairs for province to Leave service—Position to Be Abolished

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs for British Columbia, has resigned, and after the end of this month, when he severs his connection with the department after twenty years' service, on a year's leave of absence, at the expiration of which he retires, the office in Victoria is to be abolished. Although Mr. Vowell has not been informed of this by the government, it is learned from outside sources that circulars have been received by the many Indian agents in British Columbia notifying them to communicate direct with the department at Ottawa instead of with the superintendent in Victoria as heretofore.



A. W. VOWELL Who Has Just Retired From the Superintendency of Indian Affairs in British Columbia

This means the abolition of the department which Mr. Vowell has headed for twenty years in Victoria, and it is understood that the employees of the department will be offered positions at Ottawa.

Mr. A. W. Vowell, who has been in the imperial and provincial and federal service for 46 years, is leaving without superannuation. He has for the last three or four years, it is understood, been endeavoring to have justice done him in this regard. He resigned a much better position in the provincial service with the anticipation that after his twenty years of service as superintendent of Indian affairs for British Columbia, and for several years service also as Indian Reserve Commissioner, he would be superannuated, as were his predecessors. This has been refused, the government granting him a year's leave of absence, after which he retires.

FOR EASTER--THE CREAM OF THE SEASON

We have heard customers say, dozens of times, "one reason why I like Fit-Reform so much is because the styles are so different." Do you know why? Fit-Reform creates. The greatest designer of gentlemen's garments in Canada devotes all his time to originating new things for Fit-Reform patrons. Fit-Reform styles illustrate not only what is absolutely correct now—but also what will be fashionable months hence.

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Praiseworthy Career

The career of Arthur W. Vowell presents many qualities worthy of the highest admiration. His triumph over financial reverses, his overcoming of obstacles such as confront every young man who starts without friends or capital in a new country, his marked fidelity and capability in the discharge of official service all entitle him to more than a passing notice in the annals of British Columbia.

Mr. Vowell is a native of Ireland, and springs from one of the very old Anglo-Irish families of that country, the ancestry being traced back to the early part of the fifteenth century. He was born in Clonmel county, Tipperary, on the 16th of September, 1841. His father, Richard Pendergast Vowell, was a prominent Irish lawyer, who married Elizabeth Richards Bulkeley, a native of county Wicklow, where her father, a captain in the army, held large property interests. They were members of the Church of England, and both lived to an advanced age. Mr. Vowell passing away at the age of eighty-six years, while his wife was considerably over ninety years of age at the time of her death. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom Arthur W. Vowell is the twelfth in order of birth, and the only son residing in British Columbia.

Joined Irish Militia

After attending the grammar schools

the school. Later he proceeded to Victoria, where he took contracts to clear lots and split rails, and did any kind of independent manual labor that would yield him an honest living and gain him a new start in life.

Enters Civil Service Here

In 1864, Mr. Vowell, joined the civil service of British Columbia, and in 1868 went to Big Bend during the excitement there, being appointed chief constable, which office he filled for six years, until the rebellion was consummated. He was then given charge of the Kootenay district as gold commissioner and stipendiary magistrate. In 1874, he was removed to Kamloops, where he served in a similar capacity until 1877, when he was ordered to leave, whereupon he was recently discovered. He was then given charge of the government service, and in 1875 at the request of the government, he went to Kootenay to meet Major-General Sir Selby E. Smith and party when that distinguished officer made his first visit overland to British Columbia.

Mr. Vowell's public service was rewarded in another degree, when in 1875 he was elected a member of the provincial legislative assembly as senior representative from the Kootenay district, and in the spring of 1876 he resigned his seat in the local parliament and re-entered the government service, proceeding to the mining district of Cassiar as gold commissioner and stipendiary magistrate, etc., where he remained in charge until the spring of 1884, at which time, because of the largely increasing population in the Kootenay district, owing to the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway and the necessarily increased responsibilities attached to the office of gold commissioner and stipendiary magistrate, etc., in that region Mr. Vowell was ordered to take charge there, where for about five years or until 1888, he capably discharged his important duties.

Resigns Position

He then resigned his position in the provincial government service, and accepted the appointment of superintendent of Indian affairs for the various tribes of British Columbia. As an instance of some of the special duties which Mr. Vowell had to perform during his term of office, it may be mentioned that in the early history of the city of Vancouver in 1887, there were serious riots there, a number of rough characters had congregated in a city from the American side, and a mob was raised on the Chinese. These incendiaries had become so powerful and had passed so far beyond the control of the city authorities that the provincial legislature, then in session, to provide for the suppression of the law breaking element, passed a special act relating to the preservation of the peace in that city, and appointed Mr. Vowell to go to Vancouver, and there take charge and establish and maintain law and order. He made his preparations, and with the provincial inspector of peace and forty sworn constables proceeded to Vancouver, where he took charge of the municipal government of the city, soon restoring order and quiet where before crime was threatened and disorder prevailed resulting in outrages leading up to what might have been very serious results.

Right Man in Right Place

As superintendent of Indian affairs in the province, Mr. Vowell has proved himself to be the right man in the right place. There are fifty Indian schools in the superintendency, consisting of industrial, boarding and day schools, and besides these there were nine Indian agencies and twenty-five thousand Indians under his supervision.

Fraternally, Mr. Vowell is a Royal Arch Mason, and he also belongs to the Pioneer Society of this province, which he religiously holds to the faith of his ancestors. Understanding the conditions of the country and desirous of its best good, Mr. Vowell has made a large store of practical experience, and a most creditable showing.

TABLE SET FOR LOST LENORE

Wealthy London Miser's Squalid Quarters Contains Traces of Romance

LONDON, March 24.—A miser who had lived for years in squalor on a few shillings a week, while he in receipt of an income of \$3,000 a year—such has been the life of a Londoner, who has just returned from the north end of Graham's Island, where he has extensive holdings. Mr. Christie had been absent from the neighborhood of his street for about a year. Then there had been but one white family in the place, that of Mr. Harrison, but on his return a month ago he found that Mr. Harrison had disposed of a large section of his holdings and the house was tenanted as a townsite upon which was located already about 300 white families, a large store with a bank, some twenty-five miles up the inlet and a school and hotel. The latter was crowded with prospectors. Ever Rupert prior to his arrival at the island he found in the hotel at which he was stopping several farmers from Georgia and the Dakotas returning from the Queen Charlotte's. They were singing the praises of the district, the climate and things in general and had only come out to send their needs of the district are roads and better mail service.

The needs of the district are roads and better mail service. A man for staking coal lands has affected most of the settlers. Ever since a syndicate sent in a diamond which bored and reported upon a property there, finding good values, hundreds of acres of coal areas or reported coal areas have been staked. At Ross Bay, at the extreme north-east corner of the island, lie the gold-bearing sands. The pre-emptors of the National Sporting Club, "The fight will take place on May 30 for a purse of \$7,500 and \$1,000 a side.

Melbourne, March 23.—The Australian defender, the Dwight F. Davis International Cup today asked

EASTER GLOVES and NECKWEAR

Easter—the season of joy and gladness—is essentially the time of all times in the year for the smart woman to replenish her stock of these stylish accessories to the costume. New Spring Suits and New Spring Hats demand New Gloves and Neckwear to match or harmonize with them correctly. No woman will want to appear on Easter Sunday in the dull and dingy gloves she has worn during Lent. It is high time for new gloves and neckwear, and there is no time or place to get them so good as right here and now. Our stocks in these departments are replete with all the latest ideas of every desirable sort. A comprehensive showing and at prices unusually modest:—

- DENT'S GLOVES, heavy, tan—Per pair \$1.00
DENT'S GLOVES, tan, black, and white—Per pair \$1.25
DENT'S GLOVES, all shades—Per pair \$1.50
VALLIER'S GLOVES, green, tan, oxblood, beaver, black, white, etc.—Per pair \$1.75

\$1.00--SATURDAY GLOVE SPECIAL--\$1.00
SAMPLE PAIRS OF DENT'S "SPECIAL," in perfect condition, regularly sold for \$1.50 and \$2.00 per pair. Special price Saturday, per pair \$1.00

- COLLARS AND JABOTS TO MATCH, daintiest of the dainty, all the exclusive models in muslin, lace, etc. Prices 25c to \$1.25
PIQUE AND LINEN STOCKS, beautifully fitting, the acme of comfort, white only. Each 60c
LINEN COLLARS, all the fashionable styles, plain and fancy. Prices 20c to 50c



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SETTLERS FLOCK TO GRAHAME ISLAND

Ladysmith Man Tells of the Advances Which the Queen Charlottes Are Making—Prospects Roseate

LOST LENORE

Wealthy London Miser's Squalid Quarters Contains Traces of Romance

BRITAIN'S POSITION

LONDON, March 24.—Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary explained in the House of Commons today that the British government was unable to support actively the United States arrangement in its Chinchow-Aigun railroad plan, because of the provisions of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1895, which has never been formally abrogated.

Strathblane Passes Out

Steamer Strathblane sailed yesterday for Sydney with a cargo of lumber, mostly loaded at Millside on the Fraser River. The Strathblane took part cargo of redwood at Eureka, Cal., and then went to the Fraser River. She completed her cargo at Chemainus and passed out to sea yesterday from that port.

SUMAS DYKING APPEAL DECIDED

Provincial Government Gives its Decision With Regard to Request That Act be Repealed

TABLE SET FOR LOST LENORE

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Copas & Young

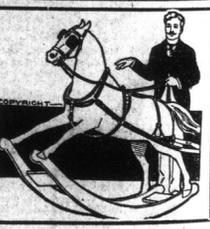
DON'T KEEP A GROCERY MUSEUM. We don't keep OUR STOCK TO LOOK AT. That's why we advertise something that you want and use EVERY DAY and price it ALL at POPULAR PRICES. The Quality of EVERYTHING WE SELL WE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEE.

- Asparagus, fresh California—Per lb. 15c
Artichokes, fresh California—Per lb. 5c
Turnips and Carrots—18 lbs. for 25c
Parsnips—12 lbs. for 25c
Fry's Fancy Easter Baskets, with chocolate eggs. 50c
Robertson's Cream Candies, newly in—2 lbs. for 25c
New Zealand Jam—4-lb. tin, each 50c
Chiver's Jam, Raspberry or Strawberry—4-lb. tin 60c
2-lb. glass jar for 35c
Independent Creamery Butter Just Arrived. 3 lbs for \$1.00
Strickly Fresh Eggs, per doz. 30c
Nice Mild Cured Ham, per lb. 23c
Ogilvie's Rolled Oats the finest 8-lb. Sack 35c
Anti-Combine Tea, in lead packets—3 lbs. for \$1.00
Tetley's Loose Tea—4 lbs. for \$1.00
Coffee, Java and Mocha, freshly ground—Per lb. 40c
Red Label Coffee—Per pound 25c
Suchard's Cocoa—Per tin, 90c, 45c and 25c
St. Charles Cream—Large 20-oz. tin 10c
Navel Juicy Lemons—Per dozen 25c
New Ontario Cheese—Per lb. 10c

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Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rug; a large consignment 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.



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DISPUTES OVER WORK AND WAGES

Scale Committee of Coal Miners in Ohio Indiana and Western Pennsylvania Fails to Reach Agreement

STRIKE QUESTION STILL UNDECIDED

Negotiations Between Railway Companies and Conductors and Trainmen Over Wage Increase Are Yet Proceeding

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 25.—With a complete disagreement as the sense of its members, the scale committee of the joint conference of the miners and operators of Ohio, Indiana, and Western Pennsylvania will report to the main body tomorrow morning, and the conference is scheduled to come to a close.

It is announced that Western Pennsylvania and Indiana mine owners have offered a five per cent. increase on pick work, and the Ohio scale has refused every demand.

It is reported that at the meeting tomorrow of the miners' convention the question will be whether to strike in Ohio alone or to refuse all offers and call a general strike.

Lake Shore Wage Question. Negotiations looking towards a new wage scale for members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Lake Shore system were uncompleted tonight after a long conference between a committee representing the two organizations and the railroad management. The men are asking an equalization of the wage rate on all eastern roads. It is expected that it will be several days before any decision is reached.

New Haven Employes. Following a lengthy conference today the members of the joint committee of the conductors and trainmen announced that they were opposed to the compromise offered by President C. S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad as a basis for settlement of the demands of the men for a wage increase.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Anticipating that the central labor union at its meeting next Sunday will officially call off the sympathetic strike which has been called here for three weeks, union workers in most of the trades still affected by the general strike agreed to arrange to resume work on Monday.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

George D. Tite (formerly of Victoria) has signed a contract for furnishing the new Hotel at Prince Rupert.

A by-law is to be submitted to the people of Revelstoke to raise \$20,000 for necessary new school buildings.

Mrs. P. Tucker of Revelstoke dropped dead last week, while carrying a bucket of water from the spring. Heart disease is blamed for the tragedy.

Bridgman W. McCoy had his right arm broken at Rogers Pass last week while working with the rotary, clearing away slides.

A brick-making plant has been established at Prince Rupert in connection with the raising of a cheque for eight dollars to eighty dollars.

A Montenegrin named G. Moscos is under arrest at Prince Rupert in connection with the raising of a cheque for eight dollars to eighty dollars.

Mr. Albes of Victoria, it is stated in Prince Rupert, to be slated for the management of the G. T. P. hotel at that city.

The new Church of the Annunciation (R. C.) at Prince Rupert has been formally dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Father Buzo preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The marriage was solemnized at Prince Rupert recently of Mr. Frederick Ernest Hunt and Miss Ida May Vanderhoop. Rev. Bishop Du Vernet officiating.

Public indignation has been excited at Prince Rupert by the fact that several men were on the shore of Kater Island recently.

Nelson's city council has resolved to ask the license commissioners of the city to co-operate with them in endeavoring to do away with all saloon licenses during the current year.

Owing to the washing-out of the Revelstoke, much difficulty has been experienced in taking off the superflu-



NEWS BUDGET FROM BRITAIN

Social Reform Movement—The Indian Situation—Reform of the Turkish Army Gradual

LONDON, March 24.—London, like all other great cities, now possesses a Council of Social Welfare. At a crowded and representative meeting in the Mansion House, a resolution supporting the formation of a Provisional Council and unanimously adopted. A large Provisional Committee to consider the details of the organization was appointed. The original proposal, contained in a letter from the Lord Mayor and the Chairman of the County Council, has thus been endorsed by an open air meeting of the representatives of charitable societies and institutions. A fair and promising start has thus been made in a most difficult and delicate task. The Indian Situation. The leaders of the Indian movement are sure success the battle is already won. It is a striking testimony to the growth of the desire for close and cordial co-operation between all social and conditions of social workers that resolutions have been passed by leading representatives of the chief religious communities in England. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, who were joined by Rev. J. Scott Lidgett and the Chief Rabbi joined in personal commendation of the scheme put forward by the official heads of the various religions and the corporation of the city of London. Their eulogy was endorsed by the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, who has only recently left the Home Office. The speakers thus represented the three great religions which are working to better the condition of people. Their appearance on the same platform typifies and foreshadows the work of the committee which has united to establish. If the only business of this great meeting had been to pass resolutions in favour of co-operation resolutions in favour of co-operation would have justified its convocation. The conception of the state, and the municipal authority as fellow-workers with voluntary and religious agencies is of vital importance to the future of the nation.

Too dogmatic an individualism has produced in the sphere of social work a chaos of confusion. Social work is ineffective because it is animated by no clear ideal and controlled by no common purpose. The Poor Law Committee, which for so long has been the central authority in the minute and exhaustive investigation of the absence of co-operation between the various agencies represented it would have justified its convocation. The conception of the state, and the municipal authority as fellow-workers with voluntary and religious agencies is of vital importance to the future of the nation.

AID MUCH NEEDED FOR BACK REPUBLIC

Investigating Commission Recommends that the United States Step in and Save Situation from Liberia. WASHINGTON, March 25.—The report of the American commission to Liberia was transmitted to congress today by President Taft with a special message. After reviewing the internal dangers which threaten Liberia, as well as those which crowd upon her from the outside, the commission has made the following recommendations: 1. That the United States extend its aid to Liberia in the present settlement of her boundary disputes. 2. That the United States enable Liberia to refund her debt by assuming obligations under such an arrangement as the United States may deem proper. 3. That the United States lend its assistance to the reform of the internal administration of Liberia. 4. That this nation aid in organizing and drilling a competent constabulary for Liberia. 5. That the United States establish and maintain a research station there for the purpose of studying the question of establishing a cooling station in Liberia.

But the meeting was not a mere display. It was intended as the starting point for a great and effective practical work. The Council appointed will immediately begin to develop the details of schemes to bring into actual working agreement every agency in London. The task will not be finished until in each of the separate districts, which in population if not in prestige equal the largest provincial cities, a Council is established, whose every worker, paid or unpaid, official or non-official, can meet to map out their united efforts. It is unfortunately the bitter truth that a great deal of the energy of philanthropic workers is spent in criticizing each other's work, often on the basis of prejudice reinforced by ignorance. Theories bulk big in books; they count for nothing in the world when men are face to face with practical problems. The disciples of the different sects, who to a meeting prepared for battle. They soon discover that the opponents are really allies. The murder of the charities is largely a matter of personal friendship, and the surest bond of friendship is common work. Therefore it is this social council is to carry into practice its high-sounding programme its organizers must at once begin by bringing together in each district and each group of activities the workers themselves.

Indian Situation. A despatch from Calcutta says that the bill for the better control of the press has been carried into law without exciting more than a formal opposition. This is good fortune has been due to various causes. The murder of Shams-ul-Alam, though he was a Mohammedan, has roused the Indian community from its apathy into a recognition that something must be done. The Indian leaders avow that they are baffled by the crime of the anarchists and are unable to suggest a remedy, they could not very well take exception to the preventative measure proposed by the Government. In the second place, it is generally admitted that the minds of the student class have been prepared by papers for the case pointed to by any other predisposing cause, except seditious oratory or disreputable fact that the criticism of the Government and of British rule which appear in some journals must produce seditious inclinations in the minds of young and impressionable readers. Further, the police will play no part in the working of the new regulation, and an appeal is provided for the decision of the local government to the special tribunal of three High Court judges. As in the last century, the difficulty in obtaining justice in a political case, the right of appeal will be extensively used. And finally, there is the belief that the Government will hesitate long before putting the machinery of the law in operation, and a rebuff from the high court will in this instance would be a direct reflection upon the government whose decision is in question.

SOME NEWS OF GERMAN EMPIRE

How Some Germans Look on the Question of War—Upon Lloyd George's Tax Unearned Increment

BERLIN, March 25.—So long as Germany continues in the same breath to profess her desire for peace and to proclaim her love of war she has no right to complain if she is regarded as a disturbing element in mundane affairs. The view that a good citizen should have is here the common property of all classes. The important thing is that this class is not only one who exercises any considerable influence. The first place in the current number of the General Staff publication, which for purposes of publicity, may be called the "Military Review," is occupied by a collection of dicta by Moltke the younger, which have been taken from here, there, and everywhere, and arranged in the form of an article. The title is "The War as indicated by the opening phrases, which are as follows: "War is a dream, and not even a beautiful one. War, or the struggle, is a link in God's ordinance of the world, and in this country it is a cardinal clause in the creed of all the thousands. Which makes it difficult to understand why the General Staff should lead off with in the current number of the "Military Review" the subject of the "Militarization of the Nation." The motion was finally passed almost unanimously.

The Berlin city council has finally decided to impose a tax on unearned increments. The proposal to increase this tax has been on the agenda for several years, but the councillors have hitherto strongly opposed its adoption. However, has been made a majority of the council, and the motion was finally passed almost unanimously. The tax is fixed at 1 per cent. for increments up to \$500; 2 per cent. for increments up to \$1,000; 3 per cent. for increments up to \$1,500; 4 per cent. for increments up to \$2,000; 5 per cent. for increments up to \$2,500; 6 per cent. for increments up to \$3,000; 7 per cent. for increments up to \$3,500; 8 per cent. for increments up to \$4,000; 9 per cent. for increments up to \$4,500; 10 per cent. for increments over \$4,500.

Griffith R. Hughes Will Not Install Practical System of Bookkeeping at the City Hall. Griffith R. Hughes will not conduct the projected bookkeeping at the City Hall, as he has already installed an up-to-date system, decided to resign. Mayor Morley has at no time sought the position, and it was only through the persistent solicitations of the City Council that he was asked to accept the position. His resignation was accepted by the City Council, and he will be succeeded by Mr. J. H. ...

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NATIONALISM HAS TAKEN DAY EVERYWHERE

Tendency to Assert and Maintain Dialects and Customs Prevalent Everywhere—German Professor on Peace

By Bernard Fischer. BERLIN, March 25.—This is the day of nationalism. It is the day when the people of every country are asserting their rights and their customs. The German people are no exception. They are asserting their rights and their customs, and they are doing so with a determination and a courage that is rare in these times. The German people are asserting their rights and their customs, and they are doing so with a determination and a courage that is rare in these times.

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FENIANS STRIKE AT FOES OF IRELAND

Movement Against the Usurper Started from New York Designed to Free the Green Isle and Disintegrate Empire

Headquarters Canadian Republican Army. The Boers kicked the English. And the Fenians kicked the British. The Fenians are striking at the enemies of Ireland. They are striking at the usurper who has taken possession of the Green Isle. They are striking at the disintegrator of the British Empire. They are striking at the enemies of Ireland, and they are doing so with a determination and a courage that is rare in these times.

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LABOR MOVEMENT FORMS NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTY

New Movement at Philadelphia Growing Out of Carmen's Strike—Committee Appointment by Convention

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The labor movement in Philadelphia is forming a national political party. This movement is growing out of the Carmen's strike. A committee has been appointed by convention to organize the party. The party is intended to represent the interests of the laboring classes. It is intended to be a party of the people, and it is intended to be a party of the future.

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COL. ROOSEVELT ENTERTAINED AT SWISS AND GERMAN CAPITALS

Former President at Cairo—To Be Entertained at Swiss and German Capitals

CAIRO, Egypt, March 24.—Colonel Roosevelt was formally received today by Major Ottavio, British agent in the Sudan and director of intelligence, who expressed the regrets of Sir Reginald Wingate, the latter, owing to indisposition, was unable to personally greet the great American. Colonel Roosevelt will stop off at Bern on April 18, and is received by President Robert M. Roosevelt, who announced does not provide for a visit to the Swiss capital.

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STOPS BUILDING OF RAILWAY DEPOT

Great Northern Falls to File With Work Plans of Construction

New Westminster during the past fortnight appears to have wrought up a very considerable excitement over the proposed building of a railway depot. The depot is intended to be a depot of the future, and it is intended to be a depot of the future. The depot is intended to be a depot of the future, and it is intended to be a depot of the future.

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PLANTING AND PROPAGATING IVIES

The Ivy is probably better known to beginners in gardening matters than any other subject, and yet comparatively little is understood regarding the planting with the plants and the material available in the many varieties catalogued by nurserymen. The Ivy to botanists by the names of Hedera popularis and Hedera helix, and in our British climate it belongs to the Araliaceae (Araliaceae). In our British climate it belongs to the Araliaceae (Araliaceae). In our British climate it belongs to the Araliaceae (Araliaceae).

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# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## PLANTING AND PROPAGATING THE IVIES

The Ivy is probably better known to most beginners in gardening matters than almost any other subject, and yet comparatively little may be understood regarding the method of dealing with the plants and the wealth of material available in the many varieties that are catalogued by nurseries. The Ivy is known to botanists by the names of Hedera, and is a popular genus of evergreen shrubby or climbing plants; it belongs to the Araliaceae family (Araliaceae). In our British climate the number of hardy evergreen climbing plants is not large, and for this reason the Ivy has an especial value. No other subject will compare with it for covering bare walls or fences and many other unsightly erections. It is in the winter season, when so many trees and shrubs are leafless, that the Ivy asserts its real value. The small-leaved Ivies, of which there are many varieties, are very useful for growing among rockwork; and they are also especially well adapted for training over the roots of large trees. A northern aspect suits these small leaved varieties, where they look very pretty and harmonize satisfactorily with Ferns and similar subjects.

Ivy as an edging is more frequently used now than was the case formerly. Contrasted with the glorious colors of masses of gay flowers in the summer season the effect is beautiful, and is much to be preferred to the many artificial creations, such as tiles, frequently used for the same purpose. A live margin of Ivy some 12 inches to 2 feet in width may be made into a dense fringe if the plants are properly treated. They should be arranged in rows, and the growths pegged down in one direction only as soon as planted. To keep the growths from getting overgrown and uncontrolled, the young shoots should be pinched or cut back two or three times, according to the vigor of the plants, every summer.

In addition to the many beautiful forms of the evergreen climbing Ivies, there are varieties of the Tree Ivies that are little known. The Tree Ivies are known to the botanist by the name of Hedera arboreas, and are of a non-climbing habit. In Figs. 1 and 2 two examples of the Tree Ivies are shown, and it will be noticed that they are bushes or low standards. They have a special value in the winter season, as they can be lifted if grown in pots and replanted to fill vacant flower-beds. If the plants are to retain their bushy and compact form, they must be grown continuously in pots. The soil for these Tree Ivies should comprise two parts of loam, one part of leaf-mould or decayed manure, and coarse sand in sufficient quantity to make the compost porous. See that the pots are well drained. Potting may be done at any time between October and March. In April the plants should be pruned into shapely specimens. During the growing period water freely, and in the summer established plants in pots will derive considerable benefit from periodical applications of manure-water.

With respect to the planting of the evergreen climbing Ivies, the numerous forms of which have originated from one species, Hedera Helix, a native plant of Britain and other parts of Europe, objection is sometimes taken to the growth of this subject on the walls of dwellings, on the alleged ground that it makes them damp and for other reasons. A moment's reflection will refute such an idea. As a matter of fact it has just the opposite effect. Moisture is drawn off by the aerial rootlets which adhere to the wall, and the leaves throw off the rain. When planting it is important to remember that the Ivy does not take kindly to cemented walls, and unless special measures can be adopted to erect a trellis or something of the kind, it may be courting failure to plant in such positions.

Ivy may be planted at any time between September and November and February and April inclusive. When planting it is better to purchase plants in pots, as the roots suffer less from disturbance. Should the soil in the pots be rather dry on arrival of the plants, give them a good watering before planting. Fig. 3 represents a small Ivy recently planted for covering a wall. Where it is intended to plant Ivy against falls, the ground should be trenched fully two feet to three feet square, working in a plentiful supply of well-rotted manure, and a quantity of old mortar rubbish can be incorporated so much the better, as Ivy revels in soil of a limy nature. It is well to remember, however, that rich soil causes the variegation to lose much of its beauty and the leaves ultimately to assume a green color. For this reason plant the variegated sorts in poor soil.

The various forms of the hardy evergreen climbing Ivies may be propagated by cuttings outdoors, those made from firm shoots eight inches to a foot in length answering very well. Fig. 4 shows a shoot suitable for making into a cutting, and a cutting properly prepared and ready for insertion. Note how the lower half of the leaves have been removed and the stem cut through immediately below a joint. These cuttings should be inserted in ordinary sandy soil, half their length, in small trenches of sufficient depth, and the soil made firm at their base before leveling off and finishing the operation. A border under a north wall, or a similar position, should be selected, and the propagation be done at any time between September and November, and later when the weather is not very frosty. By these means plants may be raised with the greatest ease.

Good sorts to grow are Hedera Helix canariensis (the Irish Ivy), a very reliable variety, suitable for covering fences, walls and bare, slightly places; H. digitata, dark green, variegated with white, equally good for walls, etc.; H. dentata; H. purpurea, purplish; H. trogeriana (the Giant Ivy), large heart-shaped leaves, suitable for arches, pergolas, tree trunks and walls; H. canariensis aureo-

maculata, green and gold; H. marginata, leaves green, edged creamy white; H. Silver Queen, margined and splashed ivory white; H. Tricolor, green leaves, splashed ivory white; H. maculata, green leaves, margined and splashed cream; H. madrensis variegata, beautifully variegated and suitable only for warm positions, like most of the variegated varieties, the extremely hardy and beautiful H. caenwoodiana, with deeply lobed leaves of medium size, dark green; and many others.—The Garden.

## ROCK GARDENING

Take a walk out to the golf links, or further afield to Mount Tolmie and Cedar Hill, or, again, take a boat and row round to Esquimalt, and land at any of the numerous little bays that you see on your way or that capture your fancy when you reach the harbor, and you will find a rock-garden-clothed by nature with



1.—A golden variegated form of the Tree Ivy (Hedera arboreas)

lichens and mosses, with sea-pinks and sedums, saxifrages and heucheras, that at almost any season of the year, form a pleasant picture to the eye.

Perhaps it is owing to nature's lavish handiwork in this respect that so few people have taken up this form of gardening; rather, it should be an additional incentive to continue the good work by building a rock-garden close to our home and introducing some of the many flowering rock plants and alpines that a little care and attention will cause to flourish as luxuriantly as in their native habitat.

There must be many people who, if they had ever given attention to these dainty tufts and cushions of dense foliage, and noted the exquisite coloring of the masses of brilliant flowers, would be seized with the desire to excel in their cultivation. In England in the last few years there has been a remarkable growth of interest in the cultivation of rock plants, and numerous rock-gardens have been constructed all over the country. There, however, the rock necessary for the work has in many instances to be shipped long distances, making this form of gardening the luxury of a few; here, on the other hand, there are few gardens of any extent that have not some portion occupied by rock that could with very small outlay be concerted into an excellent rock-garden.

Messrs. Backhouse & Co. of New York, one of the best known firms engaged in that class of work, advertise to build rock-gardens from two hundred and fifty dollars up. I venture to say that for the tenth part of the cost of the smallest rock-garden this firm constructs, one could lay out in Victoria quite an interesting garden of this description.

On this continent generally, alpines have been but little cultivated, but I think I am right in saying that there are as many species and as attractive plants of this class native to North America, as among those long cultivated in Europe.

Foremost amongst the joys of rock-gardening is the pleasure of collecting the plants that we cultivate. Within a day's journey of Victoria may be found a collection of rock plants large enough to furnish charming groups of flower combination to the flower lover. There is no form of gardening that appeals so much to our finest feelings, or is so full of sustained interest as rock-gardening; every month of the year has its own blossoms. At the date of writing the rocks are bright with Sisyriuchium and Erythronium, with saxifrage and bearberry, minulus and arabis and wallflower. A gardener coming in two or three days a week will keep up a bright show of color in the garden during the flowering months; but the rock-garden is more dependent on the touch of the owner's hand to produce the best results; put in the plants yourself, form your own combinations of color and massing, and your rock-garden will be a thing of joy and satisfaction the whole year round.

## KITCHEN GARDEN

Those beginners in gardening who invest in a frame will naturally wish to make the fullest use of it, and to do so at this season it is essential to form a good hot-bed on which to place it. The materials for making the hot-bed should now be got together, the best undoubtedly being one-half long straw, and fresh stable manure, and the other half freshly gathered and unfermented leaves. Many, however, cannot procure leaves in this condition, and must, perforce, rely on manure of the kind mentioned above. It will be necessary to secure enough to form a solid mass 2 feet thick at the top end and 1 foot wider each way than the frame, and before being made up into the bed it should be thoroughly turned and shaken up every other day for a week or ten days. In making the bed form a good slope towards the south, so as to catch as much sun as possible, and tread the whole firm as the work proceeds. After placing the frame in position, a few inches of finely sifted soil may be placed over the manure, and in a

few days should be fit for sowing or the standing in of seed-boxes.

## Flower Garden

Where Christmas Roses are grown they will now be throwing up their beautiful wax-like white flowers, and steps must be taken, if not already done, to protect them from bad weather and the ravages of slugs. A hand-light or bell-glass placed over the plants will keep off rain, fog and sooty matter, which do so much to spoil the beauty of the flowers; but slugs are more difficult to deal with. I have found that Kilogrub sprinkled round the bases of the flower and leaf stems is a good deterrent and, moreover, a simple one. Another hardy plant that gives us its blossoms outdoors at this season is the fragrant Iris stylosa. Sparrows are very fond of plucking these blossoms; hence some means must be taken to stop the mischief. A piece of fine fish or wire netting fixed over the plant or plants answers very well, or some strands of black cotton secured to sticks inserted round the clumps will do.

## Fruit Garden

Many amateurs make a point of growing a tree or two of Morello Cherries, particularly where a north wall is available, as this is one of the fruits which do well in such a position. We must not, however, think that a north wall is essential, as this fruit will do quite well when grown in bush form in the open. Where pruning has not been done, this should be attended to at once. Before commencing the work it will be well to remember that the fruits are borne only on wood that was formed last year; hence it will be seen that these are the shoots to retain as far as possible. Pruning, therefore, will consist of cutting out sufficient two years or more old shoots to make room for the young ones. In the case of wall trees the latter may be nailed into position as soon as pruning is finished, six inches apart being a good distance to allow for the shoots that are retained, leaving these nearly or quite their full length. Of course, it will be necessary to remove some young ones, and the weakest and most unripe ones should be taken away.—The Garden.

## THE HOME GARDEN

The first consideration in the laying out of the home grounds is to know what you want for convenience's sake. The home is for use, not for ornament. The useful should be conformative, and when the attractiveness comes to be artistic. Mere ornament—I mean ornament that is not related to some useful or



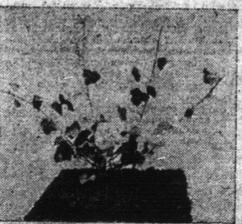
2.—A green-leaved form of the Tree Ivy. Useful for plunging in flower-beds during the winter months

artistic purpose—is of no consequence. "Here is a handsome rose; you should have it," pleads the plant agent. But does your place need a rose? Perhaps it needs a lilac bush, or even mere sward. Consider the place itself before you consider the details.

These are the immovable objects, or the permanent uses of the place. We will assume that the house is built; this, then, is the leading fixed point. The limits of the place also are fixed. It is necessary that the entrance be at a certain point in order that the going and coming may be direct and pleasant. There may be large trees or other natural features on the place.

## The General Style of Treatment

Formal or Natural? Then consider what general style of handling you desire. If you want a strictly formal treatment, let it con-



3.—A recently planted Ivy for covering a wall. Note how the growths are secured to the wall by shreds and nails

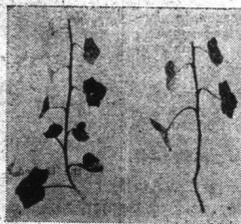
form well with the architecture, being a part of the yard scheme. In this case, the basal line of the building should be carried out horizontally by means of walls and other architectural forms. The cases are relatively few, in which the strictly formal treatment is desirable. If you want a "formal garden," that is a very different matter; this you may place at one side or in the rear of your grounds, in the

same spirit that you would place a rose garden or a vegetable garden.

In general the "natural style" is better. The term "natural style" really means very little, except that it has become established in literature as expressing a contrast to the rigidly formal treatment of grounds. It does not contend the grounds shall be strictly "natural," for then they would be wild and very likely unlovable; it means only that free and often irregular lines shall be used rather than right lines and geometrical figures. The general theory of most home grounds should be the "open centre" and mass-planted boundaries.

## The Open Centre and Massed Borders

Of course, the front boundaries should usually be left open, although one sometimes may wish to screen the place from undue publicity



4.—Cuttings of the Evergreen Ivy. That on the left is the kind of shoot from which cuttings are made, and that on the right is a cutting properly prepared and ready for planting.

by means of a low planting next the street. The relative extent of open sward and border planting cannot be determined by rule; every place is a law unto itself in this regard (as a fact, in all regards), but it is well to say that less than one-fourth of the area should be devoted to mass planting. Usually the proportion of planting should be much smaller than this, particularly on relatively large places. This does not mean that the lawn should be bare of all planting, but the general effect should be to avoid scattered and choppy effect.

As for walks, make only enough to serve the purposes of the place. Avoid ready-made plants. The kind of planting that shall characterize every establishment cannot be determined from any mere description of the place. "Paper plans" are at best only a suggestion. The only really satisfactory plan and advice, as a rule, are those that are the result of a careful study of the place—the immediate surroundings, the outlook, the personal desires of the owner, the climate, the soil, the size of the area, all determine what would be best to be done; but it is always safe to do too little rather than too much.

## Grading a Costly Business

As for grades, let them be such that water runs away from the house. It is better that walks ascend toward the house, rather than descend. Make all grades gentle and flowing as far as possible. If it is necessary to have a sharp bank, let it be on the outer boundary—unless the architecture is such that an esplanade terrace can be made next the building and become a part of it. It is very rare that a sharp bank or good effect in grade can be made with good effect in the middle of any place of ordinary size. It is well to let the grade rise gently toward stone walls, boulders and trees. By all means do not cover the bases of the trees. The irregular little mound of earth that stands naturally about a tree, and the spreading, bracing base of the tree itself, are characteristic elements in the beauty of trees. Neither must you have a tree on a high knoll or terrace—nearly always you can grade up to it or away from it in such a way as to leave a natural look.

## The Great Importance of Drainage

Look well to all drainage before the grading is completed. If the land is wet or "cold" in places an underdrain of tile should be laid through the wet places. If it is very hard clay, an underdrain will tend to aerate and loosen the soil. All house drains should be carefully and permanently laid, and their position should be charted or marked so that they may be readily found on occasion. If these drains are laid in filled soil, great care should be taken to pound the earth underneath them to prevent settling. When willow-elms, or other drain-loving trees grow in the neighborhood, the drain joints should be thoroughly cemented to prevent the roots from entering. If the yard is filled or the land has been deeply spaded or plowed, allow for some settling of the surface. Usually the fresh grading should be one to four-inches higher than is desired for the permanent surface.

It is always well for the beginner to make a sketch or ground plan of his place, drawing it to a scale and indicating the position of the plantings and other objects. On no account should this plan be a theoretical one, however; it should be the result of a careful study of the place—the place should not be the result of the plan. But the drawing of the plan focuses, and crystallizes one's ideas, and gives definiteness to the work. It is well to study out the planting schemes with much care, making lists of the trees and shrubs and perennial herbs for each part of the area. These lists will be invaluable for reference and guidance; and gradually you will be compiling experience about your plants that will be of

value to others also. Finally, do not fear to take advice at every doubtful point.—L. H. Bailey.

## THE PRUNING KNIFE

Before undertaking to prune anything, the amateur needs to know a few axioms of plant growth. He should be able to give a reason for every cut he makes.

1. Early-blooming shrubs and trees are best pruned in summer time just after the blossoms fade. To prune in the spring is next best, though there is a great waste in the plant's summer work in the sacrifice of blossom buds.

2. Late-blooming shrubs and trees form flower buds in the spring shoots. They are best pruned in early spring.

3. The great advantage of spring pruning is the rapid healing of wounds. For the great majority of our hardy ornamentals, and for shade and fruit trees, early spring pruning is best.

4. Winter pruning is undesirable because the healing of wounds must wait until spring. Tender things are injured by cold, and hardy things by drying of the exposed tissues. The only justification for pruning in fall and mid-winter is that there is leisure to do it at no other season. Winter pruning is better than no pruning at all. Dead or unfeebled wood should be cut out when discovered, no matter what time of year.

5. Yearly pruning keeps the specimen well in hand, and makes heavy sawing and chopping unnecessary. It leaves the smallest wounds to be healed. It is a good habit for the amateur to get into, for it insures his combined interest in individual specimens upon which the character and beauty of his garden depends.

## How to Prune Shade Trees

An ideal shade tree should be symmetrical, free from dead or diseased parts, vigorous, bearing on a strong framework of trunk and limbs an ample but not crowded canopy of leaves. It has, moreover, the distinctive character of its race, as the fan top of an elm, with its outer branches pendant; or the upright oval of a hard maple.

It is customary to let shade trees alone until their condition becomes critically bad. Then some hired man is delegated to trim them, and he is instructed to "make a thorough job of it." The result is generally deplorable. Well-meaning, conscientious ignorance can do far more harm with axe and saw than the same ignorance with chronic disposition to shirk.

If a tree is worth pruning at all, the owner should get some ideas as to how it ought to be pruned, and then at least stand by to see that these are carried out.

## What Limbs to Remove

All dead and broken limbs are worse than useless; they menace the tree's life. Long limbs, as of silver maple, become so heavy that they are in danger of breaking in wind storms and damaging neighboring windows. Such limbs must be cut back. Thinning of branches is next to be attended to. Interference chafes the bark, and the nutrition of the limbs thus involved is disturbed. Which ones show sickly foliage and enfeebled growth? Those should be taken out, giving the advantage of more sun and air to the strongest limbs. These trimmings need not destroy the character of the tree. They put new life into it. A season's growth will take away the stubby appearance.

## How to Cut Off Limbs

Use a saw—never an axe! Saw as close as possible to the main branch. Have no protruding stub to be swallowed by the healing tissue that rolls in and covers the wound. Leave no ragged edges. Do not tear the bark. Finish the job with a knife, rather, after the saw reaches the bark.

Any break in the bark admits the germs of tree diseases that float in the air. Every limb is rooted on the neck of a larger one. Its wood is a porous mass of fibers, with starchy contents that drink in the rain. This forms a soil in which wood-destroying fungi thrive. Every rotten tree in the neighborhood casts its spores on the air.

For this reason it is essential to cover wounds with extreme care. Some waterproof substance is demanded. White lead in linseed oil forms a paint that is efficacious. It must be carefully and conscientiously applied. One dressing rarely lasts as long as there is need. The larger the limb amputated, the larger the wound, and two or three years is not long for the healing process. The wound will need re-painting, else danger of inoculation will still threaten the heart of the tree.

Nature takes charge of the pruning of laurel and rhododendrons, as a rule. The evergreen leaves shade and discourage weak twigs. Occasionally a wayward branch must be cut back to keep the symmetry of the whole. Otener, buds and branch tips winter kill; these should be cut back to sound wood, which will send out new buds.

If you want to increase your black cap raspberries, the tops of the shoots should be fastened to the ground to root. The red raspberries are better grown from root cuttings made in the late fall and buried through the winter in boxes of sand to plant in spring. Root cuttings of these and blackberries are far better than suckers for that purpose.

## IRISHMEN STRIKE AT FOES OF IRELAND

### Movement Against the Usurpers Started from New York Designed to Free the Green Isle and Disintegrate Empire

"Headquarters Canadian Republican Army. The Boers like the English, and don't they know it. Bust the British Empire. Hurrah for Ireland. Col. Mike Sullivan, of the Fenian Army, 41 Boudoux, New York City. "Like a bolt from the blue, destined to shake the empire to its very depths and threatening ruin and dissolution to all that stand in the way of the patriots, the Movement has commenced."

Despite the fancied security and safety into which the foes of Ireland have been lulled, despite the fact that the usurper drives along Irish lanes to the fastnesses of the British hills, reared from their lawful owners the reign of Henry II, with never a thought save some slight, misgiving, ready missiles were hurled from the an of an evicted tenant passes his ar, all is not lost. The Colonist is in position to state that active and aggressive measures are about to be taken, have commenced in fact.

The movement had its beginning on St. Patrick's Day last. For and widely ready missiles were hurled from the headquarters of the propagandists in New York. Before the tyrants could pick, could take to hiding—this very moment some of the missiles are reaching them. One under a misapprehension was directed at the editor of the Colonist. It reached him yesterday in the form of a picture postcard, bearing the above sentences written in ink of darkest dye by a hand evidently trembling from emotion. The Kaiser and Germany are identically acting in collusion with the patriots for the card bears upon its verso side the fearful words, "made Germany."

## WORKS BUILDING OF RAILWAY DEPOT

at Northern Falls to File With Government Plans of Construction Work at Terminal City

New Westminster during the past night appears to have wrought up very considerable excitement over the suspension of operations in connection with the building of the Great Northern depot at the end of the Fraser bridge, by order of the municipal public works engineer, F. C. Mable. The government, it may be truthfully explained, had leased the site in question from the city of New Westminster for ninety-nine years, at the nominal rental of \$1 per acre, the property being thus secured for the purpose of preparing a satisfactory approach to the bridge. In lease the government is bound in case of excavations, dikes, or other means to guarantee that Colum-street (the adjacent thoroughfare) all not be encroached upon.

When the Great Northern began excavations for their depot premises, they did not so much as communicate to the government, but calmly proceeded to excavate on the government's behalf and utilize the earth for building their spur line out to the sea river mill.

As soon as the condition of affairs is realized by the department officials, work was naturally stopped, the company being required to file plans showing its building intentions, and to enter into an undertaking by any other railway company using the bridge may have access to depot under certain reasonable conditions. Plans have not yet been filed, nor has the agreement referred to been executed, for which reason operations remain in statu quo.

There is no disposition on the part of the government to delay the progressive works of the railway company, but the case is one in which the duty demands that the rights of the province and of New Westminster city shall be fully secured.

## Many Passengers

ALIFAX, March 24.—The Allan line liner Victorian arrived here at night from Liverpool with the Indian mails and 1,400 passengers.

## Elevator Burned

LIBERT PLAINS, Man., March 24.—The Canadian Elevator Company's store here was burned to the ground at an early hour this morning. The elevator had a capacity of 30,000 bushels, and there was between five and fifteen thousand bushels of grain destroyed.

## Open on Easter Monday

TORONTO, March 24.—For the first in its history, the Toronto Stock Exchange will be open for business on Easter Monday. Although it is a holiday, there is such a volume of business with New York now on the eve of brokers that the exchange, and consequently brokers' offices, will be that day.

Work has resumed at the great Eugene mine.

Our Men's Furnishing dept. is replete with every thing that is new and up to date in the latest novelties.

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

A large stock of Easter Novelties to select from at our Book and Stationery Department, Main floor.

## You Always Have the Assurance of Absolutely Reliable Dress Goods Quality When Buying at Spencer's

There is an immense amount of satisfaction in knowing that you are getting full value for every dollar expended. When purchasing here, you can rest assured that you are getting the very best in quality and price that the market affords. Furthermore, if you are particular about style—but are unfamiliar with the season's latest innovations in that respect—you can put the most implicit confidence in our merchandise, as it is the very acme of all that is correct in New York, London and Paris—the fashion centres of the world.

### NEW DRESS GOODS

Greys are particularly popular this season. We are here with a full range in diagonals, homespun, Herring-bone coatings, 54 in. Per yard ..... **\$1.50**

Resida, a crepe effect, with silky finish, make up swell, in wisteria, taupe, mauve, reseda, brown, navy, myrtle. Exclusive, one each. 7½ yds. length. Per suit ..... **\$21.00**

New Crepon, two-tone effect, in pretty combination of colors, good for street wear. Just one of a pattern. Per yard, \$2.50 and ..... **\$1.50**

Self-Stripe Fancy Suiting, the clear thing for suit, in reseda, myrtle, electric grey, brown, fawn, rose, seaweed green, wisteria, taupe, garnet, navy, cream and black. 54 in. **\$1.50**

Pastille Shades in Broadcloth, in orange, mauve, pink, rose, reseda, cream, grey. A fine soft finish. The correct material for opera cloaks. 46 in. Per yard, \$1.75 and ..... **\$1.50**

Invisible Stripe Amazon, in electric, navy, grey, taupe, mauve, wisteria, fawn, Copenhagen, rose, black. 42 in. .... **\$1.00**

French Serge Suiting makes a good tailor suit, every satisfaction in wear, navy, brown, reseda, electric grey, rose, wisteria. 50 in. Per yard **\$1.50**

Our Noted Alexandra Cloth, in all wanting shades. 44 in. Per yard ..... **\$1.50**

Chevron Stripe Suiting, make up good suits, skirts and misses' dresses, in grey, navy, taupe, wisteria, rose, green, electric, brown, garnet. 44 in. .... **85¢**

Panamas, in every available color. Per yard, 75¢ and ..... **50¢**

Our 50c Counter is gaining more favor each day. There are some wonderful values offered at this special counter. All new, clean goods only. Per yard ..... **50¢**

### The Appearance and Quality of Our Spring Goods Are Unsurpassed at the prices

When making arrangements for your Spring Costume—if the material you select is not of proper quality—the result will be unsatisfactory and discouraging, irrespective of the style and pattern you adopt. Our dress goods are of such superior weave and texture that the finished garment will retain its original shape wonderfully well, and present that smart, dressy appearance so much sought after. Moreover, our enormous buying facilities enable us to obtain the products of the best factories at a great saving, which is reflected in the prices we quote to you.

### NEW DRESS GOODS

New Crepe with silk stripe makes up a swell street suit, in reseda, tan, Copenhagen, grey, electric, taupe. 44 in. Per yard ..... **\$1.25**

New Crepe de Chene, with satin stripe. The very latest for evening and party dresses, in reseda, cream, rose, sky, tan, wisteria, white, cream and black. 54 in. .... **\$2.00**

Black Dress Goods Are in Great Demand in the Large Centres of Europe

Resida with stripes, dots, floral designs, also with silk and satin stripes. 44 in. \$2.00 to **\$1.25**

Crepe de Chene ..... **\$1.50**

Eolienne, 44 in., \$1.75 to **\$1.25**

Broadcloth, 46 in., \$2.50 to **\$1.50**

Serges, 44 in., \$2.00 to **75¢**

Lustre, 44 in., \$1.00 to **50¢**

Panamas, 44 in., \$1.25 to **50¢**

Light Shades in Nun's Veiling, for party dresses, in pink, Nile, grey, cream, wisteria, orange, sky. 44 in. 65¢ and ..... **50¢**

Cream Dresses for Summer Suits

Cream Serges, 44 in., \$1.50. **75¢**

Cream Suiting, with silk stripe, make up pretty party dresses, waists, etc. 44 in. .... **\$1.25**

Cream Diagonal Serge, for coats, 52 in., \$1.50 and ..... **\$1.25**

Cream Lustre, \$1.25 to ..... **50¢**

Silk Gloria, a silk and wool mixture, will make up swell reception gown, in the pretty shades of pink, sky, helio, Nile, cream, 44 in. .... **\$1.00**

Blue Serges, guaranteed fast colors. Per yard \$1.25 to ..... **50¢**

Heavy Admiralty Serge, 27 in. wide. Suitable for boating skirts and boys' suits. 75¢ and ..... **50¢**

New Patterns in All-Wool, Delaines and Waistings. Per yard ..... **50¢**

New Plaids, in brown and white, blue and white, and black and white. 44 in. .... **75¢**

### Let the Vacuum Cleaner Do Your Spring Cleaning

Commencing Tuesday next our new Vacuum Cleaner will be ready to enter upon its duties in Spring cleaning. By this system you can have your carpets cleaned without the trouble of removing them from the floor, and is the most perfect hygienic and dustless system known. It will also clean all kinds of upholstery. Prices most moderate. Ring up Carpet Department.

### Gloves for Easter Wear

Perrin's Glace Kid Gloves, two clasp. Colors, tans, beavers, greys, modes, green, navy blue, amethyst, brown, white and black. Per pair. **\$1.00**

Trefousse Special "Dorothy" Glace Kid Gloves, two clasp, fine French kid, in the new shades of mode, beaver, greys, new blue, reseda, greens, ox-blood, tan, brown, navy and black. Per pair ..... **\$1.50**

Trefousse "Shelbourne" Glace Kid Gloves, medium weight, French kid, with prix sewn. All the newest shades. Per pair ..... **\$1.75**

All our Gloves Properly Fitted—Every Pair Guaranteed



### Our Showing of Beautiful Man-Tailored Costumes Will Appeal to Every Woman, no Matter How Discriminating

The section of our Mantle Department devoted to the display of costumes is a much-favored spot these days. Every day adds more and more to the already large stock of beautiful costumes. The showing this season is diversified in the extreme. No matter how discriminating you may be in the selection of material, you may rest doubly assured of being thoroughly satisfied here. This year the showing is greater, better and more comprehensive. No where in the whole West will you find such values as what the Spencer store offers you. Comparison is the truest test of value. This we urge in every way, for we know you will purchase here after seeing what we have to offer. A showing of all that's authoritative, beautifully man-tailored and finished, is now awaiting your inspection. Prices range from ..... **\$20.00**



### 75c Swiss Pillow Shams and Runners, 50c

Swiss Shams, size 30 x 30, in a very large variety of dainty lace effects. Swiss Runners, size 18 x 54, to match shams. The 75c quality on display in Broad St. window. On Monday, each **50¢**

### Easter Neckwear

Ladies' Stock Collars of white vestings. Easy to launder, 50c, 40c, 35c and ..... **25¢**

Dutch Collars of fine lawn, neatly embroidered, 50c, 40c, 35c and ..... **25¢**

Fancy Lawn and Lace Stock Collars, white with cold embroidered French knots, \$1.00 and **.75¢**

Fancy Lawn Stock Collar, with jabot attached, and black jet Dutch collar. Per pair ..... **\$1.25**

All the Latest Novelties in Silk and Satin Bow Ties, almost every color. Each 50c and ..... **25¢**

Dainty Jabots of lawn, lace and net, prettily embroidered. Each, 85c, 75c, 50c, 40c, 35c and **25¢**

### Sale of Brussels Net Blouses, Monday, at \$2.90

Monday offers you unusual value in beautiful Net Blouses. These are slightly soiled through handling, and embrace many lovely designs in white net, ecru, also spotted and figured designs. The quality of the net used in these wearables is surprisingly good. The fronts of some are trimmed with full length half-inch tucks. Attached shaped collar. Sleeves are trimmed with tucks finished with Valenciennes lace insertion. Every one is lined throughout with fine quality Japanese silk. Monday ..... **\$2.90**



### Easter Monday Shoe Dept. Bargains at \$3.50

The Shoe Department comes forward Monday with some very special values for that day's selling. These special bargains include a line of very high grade American footwear in patent leather, gun metal, glazed top, kid and tan Russid, both in Boots and Oxfords. It will surely be to your advantage to purchase here Monday. Special price ..... **\$3.50**

### Knitted Worsted Sweaters for Ladies. Reg. Val. \$4.50, Monday, \$1.85

A good Sweater is always handy. The changeable weather which we are continually having make them a welcome addition to the wardrobe. Monday you may have your choice of some unusually good ones. They are made with double edge around neck and down front, in poney coat styles, with pockets on each side, in colors of white, cardinal, grey. Usual price \$4.50. Monday ..... **\$1.85**

### ARCADIAN Malleable Non-Breakable RANGE



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

The Arcadian Malleable Non-Breakable Range SAVES AT LEAST ONE-THIRD of the fuel usually consumed by the cast or part cast and part steel ranges that are constructed with bolts and have putty joints, for, after a little use, the bolts loosen, and the putty dries up and falls out, leaving air-sucking cracks, which force the heat and unburned gases up the chimney.

Perfect combustion of fuel cannot be obtained with a range having leaky joints, admitting air into the flues which is in no way controlled. Such false drafts entering into a range cause a large waste of fuel. Whether hard or soft coal is burned, a great percentage of the available heating power is gas—soft coal is fully one-half gas. To properly consume the fuel, therefore, the range must be ABSOLUTELY TIGHT to successfully burn these gases.

The ARCADIAN Malleable-Chaseval Iron construction (made without either bolt or stove putty—all joints being riveted metal to metal) insures an absolutely airtight range, and which will remain airtight at every point year after year, as long as used. The gases in this range cannot get away until they are consumed, and the FIRE CAN BE HELD at all times UNDER PERFECT CONTROL.

The ARCADIAN Malleable Range is the most economical and satisfactory cooking apparatus you can today buy. It will pay its original cost in fuel saved during several seasons.

#### DOES THE QUESTION OF SAVING MONEY APPEAL TO YOU?

Besides the Arcadian Range we stock a great number of others which can be relied upon to give perfect satisfaction, among them being the Albion, the Alhemi, the Coronation, also heaters of all kinds.

### White Feather Boas. Usual Prices up to \$10, Monday, \$2.50

Exceptional value indeed are these. One reason for making this reduction is to clear them all out. The quality and appearance of these Feather Boas will at once appeal to you, and we venture to say that they will certainly go very quickly Monday. The usual values run as high as \$10.00. Monday's special price ..... **\$2.50**

### And Still the New Hats Come Reflecting Many Innovations

Our interpretations of the new Millinery Modes are decidedly distinctive. Nowhere in the West will you find a more comprehensive or charming display. It is a showing depicting the latest achievements in hats suitable for every occasion. In introducing the new ideas of beautiful French-Millinery, we are revealing the very latest developments in authoritative styles, notwithstanding the unvarying fashion perfection of these handsome models, their diversity and richness being most fascinating, while the prices are without exception low in the extreme, and we venture to say that wherever your decision may rest, you may be sure—yes, absolutely certain—that you can accomplish more here, taking into consideration style for style, quality for quality, and dollar for dollar.

Priced from \$5 to \$50  
Outing Hats from \$2.50



### Popular Books That Are Good Reading

The following books are carefully printed from clear type plates, on fine book paper of excellent quality, and durably bound in cloth, each with an attractive and distinctive cover design. They are in every way superior to any other edition at the same price—**35¢**.

- The Little Minister, by J. M. Barrie.
- Pilgrim's Progress, by John Bunyan.
- All Sorts and Conditions of Men, by Besant and Rice.
- Wee Macgregor, by J. J. Bell.
- Jane Eyre, by Charlotte Bronte.
- The Last Days of Pompeii, by Bulwer-Lytton.
- Not Like Other Girls, by Rosa N. Carey.
- Thelma, by Marie Corelli.
- A Romance of Two Worlds, by Marie Corelli.
- Black Rock, by Ralph Connor.
- The Last of the Mohicans, by J. Fenimore Cooper.
- The Lamplighter, by Maria S. Cummins.
- Robinson Crusoe, by Daniel Defoe.
- A Tale of Two Cities, by Charles Dickens.
- Beulah, Inez, Macaria, by Augusta A. Evans.
- Essays, 1st and 2nd series in one volume, by Ralph Waldo Emerson.
- The First Violin, by Jessie Fothergill.
- Cranford, by Mrs. Gaskell.
- Rutledge, by Maria Colles Harri-
- Bitter Sweet, by J. G. Holland.
- The Marble Faun, by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
- Elsie Venner, by Oliver Wendell Holmes.
- Tom Brown's School Days, by Thomas Hughes.
- The Prince of the House of David, by Rev. J. H. Ingraham.
- The Pillar of Fire, by Rev. J. H. Ingraham.