

BUSINESS DEAL OF IMPORTANCE

J. N. Harvey Company, Limited of Vancouver, Takes Over Clothing Store of B. Williams and Co., Yates Street

An important transaction in local business circles, one which will result in the taking over by the J. N. Harvey Company, Limited, of Vancouver, of the business of the B. Williams company, clothing, hatters, etc., Yates street, will take effect on May 1. The deal was finally arranged yesterday afternoon when Mr. J. N. Harvey, president and general manager of the purchasing company, arrived in the city on the afternoon boat, accompanied by Mr. Alfred Shaw, auditor of the J. N. Harvey company, limited. Mr. W. T. Williams, proprietor of the local concern, will become a member of the J. N. Harvey company and form one of the board of directors, becoming local manager.

To many Victorians the Williams company has been a household word for many years. Founded in 1881 by Mr. Benjamin Williams it has occupied an important position in the local business world. In 1885 when the founder of the firm died Mr. W. Williams, his son, took charge leaving school for that purpose and he has been proprietor ever since. The recent rumor that Mr. Williams was going out of business was contradicted by Mr. Harvey who said he would become a member of the J. N. Harvey company.

The board of directors of the new concern will be composed of Mr. J. N. Harvey, president and general manager; Mr. J. A. Harvey, K.C., of Vancouver; Mr. George H. Waterbury & Co., of Victoria; Mr. J. H. Hastings & Rising, St. John, N.B.; and Mr. W. T. Williams.

Build up Large Business Mr. J. N. Harvey, the moving spirit in the firm of his name, came to Vancouver in November last and founded the firm of Johnston, Kerfoot & Company, Hastings street. Prior to his arrival in the Terminal City he spent nine and one-half years in St. John, N.B., where he built up a large business. A strictly cash business and saving middlemen's profits by buying direct from the manufacturers have been his principles and his patrons have benefited by these methods. The best of the manufacturers on this continent and in Europe are patronized for the best and most up-to-date ideas. This Victoria business will be run in conjunction with that in Vancouver giving a greater advantage in buying. Until Thursday morning next the premises of the B. Williams Company will be closed to permit of stock-taking and making goods ready, as it is intended to clear out the old stock which will be replaced by a new supply of goods secured by Mr. Harvey on a recent trip to the east.

Mr. Harvey has been prominent in public life in St. John as well as having been identified with many important societies in which he has held high office, while he has also been active in church work.

NOT A CANDIDATE

Colonel Roosevelt Intimates That He Is Not An Aspirant for Any Public Office.

SPOKANE, April 8.—Theodore Roosevelt came very close today to making a positive and public declaration that he would not be a candidate for president in 1912 or any other office. In the course of a post-lunch address, he said: "I am not an aspirant for anything, because I have had everything. I am ahead of the game."

This is the first statement of the kind in 1912 and during the present tour, and was made in connection with his explanation of his trip. It is the closest he has come to making public his frame of mind as regards the possibility of his nomination for the presidency since the days preceding the last presidential campaign. "I am not an aspirant for anything, because I have had everything. I am ahead of the game. No man alive has had good a run for his money as I have had. Because of my life in the west, I was not only able to become president of the United States, but to do the things which in my mind made it worth while being president. When I left the presidency I made up my mind that when the opportunity offered after my return from Africa, I should try to visit each section, and as nearly as possible every state in the Union, to greet the people, to endeavor to show them that my belief that the man who has been a president of the United States is forever after the debtor of the American people. Mind you I do not care for any office in itself. The only reason why I desire any office is because of the opportunity given by that office to do work worth doing."

NEW CONVALESCENT HOME

Mon. Dr. E. S. Young Opens Emergency Hospital at Duncan.

On Tuesday afternoon the King's Daughters' convalescent home and emergency hospital at Duncan was formally opened by Hon. H. E. Young, provincial secretary. A short dedication service preceded the opening in which the local clergymen took part.

New Inspector Dr. Young, Mr. E. H. Maitland Douglas said he had much pleasure in saying that the hospital was absolutely free from debt. He congratulated the King's Daughters on the success which had attended their strenuous efforts and on the liberality of their friends.

Dr. Young, in the course of a happy speech, said that he remembered asking the members of a deputation which had

interviewed him in reference to a grant for a convalescent home in Duncan when they wanted such an institution in the healthiest spot in British Columbia. He understood, now, however, that this was not a local, but a provincial home. It owed its existence to the King's Daughters of the whole province and opened its doors to all, irrespective of nationality or creed. He felt that in these circumstances it was quite right that the province should contribute to its maintenance. He therefore promised a further grant from the public treasury of \$150. He closed his address by saying: "I have great pleasure in declaring that this building, devoted to the relief of those who are sick and ailing, is formally opened."

The provincial executive of the King's Daughters was represented at the opening ceremony by Mrs. L. H. Hardie.

Missing Mounted Policemen EDMONTON, April 8.—Some fears are felt here for the safety of a mounted police patrol that left Herschel island last December and has not been heard from since. The party consisted of Inspector Fitzmaurice and Constables Carter, Martin and Taylor. A search party was sent out from Dawson City to try to locate the missing men, but it returned to report failure, and now another has started out. It is felt that the members of the party are so accustomed to the snowdrifts and blizzards in the northland during the winter. The police here state that the party is one month overdue, but declare that all the members of the party are so accustomed to the northern trails that they do not fear for their ultimate safety.

SIX TEAMS ENTERED IN ALASKAN RACE Notable Event of Dog Sledding World Started Yesterday—Prize of \$5,000 Offered

NOME, Alaska, April 8.—The all-Alaska sweepstakes, the classic event of the dog racing world and the greatest sporting event of the north, started today with six teams entered. The race is for a purse of \$5,000 and many thousands more are wagered as side bets. The course is from Nome to Candle and return, a distance of 412 miles.

The first report of the progress of the race was received here tonight, when the leaders passed the eighty-four mile station. J. Johnson was leading, his time for this stretch being nine hours and forty minutes. The other teams followed at eighty-four miles in the following order: Allen, second; Crimmins, third; C. Johnson, fourth; Hill, fifth, and Delzenc, sixth. When this report was made all the teams were in good shape and were going well.

The trail is in excellent condition and many followers of the sport believe that the record of 74 hours, 14 minutes and 20 seconds, made by Colonel Sir James Ramsay's Siberian wolf team last year, will be beaten. Colonel Ramsay's team was led by John Johnson who is taking the lead again this year. A. A. (Scotty) Allen, who is driving his own team, and who is pushing Johnson hard, finished third last year.

CRUISING TO AVOID A LIBEL

Steamer Senator Remains Outside the Three-Mile Limit of Honolulu.

HONOLULU, April 8.—With about 150 Filipino laborers on board, the steamer Senator, recently outfitted in San Francisco to transport laborers from the Hawaiian islands to the Alaska canneries, was cruising outside the three-mile limit late yesterday, presumably to avoid libel proceedings. The Senator arrived on Thursday, and after taking on fresh water, suddenly left the harbor. On board are F. B. Craig and J. C. Bell, representatives of the Alaska packers, for whom warrants are out for alleged violation of the territory's immigration laws in soliciting emigration without a license.

Injunctions have been issued to restrain further endeavor on the part of agents to provide island labor for Alaska. The water front is being watched by the police, who are instructed to make arrests if necessary. The Senator is without clearance papers and an effort will be made to arrest any coming ashore to obtain clearances.

Capt. F. L. Miller and the crew of the local steamer James Makee were arrested while waiting with steam up, ready to take laborers to the Senator, lying outside the three-mile limit. They are charged with assisting in the unlawful enticement and procuring of laborers. This charge is brought under the new law enacted a few days ago by the territorial legislature.

Cannot Stay in Victoria Following the practice recently inaugurated three time-expired prisoners who have completed their terms in the local provincial goal were shipped back to Vancouver, whence they came. They are discharged prisoners sent hereafter at outside points must go back to their former place of residence.

Price of Life in China Based on the grounds that very little will save a human life the China Famine Relief Committee, of Toronto, is issuing an appeal to the public in the Dominion, and incidentally seeking the co-operation of the press in the effort. In a circular letter it is pointed out that movement to raise funds has elicited the hearty support of His Excellency, Earl Grey; Toronto's Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. M. Gibson, and the Hon. Sir James Whitney, the premier of that province. The committee is anxious to raise a sum of \$100,000 in Canada, and those anxious to help are asked to send subscriptions to the treasurer of the famine relief committee, Mr. S. J. Moore, of 445 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

REGISTRATION TO BE ENFORCED

Clergymen Must Make Returns of All Marriages Within Forty-Eight Hours of Their Solemnization

By an order-in-council passed at the provincial meeting of the provincial executive on Wednesday night, the amended law transferring all matters incidental to the registration of births, marriages and deaths from the attorney-general's to the provincial secretary's department was brought into operation and effect as from the first of the provincial fiscal year, April 1st, Dr. C. J. Fagan becoming registrar. It is announced as the intention of the department to see that this Act is enforced by strictly enforcing, and requiring to make returns for all marriages performed by them within forty-eight hours after their solemnization.

The registration law in respect of births, deaths and marriages has in the past been very much of a dead letter. Deaths as a rule have been promptly recorded by the undertakers, for the reason primarily that the filing of registration forms is necessarily done by the issuance of burial permits. With regard to births and marriages, however, almost inconceivably laxly has been permitted. Recent investigations of an informal nature disclosed that in the chief population centres of the province, a considerably greater number of children have been christened or baptized than the official records show to have been born; and with respect to marriages, the practice of the clergy appears to have been to keep their filing certificates together in a separate file, a considerable number have accumulated. One clergyman visiting the land registry office a few months ago, took advantage of the opportunity afforded by his visit to register all the marriages which he had been performing during a residence in Victoria of upwards of twenty years.

Hereafter it will be advisable for clergymen, and all others upon whom the legal obligation of registration takes place, to see that such registration takes place within the prescribed period, as otherwise the penalties provided in the Act will be rigorously enforced.

TWENTY RETURN OUT OF EIGHTY

(Continued from Page One.)

The automatic spat viciously from the federal's main position on the south bank of the Enogai river, and the rebels sought cover in the gullies out of the mess by past overflows of the Colorado.

Here they fought until about 3 o'clock, leading their own with rifle shots that they heard faintly against the hull of lead from the federal automatic guns and high-powered rifles.

For some reason the federal did not bring up their field pieces until that hour. In the meantime a reconnoitering party of about 100 men made their way to the border east of Mexicali, and there, learning that Williams' spectacular move was unsupported, marched quickly southward. This force struck Williams' flank. Almost at the same moment the rebel position was shelled and a cloud of dust near the hospital wagon, the rebels were seen to scatter, and the hospital wagon, surrounded by the flag of the mesquite, disappeared in the thick darkness.

Federal troops dropped shells along the position while the rattle of the small arms doubled.

At 4:45 Maynot again flanked Williams' force, forcing him to abandon his position. His men could be seen fleeing across the barley field to the eastward. Then came the shell that it is believed put an end to the military career of the United States army deserter, who twice nearly killed the insurgent forces.

By his ambition to be commander-in-chief. A party of horsemen were seen speeding across the field. A shell struck the ground and exploded with the lightning flash. When the smoke cleared a man was seen to be running. The rout increased. Thirty men clung to the stirrups of the galloping cavalry, or climbed to the saddles and rode double.

The fugitives, cut off from the main body, began running toward another, quite, which fairly danced with heat, though the sun had sunk low in the west. In an hour the survivors commenced straggling in to Mexicali. All told the same story of the defeat.

End of Dream

CALEXICO, Cal., April 8.—The war is over in Lower California. The dream of establishment of a Socialist Utopia has evaporated.

This is the opinion of officers of the United States army here, based on the defeat of Stanley Williams, who lies dying in the army hospital tonight. It is not believed that Salinas' meagre garrison can withstand the onslaught of the federalists. Numerous desertions are expected tonight. Reports from the federal camp place the federal dead at five with four wounded.

ROLL OF DEAD MAY REACH 150

(Continued from Page One.)

are: John White, Edward Causey, of Calhoun county; O. W. Spreading, a convict foreman; and Lee Bond.

Dr. J. J. Rutledge and the government mine rescue car have left Chatsanooga for Banner. The rescue apparatus is needed to get the bodies from the mine. Rescuing parties have

GOOD SPORT AT HUNT GYMKHANA

Initial Effort of Victoria Club Proves Success—Good Entries and Well Organized Meeting

Saturday's gymkhana on the Willow's race course was the first to be given there for a number of years. The fixture, arranged by the local Hunt Club, was a marked success. From a social point of view one of the most enjoyable. The gymkhana also afforded the best afternoon's sport of its character seen in Victoria for many a season. Quite 600 people occupied the grand stand and the entries for the events were excellent in quantity and quality alike. An attractive and well-varied programme served to show that the Victoria Hunt Club has a number of horsemen and horsewomen to be proud of. A club which can boast such riders as Mrs. W. Langley and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Butler, Miss Violet Pooley, the Misses A. and P. Pemberton, Cox, Davies, Bodwell and Holden, with gentlemen riders like President Fred Pemberton, Crawford, W. F. Burton, Barclay, Henderson, mounted on thoroughbred racers, that put all others at a great disadvantage. Lieutenants R. N. Moore, Captain J. F. Foulkes and Major Bennett could hardly fail to present a good afternoon's sport.

The racing was keen, the jockeying admirable and the organization left little or nothing to be desired. Most of the best known residents were to be seen on the course. The judges were: Major Dupont, Mr. F. B. Pemberton, Mr. W. F. Burton and Mr. W. E. Scott, Captain Mills, R. C. A. Mr. F. J. Marshall and Captain J. Fortescue Foulkes, C. P. A. C. D. O. Colonel Peters, Commander Stewart, R. N. Lieutenant Colonel Currie, Major Beale, Mr. G. A. Kirk, Mr. B. H. Pooley and Mr. F. L. Crawford officiated as stewards.

The only fault worthy of notice was in the arrangement of the jumps. These were arranged as "one-horse" jumps, instead of being put right across the course. With an entry of nearly twenty in one race it was obvious that a horse, not on an inside berth, had a poor chance of a clear jump. Circus riding and crowded jumps were the result of yesterday's jumping was done outside the hurdles and that refusals were common, otherwise there was really nothing to grumble over. The course was kept absolutely clear, the time was adhered to in a degree seldom attained at any race meeting, and the start was made in the most judicious and as fair as the judging.

What looked like a serious accident occurred early in the afternoon when young Mr. Prentice got thrown clean over the fence, the horse rolling over him. As if by a miracle he escaped with a few bruises, and with rare luck caught his horse and finished the race amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

While the riding was of almost uniform excellence it would seem invidious to the stars who were present that they should refrain from praising the riding of Miss Violet Pooley, which was very successful, of Mrs. Butler and that other fine horsewoman, Mrs. Langley. Perhaps the finest horseman on the field was Mr. Sweeney, of Vancouver, who was the advantage of riding Miss Pooley's Stella, but Mr. Barclay, Lieutenant Holt, R. N., Mr. Linton ran him close for first honors.

The Gretna Green stakes was the most attractive, the thread and needle race the most exciting, the tandem race the most showy and the boot and saddle race the most sensational of the day's sport. The most important and interesting events, however, were the jumping competitions, which showed that the club possesses some fine exponents. The Gretna Green race proved an easy win for Mr. Butler and Lieutenant Holt, though they were hotly contested by Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Pooley, Mr. R. W. L. Crawford, Mr. Harry Pooley broke all records for threading the needle, and considerable enthusiasm was evoked by the long start she gave Lieutenant Holt and the amazing speed with which she accomplished the domestic achievement. The second heat of this race Mrs. Langley's nimble work gave Mr. Bromley a long lead, but both he and Lieutenant Holt failed to win their heats. Mr. Bromley especially showed masterful jockeyship and would probably have won if his mount had shown more speed. The potato and bucket event was won by Mr. Holland with one potato.

One of the features of the afternoon's sport was the turnout of Mr. Crawford, Jr., in the tandem race, in which he drove the dandiest and most diminutive pony ever seen on a Columbian race course. Another feature, worthy of special mention, was the remarkable riding of Mr. Linton in the boot and saddle race. Those present enjoyed an excellent treat and a first rate well-managed programme of trick racing. The Fifth Regimental Band of the C. A., under Bandmaster Rogers, played an attractive selection of music, which was captivated, and the socially appointed. Major Bennett and the Hunt Club committee are to be heartily congratulated and thanked for one of the most successful and enjoyable afternoon's sport in the history of the island.

Real Estate Deals Among latest real estate deals are: The northeast corner of Blanchard and Broughton streets, \$20,000; a 60ft. frontage on Pandora avenue, near the Metropolitan Methodist church, \$20,000; a 60ft. frontage on the north side of Government street, east of Discovery street, \$10,000.

A Transcontinental Garden. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's floral department is sending out over 100,000 packages of seeds this spring to the agents, sectionmen and employees living on the company's property, who are cultivating flowers around their buildings. As usual, the flower lovers all over the continent have been asking for their seeds, and this year promises to be a banner one in gardens and lawns across Canada. The great success of this plan is that every employee, who has an opportunity, deems it a profitable pleasure to grow flowers, not only for the benefit of himself and family, but for the improvement of civic conditions in every village, town or city. Last year prizes were given all over the system for the best flower gardens and the competition was very keen. Prizes will also be given this year, and, in addition, prizes will be given for the best photographs of railway gardens on the Canadian Pacific Railway system. The irrigation department is decorating its grounds with flower garlands, and the forestry department in the west is taking great interest in the subject. In addition to growing flowers many agents in the west grow vegetables and have little experimental farms at their stations.

ANTHROPOMORPHIC

Antelope Escapes Fine.

Mr. E. G. Warner was charged in the police court yesterday with speeding his automobile, but so had a good excuse. He was hurrying to a drug store to secure medicines for his wife, who was taken to the hospital the next day. The charge was dismissed.

Farewell to Pastor.

A very pleasant evening was spent by the members of St. Aidan's congregation, Cedar Hill, and their friends in the parish hall on Thursday, when a farewell service was held for the Rev. R. W. Collins to whom a presentation silver plate was made by the congregation. The Rev. R. W. Collins has been pastor of St. Aidan's church for over two years and a half, but has recently received a call to a church in New Westminster, which he has accepted. An attractive programme was provided to which the following contributed: Miss Ohlson, pianoforte solo; Mr. Robert Hutchinson, songs; Miss Linton, Winterburn, mandolin solo; Mr. Francis, song; Miss Lawson, recitation; Mr. Foot, cello solo; Mr. H. G. Galt, song; Mr. Andrew Zulu, sketch; Mr. David Hutchinson, pianoforte solo; Mr. David Hutchinson, recitation; and Mrs. J. B. McCallum, recitation.

Arrivals from Orient Tell of Tragic Episode of Infected District in Manchuria

News was brought by arrivals by the steamer Panama Mary of an effort to start a foreign society in Manchuria similar to that of the Boxers, which was so soon quelled. The founders of the movement were groups calling themselves the Yellow Sky sect. They wore yellow clothes and practiced mystic rites, which they claimed rendered them immune from the plague and able to cure the disease as well. Some of the Chinese newspapers referred to these men as Boxers, but it was explained later on that they were a much more peaceable and less fanatical crowd. They drew some attention at Changchun, where a group of them visited certain Japanese and proclaimed their immunity from plague.

"This is very good," replied the Japanese with a sneer. "We can cure the plague," added the men of the Yellow Sky. "That is better," responded the Japanese. "But are you quite sure that you can cure a patient with the plague in trying to cure a patient?"

"Quite impossible," said the visitors. "Then perhaps you would like to cure the plague patients here?"

"Yes, We should," was the reply. Accordingly the head man of the order marched off to a plague ward, and house where the few surviving members of the household were in the throes of the disease. The yellow-clad men left in a line, while a crowd of deeply interested Chinese coolies watched, with dawning hope struggling for mastery over their better sense. It would have been a glorious victory if one of their own people, uncontaminated by foreign education, had succeeded where the foreign and foreign-educated doctors had failed. As far as the poor coolies could see the foreign method was merely to imprison every one afflicted by the disease as well as those with whom the patient had lived. Dying husbands were denied the ministrations of their wives. Sons were not allowed to receive the last words of their fathers. It was a scandalous business in every respect; and with all their foreign knowledge, the best these doctors could do was to record a death rate of ten in ten. Here, however, was a man who did not fear he claimed!

There is no doubt that if the good wishes of the throng outside had been of material assistance, the mystic order would have had some chance of success. While one of the boiler or more anxious sympathizers crept into the house and found the dead bodies of the men he came to save. He had failed. He was an impostor, who had raised their hopes only that they should be crushed violently. The final scene in the tragedy occurred when the head of the secret society was himself attacked by the cholera. His death envenomed in the same way as that of others and there was no hope for the brethren in Changchun.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN QUEENSLAND

Total of Sixty-three Inches Recorded in Three Days in One District—Premier Caught in Resultant Flood

MELBOURNE, April 8.—Extraordinary rains have been experienced in Queensland. At Kuranda the remarkable fall of twenty-five inches was recorded on Monday, 29 inches on Tuesday and 9 on Wednesday. The whole country was flooded in all directions and the roar of the rain falls could be heard ten miles away. Mr. Deham, the provincial premier, was travelling to Cairns when his train was caught in a deep cutting and was obliged to scramble up a steep embankment, aiding his progress by throwing wires around projecting shrubs and hauling themselves up.

Expecting Royal Visit. The governor of Tasmania (Major General Sir Harry Barron) has indicated that the King and Queen during their tour of the Empire next year will probably visit Australia. Needless to say, Australians sincerely wish to see the news may prove to be well-founded.

Federal Land Tax. Returns which have been received giving the figures of the federal land tax show that 20,000 people are liable to pay it. One estate is taxed at \$60,000, and many other landholders pay over \$50,000 to the federal revenue.

Proposed Church Union. The Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists of New South Wales, following the example of Canada, have agreed upon a basis of union, but many knotty differences between the denominations still remain to be dealt with.

To Attend Coronation. Mr. Fisher, the premier, Mr. Batcher, minister for public affairs, and Senator Pearce, minister for defence, have sailed for England to attend the Coronation.

Another matter brought before the committee in the House covering an item on the northwest granted to one year, a contract which, after investigation, proved cancelled. The explanation of the matter of justice was that the terms of the arrangement were not carried out.

On motion in the House, Mr. H. Perley, government for inadequate in regard to the trade two countries. Mr. Perley's measure information was prepared for the information of the American negotiators by the treasury department. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN QUEENSLAND

Total of Sixty-three Inches Recorded in Three Days in One District—Premier Caught in Resultant Flood

MELBOURNE, April 8.—Extraordinary rains have been experienced in Queensland. At Kuranda the remarkable fall of twenty-five inches was recorded on Monday, 29 inches on Tuesday and 9 on Wednesday. The whole country was flooded in all directions and the roar of the rain falls could be heard ten miles away. Mr. Deham, the provincial premier, was travelling to Cairns when his train was caught in a deep cutting and was obliged to scramble up a steep embankment, aiding his progress by throwing wires around projecting shrubs and hauling themselves up.

Expecting Royal Visit. The governor of Tasmania (Major General Sir Harry Barron) has indicated that the King and Queen during their tour of the Empire next year will probably visit Australia. Needless to say, Australians sincerely wish to see the news may prove to be well-founded.

Federal Land Tax. Returns which have been received giving the figures of the federal land tax show that 20,000 people are liable to pay it. One estate is taxed at \$60,000, and many other landholders pay over \$50,000 to the federal revenue.

Proposed Church Union. The Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists of New South Wales, following the example of Canada, have agreed upon a basis of union, but many knotty differences between the denominations still remain to be dealt with.

To Attend Coronation. Mr. Fisher, the premier, Mr. Batcher, minister for public affairs, and Senator Pearce, minister for defence, have sailed for England to attend the Coronation.

Another matter brought before the committee in the House covering an item on the northwest granted to one year, a contract which, after investigation, proved cancelled. The explanation of the matter of justice was that the terms of the arrangement were not carried out.

On motion in the House, Mr. H. Perley, government for inadequate in regard to the trade two countries. Mr. Perley's measure information was prepared for the information of the American negotiators by the treasury department. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

The vote having been taken, Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64. Mr. Perley's motion was passed by 98 to 64.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN QUEENSLAND

Total of Sixty-three Inches Recorded in Three Days in One District—Premier

FALL IN ENGLAND

Inches Re- Days in One Caught in

Extraordin- experienced in da the remark- inches was re- ches on Tues- ay. The whole of all directions on falls could say. Mr. Den- ner was trav- eling his train which had washed the track. In d the ties were r, all the earth ried off in the rior and his d wade for s- floods to safe- ny they were ing and were eep embank- ress by throw- ing shrubs and

Visit. mania (Major- ron) has indi- Queen during re next year, rilla. Needless rely wish that e well-found-

Tax. been received e federal land ple are liable e taxed at der landholders ederal revenue.

Union. ethodists and New South ample of Can- basis of Union, fences between remain to be

nation. r. Mr. Batche- ller affairs, and for defence, to attend the

Flas. charged in the with speeding had a good ex- to a drug store his wife, who d the next day.

ator. s spent by s congregation, nds in the new r, when a fare- Rev. R. W. and presentation of the congrega- elline has been church for the if, but has re- o a church in he has accept- ing was prom- ing contrib- orte solo; Mr. Miss Lillian o; Mr. Fred on, recitation; r. H. Gunson, sketch; Mr. rto solo blind- and citation.

id is hout " or Laval say aval, int is if De re wise early ding ther The any be tion, rit- ant.

0. VER

MEMBERS GIVEN NO INFORMATION

Opposition Proposes Censure of Government for Failure to Provide Statement on Reciprocity Agreement

OTTAWA, April 6.—The Canadian government deserves the censure of parliament for not having brought down a statement showing prices and statistics on all articles included in the reciprocity agreement with the United States and the twelve countries which come under the favored nation provisions.

This resolution, directed against the government, was defeated in the house today by a majority of 34 on a straight party vote. In the debate the Conservatives maintained that the government had not provided sufficient information to enable members of parliament to vote intelligently. The government answered that ample statistical information had been given.

Although the main discussion in the house today turned upon the issue of reciprocity, it was not brought about by the resumption of a set debate. When the orders of the day were called, members proceeded to ventilate grievances. Mr. Monk asked that a day be set apart for the consideration of the report of the privileges and election committee in the Lanctot cases.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier replied to the effect that it would be taken up after the Easter recess. This means that the case will not be considered in the house until after the 15th, as the house will adjourn to the latter date from next Wednesday.

When Campbell drew attention to reports in the Manitoba government press to the effect that the government had decided to add some six million acres of swamp lands to the domain of the province, the explanation of the minister of the interior was that the policy of the department was simply to carry out the terms of the arrangement whereby swamp lands are to be the property of the province.

Another matter brought up by the stalwart of Dauphin was fishing leases covering an immense territory in the northwest granted to one Montreal lawyer, a contract which the government, after investigation, promised to have cancelled. The explanation of the minister of justice was that the preparations for the crown's case was in the hands of Mr. Chrysler, K. C. of Ottawa.

John Hagar, who has resigned the lease as the most nefarious transaction of which any government had been guilty, pointing out that with the construction of the Hudson Bay railway the lease would be most valuable.

On motion by the chief Conservative G. H. Perley, condemning the government for inadequate information in regard to the trade between the two countries, Mr. Perley contrasted the meagre information supplied to the House with the elaborate statistics prepared for the information of the American negotiators by the experts of the treasury department at Washington. Mr. Perley's motion was negatived by 98 to 64. Mr. Sifton voted with the opposition.

The vote having been taken, Dr. Reid of Grenville proceeded to read the schedule of prices of farm products as compiled by the American commissioners. His object was to show that the Canadian commissioners had not carefully prepared a fund of information with which the Americans were armed for the negotiations. The minister of customs replied at some length that the defence being that the Canadian commissioners were so well apprised of the trade conditions of the two countries that they did not require the documents which had been prepared for the American commissioners. He observed further, amid opposition laughter, that as regards the accusation made against him that he had been careful to exclude biscuits from the list of articles on which the duties were reduced, the accusation was founded upon a misconception of the facts. He said he was interested in the biscuit mission simply as an investor who was drawing dividends from the concern.

In the case of Mr. Lanctot, member for Michellieu, who was charged with having work done on his house by employees of the government shipped at Sorel, the privileges and elections committee divided on party lines, the Liberals holding the member innocent of wrongdoing though admitting that he was indiscreet. The Conservatives submitted a minority report condemning Mr. Lanctot.

SONGHEES RESERVE

by staking a location for the pioneer printing office of the new northern city as a national claim. It is, no doubt, known that any one was preparing to stake a claim on the old Songhees Reserve so soon as the formalities incident to its reversion to the Crown have been completed, but the Government has by the action just taken, anticipated the possibility of any such course being adopted.

BRING OUT THEIR FRIENDS

The advantages which Victoria and Vancouver island offer to the settler are daily being exemplified, by the steady flow of money which is being forwarded through the C. P. R. ticket office here to the old country to be devoted to paying the passages out of a number of friends or relatives of the senders. Many inquiries are daily made at the ticket office as to the best means of securing passage for these old country people, whose friends here are anxious to have them come out. Few know of the facilities afforded by the company, which will accept money here, and see that the tickets are ready for the intending immigrant.

Yesterday one recent arrival, who has weekly been depositing money, completed the final deposit, which provided enough to bring out a relative. Another Englishman who has been residing here about a year, saved enough to bring out five members of his family, and will in a short time supply the money to bring out three more. Evidently these newcomers are doing most effective immigration work.

SHOULD STRIVE FOR PEACE NOW

Dr. Gomez, Confidential Agent of Mexican Insurrectos at Washington, Thinks Delay is Dangerous

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The advice of striking when the iron is hot applies to the necessity for arranging peace in Mexico now, is the opinion of Dr. Vasquez Gomez, head of the confidential agency of the Mexican revolutionists here.

Dr. Gomez pointed out that it was most opportune to treat for peace, but that a month from now, possibly two months, the revolution probably would have reached such proportions as to make nothing but a complete triumph and the capture of Mexico City acceptable.

Dr. Gomez said, however, that his constituents were willing to do anything within reason, and did not wish to be accused of undue aggressiveness in pursuing the insurrection. For this reason, he added, they would meet any overtures for peace half way.

He was careful to indicate in an interview today that his advice from Mexico showed the insurrection had been spreading, and that the insurgent forces were not relaxing their activities because of peace talk.

Dr. Gomez said that should negotiations be launched, a satisfactory armistice could be arranged. He believed that although the insurgent movement was directed at the administration of President Diaz, they would be content with a systematic revision of the electoral laws. He said that inasmuch as President Diaz had endorsed the principle of no re-election, he might voluntarily relinquish, in the course of a year, the post which he had held so long.

Dr. Gomez is expected to be in communication with Francisco I. Madero, the rebel chief, in a few days, when a definite understanding concerning peace will be forthcoming.

Diaz Must Retire

SAN ANTONIO, April 6.—The revolutionists are determined not to allow President Diaz to step down, and the envoys from the government are just as stubbornly determined to keep him in power, although they are willing to make concessions otherwise. All peace negotiations with these are to come to an end.

These are the official statements made here today by Juan Sanchez Azcona and Attorney Jose Vazquez, two of the commissioners to Washington named by the insurrectos. A letter signed by insurrecto chiefs from all over Mexico and the United States is now being drawn up to be forwarded to Francisco I. Madero, the commander-in-chief of the rebel army, telling him that no peace can be made except with the withdrawal of Diaz from power.

STRANGE SCENES IN COURT ROOM

Ciro Vitozzi Arouses Camorrist Prisoners to Frenzy by Recital of Alleged Outrages by Cartmeers

VITERBO, Italy, April 6.—From the beginning, nearly four weeks ago, the trial of the Camorriste, charged directly with the murder of a fellow member, Genaro Cuocolo, and his wife, and indirectly with many other crimes, has been marked by scenes of violence, pathos, real or assumed, and sometimes an indescribable confusion. The session today was a combination of all and it ended with an abrupt adjournment.

Ciro Vitozzi, the priest, who is known as "The Guardian Angel" of the Camorra, occupied the witness stand and narrated the story of what he said was an immaculate life, told of his sufferings through false accusations and the efforts of the carabinieri and described his martyrdom so vividly and in so touching a manner, that all the prisoners were soon in tears, and many of the spectators in the courtroom sobbed.

Although almost physically exhausted, Vitozzi spoke with a vigorous voice and at times with melodramatic effect. He charged the carabinieri with having treated him cruelly. One of them had struck him in the face, he had been severely beaten and had been kept for days on bread and water; his sword, his pistol with a most effective provision in high down language, and the silence was broken only by sobbing; then one of the prisoners in the cage shrieked and fell to the floor. It was Mirchiello, who had been stricken with syncope.

Instantly the whole courtroom was in an uproar. The men in the cage worked themselves into a frenzy, rushing to and fro, shrieking and hurling curses against their "executors."

Ericone cried out: "The world has never seen such cannibals." Rapi shouted: "Our persecution is a shame to civilization!" The others joined in creating a din, the like of which has seldom been heard in a court of justice.

Armed guards went into the cage and carried Mirchiello out, and restoratives were administered. The president of the court promptly adjourned the sitting.

BIG STEAMSHIP LIES STRANDED

Princess Irene, with 1720 Passengers Aboard, Fast in Sand off Seaward Coast of Long Island

NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamship Princess Irene, with 1720 passengers aboard, lies stranded tonight on the sands at the edge of the "graveyard" of the Atlantic, on the seaward coast of Long Island. A rough sea and a twenty mile wind are hurling the waves high against her sides as she rocks broadside on the beach.

All day long pulled vainly, but as darkness settled down, they abandoned their task to await the tide. The passengers, within sight of their destination, must remain on board tonight.

After running into the sand in the fog early this morning, the liner lay helpless throughout the day surrounded by tugs and revenue cutters. Efforts to pull her free at afternoon high tide failed.

Because of a rough sea, no transfer of passengers was attempted, pending renewed attempts to drag her clear early tomorrow. If these fail, transfer will be made to the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm of the same line, which will be sent to the scene from her dock here soon after daybreak.

NOTICE—New shipment of Parasols just in, which will be on view tomorrow.

NOTICE—New shipment of Parasols just in, which will be on view tomorrow.



Easter Suits

The Easter Tailored Suit has achieved an added beauty this season owing to the introduction of many graceful little touches new to the tailored suit. They are shown in all the newest fabrics including novelty cloths, hairline stripes, shepherd checks and a collection of mannish materials. Also cream serges.

Easter Dresses

Our exclusive models in Dresses are as individual as our tailored suits. Materials include nylon, braided pongees, spotted muslins, checks, striped and foulard silks.

Easter Gloves

You can depend on the quality—we guarantee the fit. Very appropriate for Easter presentations.

Maggioli Kid Gloves at \$1.50. The best glove value that it is possible for any woman to procure. Two dome fasteners and in all shades. Per pair \$1.50

Fowne's Washable Kid Gloves, in white only. Pair \$1.25

Perrin's Glace Kid Gloves, 2 dome fasteners, in all shades. Per pair \$1.25

French Kid Gloves, 2 dome fasteners, excellent quality, in black, white, slate and tan. Per pair \$1.00

Dent's Heavy Lambskin Gloves, in tan with red stitching and self stitching. Per pair \$1.50

Dent's Raglin Gloves, in tan only, extra good value at per pair \$1.00

Real Nappa Gloves, in tan only, Campbell's value. Per pair \$1.00

Campbells

Easter Week at "Campbells"

It should be every woman's ambition to appear at her best at all times. At EASTER SEASON this natural desire is intensified. With every shop window blooming with beautiful apparel, every magazine and newspaper filled with style talk, the woman of moderate resources is tempted beyond her means. The first thought is style and with many the next thought must be economy. Discerning women naturally turn to "Campbells" and those of experience know that they can purchase stylish Suits, Coats, Dresses and the hundred and one little extras that go to make up the feminine outfit at strictly moderate prices.



Easter Neckwear

Ladies who admire dainty neckwear will be delighted with our Easter showing.

Washable Stocks, in plain and fancy vestings, embroidered. Very large range in white and colors. 75c to 35c

Embroidered Lawn Collars, with jabot, exquisitely trimmed. 90c to 35c

Hand Embroidered Lawn Collars, with embroidered lace jabots. \$1.75 to \$1.25

Fancy Collars, in net and lace, trimmed with chiffons and silks, in white, cream and colors. Tremendous range of these from \$2.25 to 50c

Jabots of Embroidered Lawn, with solid and eyelet embroidery, and lace edges. This next to impossible to detail our great variety of these. Prices are 90c, 75c, 65c, 50c to 35c

Very Handsome Jabots, hand embroidered and trimmed with real Irish Clonny and Maltese laces. From \$3.75 to \$1.75

The Newest Novelty—Tulle Bows, in all shades at 35c

NOTICE—New shipment of Parasols just in, which will be on view tomorrow.



Easter Coats

Many new and smart ideas are introduced into this season's coats, both in materials and embellishment. A few of the favored materials are: Shepherd checks, pongees, mannish weaves, panamas, plait serges and the raw silks. Colors are cream, green, grey, blue, lawn champagne, etc. Then there are black satin coats of net over tulle as well as the popular linen coats.

Waists and Blouses

Dainty Lace Waists, the sort of waist one would see in the shops of Paris. The styles are exclusive and will please any lady who seeks the "truly exclusive" White Linen Tailored Waists in all the new styles. Lingerie Waists in too great a variety to detail here. Our Waist Section affords you the opportunity of visiting a WAIST EXPOSITION never before held in Victoria.



Handkerchiefs

We feel it is not necessary to itemize our extensive stock of Handkerchiefs, suffice it to say that we can suit you exactly.

UMBRELLAS

The new SUIT-CASE Umbrellas with detachable handles, in plain directorie styles or medium length handles of ebony.

Crushed to Death

TORONTO, April 6.—John Newman, aged 35, while employed by the Hydro-Electric Company, was crushed to death this afternoon while handling a huge cable wheel of lead piping on one of the company's wagons.

Against Crowding

Every one who looks back upon and loves the old Victoria will hope that it will be found possible to prevent the cutting up into small sections of the beautiful new sections now being opened up. Every one knows that in every city, land in the business streets is so valuable to allow of empty spaces. But

many cases, lost all love of wholesome and beautiful surroundings. They have neither the taste, the energy, nor the knowledge needed to make their gardens fruitful and lovely. These experiments must be carried out by men and women who have not lost their ambition and energy. These can be kept from going wrong. Their children can be brought up to be excellent citizens. But it will take more than a generation and more than a good environment to raise those who have become slum dwellers. It will not take many years of life

amid mean surroundings to make people less efficient. Why need we, on the eve of what we believe will be a period of great prosperity, give up what has been one of the chief charms of Victoria, room for privacy and space for the enjoyment of the children? It is a question whether, even from the point of view of the property owner, it pays to crowd homes together. At present, every house in the city is occupied, but when dull times come it is the houses on the narrow lots that are oftentimes vacant. If, already, Van-

cover has found it profitable to begin to build a garden city in its vicinity, will it not pay Victoria to keep its whole residential area a garden city? The matter is well worth the consideration of the City Fathers.

Among the Canadian visitors recently registering at the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Butler and Mr. and Mrs. B. Warren and Miss Warren of Vancouver.

The Colonist

The Colonist Publishing Co. Ltd. 1100 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00, Six Months \$0.60, Three Months \$0.35, Single Copies 10c.

RAILWAYS AND FOREST FIRES

Every year great damage is caused by forest fires, and while these are due to various causes, one that is very serious and common is the sparks that are thrown out by railway locomotives.

Speaking of British Columbia especially, there is only a brief period in any year when there is danger from forest fires, say from the first of June to the first of October, or four months.

This is a matter of great and pressing importance, especially to Vancouver Island. On this island are the most valuable timber forests in the temperate zone, if not in the world.

We, therefore, desire to impress upon the provincial government the importance of providing such regulations as may be necessary to enforce the use of oil-burning locomotives during the dry months, and we urge upon the railway companies the advisability of taking the use of such locomotives during the time mentioned into their very serious consideration without waiting for the authorities to act.

NEWS AND HEARS

Our invitation to correspondents to make suggestions as to the "news" they would like to see in the Colonist, has only brought forth two responses and we thank our correspondents for having written.

He does not like the slang of our sporting items. In this he is not alone. The "language" of a sporting reporter is a fearful and wonderful thing, but we regret to say that, as a rule, the people who read sporting news want it. He may be surprised to learn that complaints reach us that the "slang" is not quite up to date.

It must have been an intense moment at Nanaimo when it was thought the city was abandoned by the explosion at the powder works. As the story appeared in print the imagination was left to picture the scene and to conceive the anguish of those whose relatives and friends were in the midst.

It is estimated that about 200,000 and possibly 250,000 immigrants from the United Kingdom will come to Canada this year. The more the better.

The death of Charles F. Moberly Bell, managing director of the London Times, is announced. Mr. Bell held this responsible position for nearly three years, and his administration of the affairs of the great newspaper was marked by certain innovations.

As our eastern exchanges come to hand with their reports of the alleged discontent with Mr. Borden's leadership of the Conservative party, the incident is short of all its importance.

TO HELP IRELAND

LONDON, April 6.—John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, has given out the correspondence between himself and President Taft concerning the proposition to secure special legislative protection in the United States of the Irish national trade market.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Unless Secretary Macveagh changes his plans, the issue of Panama bonds, which the treasury is preparing to bring out, will be dated June 1. Plates bearing that date are now being made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

It is a matter of great and pressing importance, especially to Vancouver Island. On this island are the most valuable timber forests in the temperate zone, if not in the world.

Another correspondent takes exception to the summary of a news item in the first paragraph. This article is generally used, and while it may be carried to an extreme, we think on the whole it is good.

The Empire Trader says, "The Canadian Northern have announced that Port Mann, near New Westminster, will be the Pacific terminal of the line."

As our eastern exchanges come to hand with their reports of the alleged discontent with Mr. Borden's leadership of the Conservative party, the incident is short of all its importance.

TO HELP IRELAND

LONDON, April 6.—John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, has given out the correspondence between himself and President Taft concerning the proposition to secure special legislative protection in the United States of the Irish national trade market.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Unless Secretary Macveagh changes his plans, the issue of Panama bonds, which the treasury is preparing to bring out, will be dated June 1. Plates bearing that date are now being made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

New Wedgwood Jasper Ware



See These Pieces for "After Easter Weddings—We Guarantee Every Piece Genuine"

Nothing has done so much to make the name Wedgwood famous as their Blue Jasper Ware. The world over these pieces are sought by collectors and lovers of the beautiful in Art Pottery.

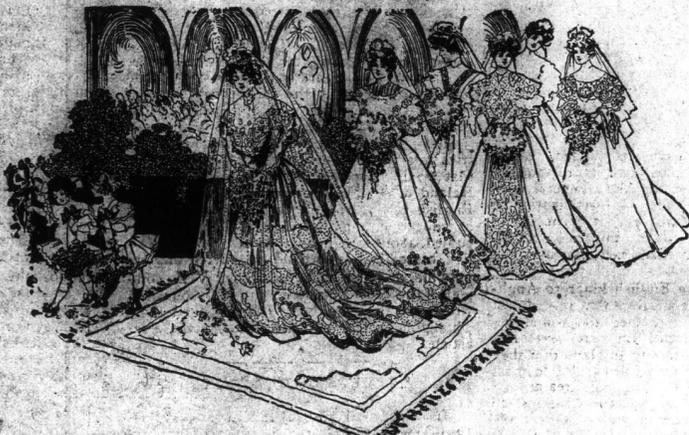
Like other superior productions, this ware is sure to have its imitators, and it is for you to exercise every care when purchasing. Every genuine piece has the name Wedgwood stamped on same, and if any dealer offers you anything without this stamp, refuse it.

- Teapots at \$1.75 to \$1.25
Creams from \$1.00 to 75c
Sugars, covered, from \$1.50 to \$1.00
Sugars, open, each 65c
Cups and Saucers at, each \$1.50
Vases, each 75c
Tea Caddies \$1.75
Cheese Dishes, covered, each \$4.00
Pomade Jars, each \$1.00
Jugs, upright style, from \$1.50 to \$1.00
Jugs, Dutch shape, each, \$1.00 to 85c
Match Holders, each, 85c to 65c
Candlesticks, each, \$1.75 to \$1.25
Pin Trays, each 50c
Trinket Boxes, each \$1.00
Portland Vases \$2.25
Toothpick Holders 50c
Brush and Comb Trays \$2.50
Jardimers, \$4.00 to \$2.00
Fern Pots and Lining \$4.50
Chocolate Jugs, \$3.00 to \$2.00
Biscuit Jars, \$3.50 and \$2.50
Hot Water Jugs, metal tops \$1.75
Marmalade Jars \$2.50

Black Basalt—Another Wedgwood Production

Black Basalt Ware is another Wedgwood creation that is becoming one of the most popular of the many Wedgwood productions. You will find these on our first floor most attractive.

- Vases priced at, each 75c
Jugs priced at, each, 75c and 60c
Cups and Saucers at, each \$1.00
Coffee Pot, Sugar and Cream, 3 pieces \$5.00
Teapot, Sugar and Cream, 3 pieces \$3.00
All dull black finish



"After Easter" Brides SHOULD VISIT OUR STORE TODAY A HAPPY COMBINATION

In most stores the cheaper the furniture the more ornate it is—such furniture soon gets dingy and positively hideous. It's hard to live with. One of the things we have tried to do in building up this store was to get a class of furniture that could be bought right and sold at a moderate price without offending the tastes of Victoria people, who know and appreciate nice furniture.

Say, We Want to Have a Little Confidential Talk

With you who are about to be married. We have not sufficient space here to tell you all we would like, but give us a call and you will be glad you did. No doubt this is your first experience of furnishing a home, and no doubt you have never bought furniture or carpets before.

See Our Window Display of "Libbey" Cut Glass

For Easter Weddings what better can you choose than a piece of the beautiful sparkling Libbey Cut Glass? There is nothing lovelier, nothing even pretends to be so fine—the chief charm of the table wherever the best is the sole criterion.

- Handled Bon Bon Dishes, \$3.00 \$2.25
Vases, \$10.00 to \$3.75
Spoon Trays \$4.50
Sugars and Creams, pair, \$10 to \$5.00
Compartment Bon Bon Dishes \$6.00
Toasted Cracker Dishes \$6.00
Celery Dishes, \$8.00 to \$6.00
Bowls, \$12.50 to \$6.00
Cologne Bottles, \$12.00, \$10.00 \$7.50
Water Bottles, \$9.00 to \$7.50
Jelly Trays \$8.00
Tall-footed Comports \$9.00
Water Jugs, \$12.00 and \$10.00
Wine Decanters, \$12.50 to \$10.00
Fern Dishes, with silver lining, 2 different shapes, \$16.00 and \$10.00
Claret Jugs, \$15.00 to \$12.00



THE WEST'S GREATEST FURNITURE STORE

WEILER BROS

Ladies! Use the Rest Room

Ladies! Use the Rest Room

IRISH

It is interesting were never preached the widespread ch... William of Malmes... man left his hunting... ation with vermin... and the Norseman... these great advent... some writers, thou... have exaggerated... six millions of pe... Palestine to take p... Septuagint from the... so far as is known... was drawn from I... unlikely that some... themselves with th... ons of other count... England, Scotland... not seem to be any... position rests sole... Irish were ever a... them would be like... Palestine, as we kn... France. Why Irel... the appeals address... the children of the... misled. No part of... Rome; no people... vant of the doctrine... planation can be s... hidden purpose of... throw feudalism, th... cal and not religio... cism of the people... tical purposes. The... ing too powerful fo... poral rulers of Eur... further aggrandize... as we know the ef... among other thing... system, and that t... the rescue of Jerusa... not accomplished, v... to the probabilities... reached was the res... the feudal system h... foothold, and hence... accomplished by pre... It is true that after... remarkable expedition... fsm was set up to s... it never obtained any... hold in the country... The Irish in these v... from being subject... those returning fro... rest of Europe.

The efforts of the... cize Ireland met wit... complete. Henry t... tween ten of his ba... more than a nomina... did not occupy by... cases this was confi... their castles. The... flourish, and as we... Brehon Law was a... with the laws of En... tween Englishmen... numerous, and by d... ing from these uni... their mothers' race... their fathers." To s... generation," as it... go, that a parly... to meet at Kilkenny... ing laws to prevent... joying any of the r... trymen and forb... intercourse between... War was constant... Pale, the boundar... the same for more... After the Battle of... Bruce went to Irela... men. It is thought... so by a number of... authorities claim th... of pure adventure... successful, but he a... ent. The strife betw... and between the Ir... without intermissio... until the wars... very necessity there... English were concer... ons were too busy c... to be able to spare... affairs of the Westem... Left thus to the... the Irish chiefs was... the restoration of... country, and we re... at the suggestion of... great gathering of a... proceedings began w... in one of the abbey... clad sumptuously... while the King on... door and welcomed... approached. But, u... and unfortunately a... mity between the c... being removed, and... the throne of Englan... tracted by internal... abundant excuse, if... sumption of the polio... tress to both parties... not yet reached? a... may be well to state... disagreement, which... tempted conquest of... tory furnishes many... resulting from conq... supposed.

An Hour with the Editor

IRISH HISTORY

It is interesting to note that the Crusades were never preached in Ireland. Speaking of the widespread character of this movement, William of Malmesbury writes: "The Welshman left his hunting, the Scotchman his association with vermin, the Dane his drinking bouts and the Norseman his raw fish" to take part in these great adventures. It is estimated by some writers, though in all probability they have exaggerated the facts, that in 1096 fully six millions of people were on the way to Palestine to take part in the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Infidels, and so far as is known not one of this vast army was drawn from Ireland. It is by no means unlikely that some Irish adventurers united themselves with the forces raised by the barons of other countries, and notably those of England, Scotland and France, but there does not seem to be any record of this, and the supposition rests solely upon the fact that the Irish were ever a warlike race and some of them would be likely to volunteer to fight in Palestine, as we know they did in the wars of France. Why Ireland was exempted in all the appeals addressed by the several popes to the children of the Church can only be surmised. No part of Europe was more loyal to Rome; no people were more strictly observant of the doctrines of the Church. One explanation can be suggested, namely, that the hidden purpose of the Crusades was to overthrow feudalism, that they were really political and not religious movements, the fanaticism of the people being appealed to for political purposes. The feudal barons were growing too powerful for either the spiritual or temporal rulers of Europe to contemplate their further aggrandizement with equanimity, and as we know the effect of the Crusades was, among other things, to break up the feudal system, and that the alleged object of them, the rescue of Jerusalem from the Saracens, was not accomplished, we perhaps do no violence to the probabilities if we suppose the result reached was the result aimed at. In Ireland the feudal system had at this time obtained no foothold, and hence there was nothing to be accomplished by preaching the Crusades there. It is true that afterwards, and before these remarkable expeditions were concluded, feudalism was set up to some extent in Ireland, but it never obtained anything like a general foothold in the country. The non-participation of the Irish in these wars prevented the island from being subject to the influences which those returning from them exercised over the rest of Europe.

The efforts of the English kings to Anglicize Ireland met with a failure that was almost complete. Henry II. divided the island between ten of his barons, but they never had more than a nominal title to any land that they did not occupy by force of arms, and in most cases this was confined to a small area around their castles. The clan system continued to flourish, and as we saw in the last article, the Brehon Law was administered side by side with the laws of England. Intermarriages between Englishmen and Irish women became numerous, and by degrees the families resulting from these unions adopted the ideas of their mothers' race in preference to those of their fathers'. To such an extent did this "degeneration," as it was called, of the English go, that a parliament was summoned to meet at Kilkenny for the purpose of passing laws to prevent such Englishmen from enjoying any of the rights of their fellow-countrymen and forbidding trade or other intercourse between the English and Irish. War was constant on the borders of the Pale, the boundaries of which were hardly the same for more than a few years at a time. After the Battle of Bannockburn, Edward Bruce went to Ireland, taking with him 6,000 men. It is thought that he was invited to do so by a number of the chiefs, although some authorities claim that he went there in a spirit of pure adventure. For a time he was very successful, but he achieved nothing permanent. The strife between the English and Irish and between the Irish themselves continued without intermission generation after generation, until the wars of the Roses, when from very necessity there was respite, so far as the English were concerned, for the English barons were too busy contending with each other to be able to spare time or attention to the affairs of the Western Isle.

Left thus to themselves, the attention of the Irish chiefs was turned to some degree to the restoration of the former civilization of the country, and we read that one of the kings, at the suggestion of his wife, called together a great gathering of all the learned men. The proceedings began with a great feast provided in one of the abbey's. The Queen sat on a dais clad sumptuously and received her guests, while the King on horseback sat before the door and welcomed the learned men as they approached. But, unfortunately for Ireland, and unfortunately also for England, the enmity between the clans seemed incapable of being removed, and when the Tudors came to the throne of England they found Ireland distracted by internal disorders, and there was abundant excuse, if not justification, for a resumption of the policy of oppression. In fairness to both parties to the quarrel, which has not yet reached a satisfactory conclusion, it may be well to state the causes of the original disagreement, which did not result from the attempted conquest of the country alone, for history furnishes many proofs that the ill-feeling resulting from conquest may readily be ascribed.

The differences between the Irish and the English were racial in their origin; they were augmented by the antagonism between the systems under which the two peoples were organized, and they were, in the time of Henry VIII, embittered by religious discord. Prejudices of race, prejudices arising from customs and prejudices arising from religion made a trinity of evils out of which the most difficult problems were certain to arise.

The Irish were, and for the matter of that are today, one of the proudest peoples in all the world. No matter how poor might be their condition or how barbarous their habits, they have always been inspired by a pride of race which made them tenacious of their freedom, difficult to deal with, and unwilling to recognize any foreign rulers. Their chiefs were regarded as superior in rank, it is true, but there was no hard and fast line of demarcation between the nobility and the common people, and they all alike found a common interest in the common ownership of the land. They looked upon the English, or rather, to speak more accurately, upon the Anglo-Normans, as their natural enemies. For centuries they had fought with the Danes and Norsemen, and they saw no difference between an invasion from England and one from Scandinavia.

England in the reign of Henry II. was strongly feudal, and between that system and the clan system there was nothing in common. The Irish did not so much resent the claim of Henry to be king of the island as they did his effort to interfere with land tenure. Of course the personal character and ambitions of chiefs on the one side and the barons on the other played an exceedingly important part in the promotion of strife. Customs have changed so greatly in the past eight centuries that we can hardly judge of the events of the Middle Ages in Ireland from the standpoint of modern ideas. Naturally Irish historians seek to excuse the wild excesses practiced by Irishmen, and English historians seek to justify the rapacity of their own countrymen. Undoubtedly both races were greatly at fault; but the fact remains, after allowance has been made for everything, that the differences between the Irish and English people were fundamental in the beginning. It is apparent that, if wise counsels had prevailed, the two countries might have been bound together in ties that would never have been strained, and that Ireland might have developed in peace under English rule to resume the place in the work of education and civilization, which she occupied about the beginning of the Christian Era, but errors on both sides rendered this impossible, and the policy of Henry VIII. completed the breach between the two countries, which has not yet been fully bridged over. This policy will be considered in the next article.

LEADERS OF HUMANITY

In the Fourth and Fifth Centuries before Christ, Greece produced a group of philosophers, whose thoughts have influenced those of succeeding generations even to the present day. Of these, in order of antiquity, may be mentioned Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. Their lives overlapped each other. Socrates was a student, though perhaps not a pupil, of Pythagoras, who was born about 510 B. C.; Plato was a pupil of Socrates, and Aristotle, who died in 322 B. C., was a pupil of Plato. Other conspicuous names belong to this period, but those mentioned are the most illustrious. Speaking in general terms, it may be said that these men relied upon pure reason for the demonstration of their philosophical tenets. It is claimed of Pythagoras that he was the first person to claim the title of philosopher, his predecessors in the domain of thought calling themselves sophists, or wise men, Pythagoras preferring to be known simply as a lover of wisdom. While of necessity we have to surmise much as to the intellectual and moral condition of Greece twenty-five centuries ago, we may conclude with some degree of certainty that the Sophists were teachers, who kept alive old traditions and discouraged independent investigation. We use the word "sophistry" now to signify false reasoning, and in this we unconsciously accept the stigma which Socrates played upon the Sophists; for recent investigators suggest that Socrates was not uninfluenced by personal prejudice. Be this as it may, there seems to be good ground for the belief that Pythagoras gave the thought of Greece a new direction. The countries around the Mediterranean seem to have been emerging from a period of intellectual and moral darkness about the time of his birth. During the past few years extensive explorations have been made in Crete and other places in that part of the world, and they show beyond all doubt that some centuries previous to the dawn of what we commonly call Grecian civilization, very great progress had been accomplished, only to be overthrown by some catastrophe or series of catastrophes. What seem to be the real facts, upon which Grecian mythology was based, are being brought to light, and the conclusion seems warranted that the grotesque stories of gods and demi-gods are only distorted recollections of actual people. In previous articles on this page reference has been made to other evidence of the existence of a civilization in Levantine countries about seven thousand years ago. On this point it is yet too soon to draw definite conclusions, but there are sufficient historical facts to warrant the statement that in Pythagoras we have one of the first, if not the first, of the Greeks, who sought to shake his fellow-coun-

trymen free from the shackles of superstition and tradition, and to teach them to think independently. The ethical system which he taught was very lofty. He laid stress upon self-restraint, sincerity, purity of heart, conscientiousness and upright living, and one of his purely philosophical conceptions was that virtue, meaning thereby the combination of all the good qualities of our nature, was nothing more nor less than harmony with the Divine Spirit, which he taught pervaded the Universe.

Pythagoras was for his day a very extensive traveler. If we may credit what is said of him, that he visited and studied with not only the learned men of Egypt, Arabia, Palestine and nearby countries, but went as far afield in search of knowledge as Gaul, where he examined the teachings of the Druids, and India, where he was initiated into the mysteries of Brahmanism. He seems to have been a connecting link between the philosophy of the more ancient world and that of Greece, from which we derive many of our dominant ideas. It is this that seems to entitle him to a place among the leaders of humanity, for though he cannot be said to have founded the school of philosophy, which was revived in Europe after the Crusades and very materially modified Christianity, he undoubtedly paved the way for the great thinkers who came after him. Of specific work attributed to him, the most conspicuous were his achievements in arithmetic and geometry. Indeed it is claimed that he taught that number is the essence of everything. Carried out to its logical conclusion, the science of numbers, so Pythagoras held, meant the establishment of a limited and orderly universe instead of illimitable chaos. His geometrical discoveries are in use today. While his purely philosophical teachings have been to a great extent forgotten or superseded by those of later leaders, his geometric formulae are employed in our schools. Much of what is ordinarily attributed to Euclid belongs of right to Pythagoras. To him also is to be attributed the honor of having been the first person, as far as is known, to suggest the existence of the planetary system and the motion of the Earth around the Sun, and it may be mentioned that one of the objections taken to the Copernican system of astronomy by the Church was that it was Pythagorean in its origin.

With the name of Pythagoras are associated certain "mysteries." Nothing is really known about them. They were confined to men prominent in social and governmental circles. Their chief value seems to have consisted in the fact that they formed circles for the study of philosophy. Because of these "mysteries," which was the term applied to the secret proceedings of his followers, his name became later a synonym for almost anything opposed to the established order of things. One of the tenets of the members of these "mysteries" was the transmigration of souls, and in this we see some evidence in support of the claim that Pythagoras visited India.

MIRACLES

To what extent the Christian religion rests upon miracles may be a matter of argument. There are those who hold that today what are called miracles are the best outward expression of the power which is the essence of Christianity. What do we understand by a miracle? In the New Testament the term used for such incidents is generally "mighty works." The dictionary says a miracle is literally a wonderful thing but in theology means a departure from the established order of things, or a supernatural event. In this, as in a good many other things, theology has invented a difficulty for itself to grapple with. If you read the story of the miracles as told in the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, that is, read it just as you would the morning paper, taking what is told as substantially correct and not importing into the narrative anything supernatural, you will realize that to Jesus, his followers and the Apostles and their followers, what are called miracles were not departures from the established order of things, but only the result of the exercise of a power which all might possess, who would qualify themselves for its possession. This is not a Twentieth Century effort to explain any difficulties in the way of the acceptance of miracles. Jesus himself said: "Greater things than these will ye do, because I go into my Father's." The idea that "the age of miracles is past" has no sanction in anything that Jesus ever taught. It is simply an excuse given by persons who seek to explain their own lack of faith.

The theological conception of miracles is mediaeval. It is one that was formed at a time when enchantments and witchcraft were looked upon as very real. There was a time, as we all know, when it was easier to explain unusual things by attributing them to magic rather than to the operation of natural laws. An ecclesiastic, who claimed to be in the line of apostolic succession and yet could accomplish nothing in the way of miracles, might very naturally desire the people to believe that it was not that he was deficient in faith, but that the time for the exercise of that power had gone by. Most of our theological ideas were evolved in an age of dense ignorance and superstition and when the laws of nature were for the most part a sealed book to even the most learned of men.

There are miracles of various kinds. Before the window blooms a bed of hyacinths radiant in white, pink and blue. Their perfume makes the air around them heavy. The

blending of elements from earth, air and water into their perfection of beauty and fragrance is one of Nature's miracles. Yonder stands a tall mast with a few wires at its top. An operator at its foot touches an instrument and straightway a score of other instruments respond. Perhaps on some ship a thousand miles below the western sky-line the message that is flicked off is read, and those who read it realize to some extent how the world of men is being welded together in bonds that are invisible. This is one of the miracles of science. A singer stands before a vast assembly and as the tones come from her lips, freighted with the message of her heart, other hearts beat in unison. This is one of the miracles of the mind or whatever else it may be that enables heart to speak to heart. Why, then, may there not be miracles of faith? As the laws of Nature are not disturbed that earth, air and water may combine to make the hyacinth; as they are not altered that wireless messages may fly with the speed of light across the ocean or that the singer may stir the passions of her audience, why should they be suspended so that one in whom there dwelt the essence of the Divine might say to the leper, "I will be thou clean?" And what right have we to assume that this power cannot be exercised today by those who through faith lay hold upon the power, from which Nature in every aspect derives her efficiency?

And so no man need find the story of the miracles an obstacle to his acceptance of the truth of Christianity. If one should ask, "Why cannot I work miracles?" the answer seems to be found in the fact that there are ten thousand things that all men cannot do because they have never fitted themselves to do them. It is not the rule in these articles to ask of any one the literal acceptance of Bible narratives. It is sufficient for the purpose aimed at to say that they should be given equal credence to that given to other ancient writings. We are told that, after his baptism by John, Jesus went up into the wilderness where he fasted 40 days, and that afterwards he began that wonderful series of "mighty works," which led the people to follow him in great multitudes. There is nothing exceptional in this course. The teaching of all the great Orientalists was and has always been that fasting and prayer are essential to the exercise of spiritual gifts. "Howbeit this kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting," said Jesus, when speaking of the faith that can "move mountains." So until one has endeavored to qualify himself for the exercise of spiritual gifts he has no reason to doubt that others are able to exercise them simply because he cannot. Therefore, and this is as far as it is proposed to go this morning, there is nothing necessarily inconsistent with the natural course of things in what are called miracles, which properly understood are only results reached by those who exercise powers, which in the great majority of mankind are only rudimentary.

Stories of the Classics

(N. O. Barford Lagn)

Ulysses and Calypso

Homer has drawn a most beautiful picture in Ulysses and Penelope of conjugal faithfulness. In all the tales of all the Greek heroes there was never man so deeply and sorely tried and tempted as the King of Ithaca. And though while during his journeyings for many years he was forced to abide with women of indescribable loveliness and charm, who wielded all of their magic arts and sorceries to enslave him body and soul, he could not forget her whom as a tender young girl he had carried away in his chariot from her father's house, and who when Icarus sought to follow and entreat her to remain, bound to her parents by all of her daughter's devotion, loving Ulysses with all of her heart, covered her sweet face with her veil that she might not witness the grief she must perforce leave behind her unassuaged. Through all of those twenty years during which Ulysses was doomed to wander a weary traveler ever out of sight of home, it was Penelope's image that was enshrined in the holiest place in his heart.

"I know," says the hero to Calypso "that Penelope is not so fair as thou in the eyes of men" but she possessed for her lord a deeper and a surer charm than mere beauty of face or limb. Thus most beautifully has Homer idealized that which should be nothing less than ideal to be perfect, that love which between man and wife makes those two a trinity with God himself.

For seven years Ulysses abode with Calypso in that wondrous isle of Ogygia, where in a magic bower the nymph's cavern was hid. "Round about the cave there was a wood blossoming alder and poplar and sweet-smelling cypress. And therein roosted birds long of wing, owls and falcons, and chattering sea-crows, which have their business in the water. And lo, there about the hollow cave trailed a gadding garden vine, all rich with clusters. And fountains four, set orderly, ever running with clear water, hard by one another, turned each to his own course. And all around soft meadows bloomed of violets and parsley."

But amid all these charming surroundings, and accompanied by one of the fairest of the nymphs, Ulysses was far from content. Day after day he sat on the lonely shore, his anxious face always turned to the water, his eyes yearning to the dim horizon, somewhere beyond which Ithaca lay like a jewel in the sea. "And his eyes were never dry of tears, and his sweet life was ebbing away, as he mourned for his return."

So Athens that goddess whose will it was that all the ships of the returning Greeks should be scattered, and the heroes punished for desecrating the temples of Troy, and for their vain-glories boasting, knowing of Ulysses' suffering, felt a sudden remorsefulness and implored Zeus to help the luckless king.

Zeus despatched Hermes to Ogygia, in accordance with Athens' wish, bearing a message to Calypso, a command in short which she dare not disobey. And Hermes discovered the "nymph of the braided tresses" in the great cave, where upon the hearth there was a great fire burning and from afar toward the isle was smelt the fragrance of eleft cedar blazing, and of sandalwood. And the nymph within was singing with a sweet voice as she passed to and fro before the loom, and wove with a shuttle of gold.

When Hermes had told his message, though Calypso grieved sorely, she accompanied the god to the shore where Ulysses sat weeping and told the Greek the good tidings. The next morning "as soon as early dawn, the rosy-fingered, shone forth," she gave him tools, and directed him how to build for himself a vessel, which should be staunch and seaworthy. She wove him a web of cloth to make him sails, and when all was in readiness she brought him fair raiment and dressed him. Moreover the goddess placed on board the ship two skins, one of dark wine, and another, a great one, of water, and corn too, in a wallet, and she set therein a store of dainties to his hearts desire and sent forth a warm and gentle wind to blow, and goodly Ulysses rejoiced as he set his sails to the breeze.

But it was not destined that the traveler should reach Ithaca yet. Penelope was to wait a few years longer, listening to her suitor's importunities, and weaving and unweaving her tapestry. The "lord, the shaker of the earth," called upon all of the tempests, winds came from the east and south and the stormy west and the north, and Ulysses' bark was wrecked, and he was cast into the sea. The gay and fragrant garments which Calypso had woven for him were weighting him down to death, when he cast them off. Weary and spent he clung to the remnant of his boat, when the daughter of Cadmus, Iria of the fair ankles, rose from the depths like a white seagull, and gave him her magic veil, telling him to wrap it round him that he might be saved from further mischance.

Athena, too, called back the tempests and calmed the sea, and Ulysses though he was two days and two nights in the water, lived to reach the shores of the Phœacians.

TOO MUCH ENTHUSIASM

Hank Dobbs was noted as an "honest" horse-trader. He would not lie about a horse. He would merely suppress the truth. Incidentally he always beat the customer who dealt with him. The way he could slur over the defects and buzz about the virtues of an animal amounted to genius.

Once Hank was trying to sell a neighbor a horse that had an eye which was nearly sightless. The neighbor knew Hank would not lie outright to him, so he questioned the horse-trader as to the various points of the brute.

"How about his sight? Can he see out of both eyes?"

"Sure," said Hank, "he's got good eyes." Here he leaned forward, his eyes fairly scintillating with suppressed honesty. One eye is particularly good."

Hank's enthusiasm for the truth had carried him too far. The deal was off.

PLAYING WITH FIRE

He was visiting a charming young society lady, and as they sat on either side of the blazing fire there entered his heart a burning desire to say something not merely complimentary, but brilliantly suggestive.

"So, after revolving the matter in his mind during a ten-minute's burst of silence, he said:

"Ah, Miss Lillian, why are those fire-tongs so like—like your Frederick?"

Of course, he meant her to give it up, and then he would say: "Because they glow in your service," or "Because they are prostrate at your feet," or perhaps something even better.

But Miss Lillian did not give it up. Looking so solemnly demure that the clock almost stopped, she inquired:

"Is it because they have two thin legs and a brass head?"

Then followed another burst of silence which lasted until the tea came up.

TAKING A CHANCE

"Father," says the rapt youth, "I am engaged to marry Miss Fasshumble."

"Is she pretty?" asks the father.

"I do not know. I never saw her hat off." —Life.

ING... Our... tone... does not... planning... for... terms... OAK WATER... heavy horse, aged... milking... Apply... MORE OR... wood... building... Mr. R. M. Winslow, Provincial Horticulturist, Teaching Residents of B. C. How to Make Their Homes Beautiful

SERIES OF ADDRESSES ON GARDEN PESTS

Mr. R. M. Winslow, Provincial Horticulturist, Teaching Residents of B. C. How to Make Their Homes Beautiful

The provincial department of agriculture has initiated a practical campaign for the assistance of amateur gardeners in the cities who are doing their part toward the making of urban parks, etc. in British Columbia as beautiful and artistic as possible. In this connection the provincial horticulturist, Mr. R. M. Winslow, has arranged to give a series of plain and practical addresses on the subject of garden pests and their control. The first of these was delivered by him in this city a few evenings ago. The lecture was given in a chatty, informal style, and was more in the nature of a personal talk on the subject of the insect pests most prevalent to vex the souls of amateur gardeners.

In the treatment of the pests of a garden, not less than in diseases, infection is purely a matter of conditions, sanitary or otherwise. Good sanitation in a garden is very necessary, and one may feel fairly confident that as far as possible his garden is in good shape when the following rules have been carried out:

- 1. Clean up the garden thoroughly in the fall and burn all the refuse, leaving no harbor for any injurious insects.
2. Clean up and burn the remnants of each crop as soon as the usefulness of the crop is over.
3. Keep weeds down at any time, not only in the garden, but in the surrounding lanes and lots. Weeds form a most prolific breeding ground for many insects.
4. Clean cultivation during the growing season of plants.

- 5. The rotation of crops. Do not plant potatoes where the previous year's crop was potatoes, and do not plant cabbage where cauliflower, white turnip or radish were the preceding year, these being related plants. This is not as easy as it seems, but it is one of the most effective means of destroying certain injurious pests, as well as being directly valuable. It should be followed as consistently as possible.
6. To speak next of strong-growing and disease-resisting plants, if good sanitation is the first line of defense for the garden, undoubtedly vigorous plants of whatever kind is the second. On an average good strong plants will be almost free from insect injury where similar plants not so well nourished will be severely attacked and even destroyed.

- 7. Deep and suitable soil to which the plant roots will find a sufficient amount of plant food for all their needs. This requires no emphasis.
8. Soil mixture. A water-logged soil makes an unsuccessful garden at all. Similarly, an open and very dry soil leads to failure also. The summer of Victoria require that the soil be deep, well-drained, and of good moisture-holding capacity if the best results are to be secured. The soil food results should be moist, but not wet, and cool but not cold.
9. The soil must be in good physical condition, not baked as is often the case with heavy soils, nor must it be too open as with sandy soils. Both of these conditions may be improved by the use of barnyard manure or vegetable matter in any form. In fact the incorporation of vegetable matter into the soil in large quantities is essential to the making of a good garden.

- 10. For vigorous plants the best method is none too good—usually it is essential. The extra cost of best seed is usually paid many times over in its more successful crop. Plants for transplanting, too, must be strong. Again, some varieties of plants are naturally more resistant to diseases than others, whilst still retaining a high quality.
11. In making a successful garden, the above features of good, good sanitation, deep and well-prepared soil, and strong plants are of great importance. Where those are all obtained within any reasonable degree, troubles with insects are reduced to a minimum. Most insects disappear, or are rendered less dangerous, or are rendered less numerous against such a combination. But even with the best soil, the cleanest garden, and the most vigorous plants, some insects, such as the cabbage maggot, are not conquered, and special treatment is necessary. The methods of control of certain of these more persistent insects therefore require special discussion.

- 12. Soil mixture. A water-logged soil makes an unsuccessful garden at all. Similarly, an open and very dry soil leads to failure also. The summer of Victoria require that the soil be deep, well-drained, and of good moisture-holding capacity if the best results are to be secured. The soil food results should be moist, but not wet, and cool but not cold.
13. The soil must be in good physical condition, not baked as is often the case with heavy soils, nor must it be too open as with sandy soils. Both of these conditions may be improved by the use of barnyard manure or vegetable matter in any form. In fact the incorporation of vegetable matter into the soil in large quantities is essential to the making of a good garden.

- 14. For vigorous plants the best method is none too good—usually it is essential. The extra cost of best seed is usually paid many times over in its more successful crop. Plants for transplanting, too, must be strong. Again, some varieties of plants are naturally more resistant to diseases than others, whilst still retaining a high quality.
15. In making a successful garden, the above features of good, good sanitation, deep and well-prepared soil, and strong plants are of great importance. Where those are all obtained within any reasonable degree, troubles with insects are reduced to a minimum. Most insects disappear, or are rendered less dangerous, or are rendered less numerous against such a combination. But even with the best soil, the cleanest garden, and the most vigorous plants, some insects, such as the cabbage maggot, are not conquered, and special treatment is necessary. The methods of control of certain of these more persistent insects therefore require special discussion.

- 16. For vigorous plants the best method is none too good—usually it is essential. The extra cost of best seed is usually paid many times over in its more successful crop. Plants for transplanting, too, must be strong. Again, some varieties of plants are naturally more resistant to diseases than others, whilst still retaining a high quality.
17. In making a successful garden, the above features of good, good sanitation, deep and well-prepared soil, and strong plants are of great importance. Where those are all obtained within any reasonable degree, troubles with insects are reduced to a minimum. Most insects disappear, or are rendered less dangerous, or are rendered less numerous against such a combination. But even with the best soil, the cleanest garden, and the most vigorous plants, some insects, such as the cabbage maggot, are not conquered, and special treatment is necessary. The methods of control of certain of these more persistent insects therefore require special discussion.

- 18. For vigorous plants the best method is none too good—usually it is essential. The extra cost of best seed is usually paid many times over in its more successful crop. Plants for transplanting, too, must be strong. Again, some varieties of plants are naturally more resistant to diseases than others, whilst still retaining a high quality.
19. In making a successful garden, the above features of good, good sanitation, deep and well-prepared soil, and strong plants are of great importance. Where those are all obtained within any reasonable degree, troubles with insects are reduced to a minimum. Most insects disappear, or are rendered less dangerous, or are rendered less numerous against such a combination. But even with the best soil, the cleanest garden, and the most vigorous plants, some insects, such as the cabbage maggot, are not conquered, and special treatment is necessary. The methods of control of certain of these more persistent insects therefore require special discussion.

forms in Canada, will have the same characteristics, being caterpillars, almost hairless, growing to two inches in length, and generally of the color of the soil. Many of them hatch in the fall and live on weeds and vegetation in the garden. With a few, the eggs hatch in the spring. Even with these latter the moths lay eggs only where vegetation is plentiful. On this account the easiest way to fight out worms is to have the garden perfectly free of vegetation after the fall crop has been harvested. If any weeds are found or feared in the spring, they can be most easily destroyed by soaking a mixture as follows: Moisture fifty pounds of bran with sweetened water. Mix with it one pound of Paris green. Smaller amounts are made in the same proportion. This is spread broadcast in the late afternoon or evening on the ground to be planted, or along the rows where plants are already set out. The worms seem to prefer this mixture to any other food, and so are easily destroyed.

"Anyone who has grown cabbage, cauliflower, white turnip, or radish, knows of the little whitish cabbage maggot, which bores through the plants at about ground level and below. In some years white turnips can be scarcely made presentable for table use. The life history of this pest is as follows: A small two-winged fly, hatching in June, lays its eggs in small bunches on the stems of these plants at the ground level. The eggs soon hatch, the little maggots working down the stems to below the ground, where they commence to eat. In a couple of weeks they will have grown full size, and where sufficiently numerous, will have completely girdled the cabbage, causing it to wilt in the white turnip and radish, they usually bore through the fleshy part in all directions. Control of this insect is difficult. To rotate the crops, planting the above mentioned ones as far as possible one year from where they were the previous year, is one of the most efficacious remedies.

Lessons on Cultivation. "Cleaning up and burning of all old stumps of cabbage in the fall together with deep cultivation in early winter, help to some extent. When late cabbage is to be planted by July 1 or later, there is usually no trouble with them. With early cabbages, the best thing to do is to grow the young plants under a tight cheesecloth covering, which will prevent the entrance of the flies. When transplanting, plant only on soil which has had a quantity of lime and after planting, spread soil lightly around the plants. Tar paper discs about four inches in diameter, fitted tightly around the stem, will prevent the young maggots from crawling down to the root and will give good results. For radish and white turnips, where general cleaning-up precautions do not produce a clean crop, it is most satisfactory to grow them entirely under the cheesecloth covering. The onion maggot is very like the cabbage maggot in appearance and habits, except that it works only on the onion. The same general treatment is used, but the most important point with onions, is to use only transplanted plants.

"The pests of the Aphid family are numerous, attacking many of our garden plants, as well as fruit trees. They are usually green or black in color, but there are also some which are red. Some of the most common are the green and blackish woolly species on the cabbage and on the plum. The treatment for all these green lice or black fly, or aphids, as they are variously termed, is about the same, and is as follows: 1. The use of nicotine solution (black leaf) or nicotine and use according to directions. Usually two to four teaspoonful of these make one gallon of spray but for general use against aphids and all sucking insects, the following is much better: 2. Nicotine solution, one ounce, Ivory soap, one cake, five gallons of water. This must be applied as a spray with sufficient force to strike all the insects, and, if they are woolly, to penetrate the woolly covering. 3. The essential point about fighting aphids is to destroy them before they become plentiful. Close observation of the plants is necessary; without early and immediate treatment, little can be done to hold the aphid in check. The Red Spider is a true mite, and so is not an insect, although referred to as such. Whilst very injurious they are rarely noticed owing to their very minute size. They are very plentiful in dry seasons on the under side of the leaves of the violet, rosette and other plants. The most efficient treatment is spraying the plants thoroughly and especially the under-sides of the leaves with water.

There are several other insects which are of more or less consequence in the garden, but if the precautions of proper sanitation and strong and vigorous plants are taken, the above will be practically all that will give the gardener any trouble. Even with these, if he takes the trouble to follow the directions given, the damage they will do will be reduced to the vanishing point."

Local v. Imported Meat. Mr. L. Goodacre, who has a large slaughterhouse business at Victoria, has an invitation from Dr. Tolmie, gave evidence on the sheep industry from the buyer's point of view. Most of the mutton came from Oregon. This came from a nice clean breed, with good shape—something between Leicester and Merino cows. This was fetching \$6.75 now. Last spring he was paying ten cents a pound for sheep coming alive from Southern California. Lambs of the same breed fetched four to six to a half dollars, but these were bred locally. Local meat is considered much the better. It had the additional advantage of being slaughtered direct from the ewes. Quite 90 per cent of the meat used in Victoria was imported from the United States or Australia. He thought all the slaughterhouses men imported about the same proportion, though it would be impertinent for him to speak for others. He was, alive at present. He preferred local sheep, however, as most of the local mutton came from ranches where the salt water springs struck the grass, and this made the meat sweeter. Most of the local sheep were Oxford and Southdowns and these are the best. He had not a high opinion of Merino. The Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln breeds were larger beasts, but he did not think they were so well adapted to the conditions prevailing on the Island. He concurred with the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the importance attached to the effect of the damp undergrowth. Large sheep, too, could not be used in cold weather. His idea of the best weight for market purposes was between fifty and sixty pounds. A vessel is laid off to be overhauled.

Local v. Imported Meat. Mr. L. Goodacre, who has a large slaughterhouse business at Victoria, has an invitation from Dr. Tolmie, gave evidence on the sheep industry from the buyer's point of view. Most of the mutton came from Oregon. This came from a nice clean breed, with good shape—something between Leicester and Merino cows. This was fetching \$6.75 now. Last spring he was paying ten cents a pound for sheep coming alive from Southern California. Lambs of the same breed fetched four to six to a half dollars, but these were bred locally. Local meat is considered much the better. It had the additional advantage of being slaughtered direct from the ewes. Quite 90 per cent of the meat used in Victoria was imported from the United States or Australia. He thought all the slaughterhouses men imported about the same proportion, though it would be impertinent for him to speak for others. He was, alive at present. He preferred local sheep, however, as most of the local mutton came from ranches where the salt water springs struck the grass, and this made the meat sweeter. Most of the local sheep were Oxford and Southdowns and these are the best. He had not a high opinion of Merino. The Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln breeds were larger beasts, but he did not think they were so well adapted to the conditions prevailing on the Island. He concurred with the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the importance attached to the effect of the damp undergrowth. Large sheep, too, could not be used in cold weather. His idea of the best weight for market purposes was between fifty and sixty pounds. A vessel is laid off to be overhauled.

Local v. Imported Meat. Mr. L. Goodacre, who has a large slaughterhouse business at Victoria, has an invitation from Dr. Tolmie, gave evidence on the sheep industry from the buyer's point of view. Most of the mutton came from Oregon. This came from a nice clean breed, with good shape—something between Leicester and Merino cows. This was fetching \$6.75 now. Last spring he was paying ten cents a pound for sheep coming alive from Southern California. Lambs of the same breed fetched four to six to a half dollars, but these were bred locally. Local meat is considered much the better. It had the additional advantage of being slaughtered direct from the ewes. Quite 90 per cent of the meat used in Victoria was imported from the United States or Australia. He thought all the slaughterhouses men imported about the same proportion, though it would be impertinent for him to speak for others. He was, alive at present. He preferred local sheep, however, as most of the local mutton came from ranches where the salt water springs struck the grass, and this made the meat sweeter. Most of the local sheep were Oxford and Southdowns and these are the best. He had not a high opinion of Merino. The Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln breeds were larger beasts, but he did not think they were so well adapted to the conditions prevailing on the Island. He concurred with the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the importance attached to the effect of the damp undergrowth. Large sheep, too, could not be used in cold weather. His idea of the best weight for market purposes was between fifty and sixty pounds. A vessel is laid off to be overhauled.

Local v. Imported Meat. Mr. L. Goodacre, who has a large slaughterhouse business at Victoria, has an invitation from Dr. Tolmie, gave evidence on the sheep industry from the buyer's point of view. Most of the mutton came from Oregon. This came from a nice clean breed, with good shape—something between Leicester and Merino cows. This was fetching \$6.75 now. Last spring he was paying ten cents a pound for sheep coming alive from Southern California. Lambs of the same breed fetched four to six to a half dollars, but these were bred locally. Local meat is considered much the better. It had the additional advantage of being slaughtered direct from the ewes. Quite 90 per cent of the meat used in Victoria was imported from the United States or Australia. He thought all the slaughterhouses men imported about the same proportion, though it would be impertinent for him to speak for others. He was, alive at present. He preferred local sheep, however, as most of the local mutton came from ranches where the salt water springs struck the grass, and this made the meat sweeter. Most of the local sheep were Oxford and Southdowns and these are the best. He had not a high opinion of Merino. The Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln breeds were larger beasts, but he did not think they were so well adapted to the conditions prevailing on the Island. He concurred with the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the importance attached to the effect of the damp undergrowth. Large sheep, too, could not be used in cold weather. His idea of the best weight for market purposes was between fifty and sixty pounds. A vessel is laid off to be overhauled.

Local v. Imported Meat. Mr. L. Goodacre, who has a large slaughterhouse business at Victoria, has an invitation from Dr. Tolmie, gave evidence on the sheep industry from the buyer's point of view. Most of the mutton came from Oregon. This came from a nice clean breed, with good shape—something between Leicester and Merino cows. This was fetching \$6.75 now. Last spring he was paying ten cents a pound for sheep coming alive from Southern California. Lambs of the same breed fetched four to six to a half dollars, but these were bred locally. Local meat is considered much the better. It had the additional advantage of being slaughtered direct from the ewes. Quite 90 per cent of the meat used in Victoria was imported from the United States or Australia. He thought all the slaughterhouses men imported about the same proportion, though it would be impertinent for him to speak for others. He was, alive at present. He preferred local sheep, however, as most of the local mutton came from ranches where the salt water springs struck the grass, and this made the meat sweeter. Most of the local sheep were Oxford and Southdowns and these are the best. He had not a high opinion of Merino. The Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln breeds were larger beasts, but he did not think they were so well adapted to the conditions prevailing on the Island. He concurred with the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the importance attached to the effect of the damp undergrowth. Large sheep, too, could not be used in cold weather. His idea of the best weight for market purposes was between fifty and sixty pounds. A vessel is laid off to be overhauled.

Local v. Imported Meat. Mr. L. Goodacre, who has a large slaughterhouse business at Victoria, has an invitation from Dr. Tolmie, gave evidence on the sheep industry from the buyer's point of view. Most of the mutton came from Oregon. This came from a nice clean breed, with good shape—something between Leicester and Merino cows. This was fetching \$6.75 now. Last spring he was paying ten cents a pound for sheep coming alive from Southern California. Lambs of the same breed fetched four to six to a half dollars, but these were bred locally. Local meat is considered much the better. It had the additional advantage of being slaughtered direct from the ewes. Quite 90 per cent of the meat used in Victoria was imported from the United States or Australia. He thought all the slaughterhouses men imported about the same proportion, though it would be impertinent for him to speak for others. He was, alive at present. He preferred local sheep, however, as most of the local mutton came from ranches where the salt water springs struck the grass, and this made the meat sweeter. Most of the local sheep were Oxford and Southdowns and these are the best. He had not a high opinion of Merino. The Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln breeds were larger beasts, but he did not think they were so well adapted to the conditions prevailing on the Island. He concurred with the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the importance attached to the effect of the damp undergrowth. Large sheep, too, could not be used in cold weather. His idea of the best weight for market purposes was between fifty and sixty pounds. A vessel is laid off to be overhauled.

STRIKING EVIDENCE AT SHEEP COMMISSION

Vancouver Island Farmers Give Opinions on Condition and Prospects of Sheep Raising in Province

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, and have extended their researches to Great Britain and the United States. Among the things discussed by authoritative witnesses were the low price of pure bred rams, the prohibitive price of pure bred ewes, the opening of the wool market, the suitability of the land and the different breeds of sheep, the scarcity and expense of farm labor, the merits of respective herds of sheep for farming in British Columbia, co-operative arrangements, which met with considerable favor from those present.

PEACE PROSPECT VERY DOUBTFUL

Insurrecto Leader Still Stipulates that Diaz Must Resign Before Arms Can be Laid Down

EL PASO, April 7.—It was learned today that peace purporters, temporarily in relapse by reason of misdirected telegrams and code message confusion, have not been abandoned, but with the clearing of the communications loomed larger than ever.

The two Maderos, respectively father and brother of Francisco I. Madero, jr., the insurrecto commander-in-chief, Rafael Hernandez, the so-called go-between, and Roque Estrada, attorney for Don Francisco, the younger, maintained their silence of the last week, but from an authentic source it was learned that they will leave here by automobile for San Antonio, Chihuahua, within the next 72 hours.

At this place the rebel leader has established headquarters. The government has furnished perfectly satisfactory assurances of their safety. The authority for the foregoing points out that the visit is absolutely unofficial. The quartet, in their personal capacity only, will seek to impress the insurrecto leader with the broader view which, in the field, among his own enthusiastic following he scarcely can be expected to retain. Primarily it will be necessary to impress him with the view that to prevent armistice Diaz must remain at the head of the government for some months at least.

It is a ticklish point, and the one of all others over which there is probability of a disagreement before an armistice can be arranged. Madero's Ultimatum. MADREDO'S CAMPE, BUSTILLOS ESTATE, NEAR CHIHUAHUA, April 7.—What he declared to be his ultimatum on the question of peace was announced by Francisco I. Madero today. While still insisting that President Diaz be retired and the country be given a new election, Senor Madero said he was willing to resign as "provisional president," and if necessary would allow a provisional president to be selected from the Diaz cabinet.

KILLED UNDER CAR Former Prominent Football Player and Athlete Meets Tragic Death. PORTLAND, April 7.—George W. McMillan, one of the best known football players on the Pacific Coast, was run over and almost instantly killed by a freight car late today in front of his grain warehouse at Thirteenth and Irving streets in this city. McMillan's body was severed just above the hips. He was 38 years old.

In crossing the track McMillan was forced to pass within a few inches of the end car. At this instant a locomotive in coupling into the cars shoved them along several feet. McMillan was knocked down and ground under the car trucks. In 1893 and 1894 McMillan played tackle on the Stanford football team; in 1895 with the Refiance Club in San Francisco, and in 1896 with the Butte team. In 1898 he came to Portland and until 1909 played almost continuously on the Multnomah Athletic Club team. McMillan was president of the Multnomah Club for two terms, and has been prominent in local politics.

PLEA FOR PREFERENCE London Times Says Canada Has Set Example Which Mother Country Should have Followed. LONDON, April 7.—The Times, discussing Lord Selborne's speech, says the Dominion has set the Mother Country an example of devotion to the empire as an inspiration, but the Motherland has not responded. Under the existing treaties, Canada was bound to give the same concessions to twelve other countries as she does to the United States, if asked for, and this is likely to prove very embarrassing to her fiscal system. The situation had evidently led to negotiation between the home government and the United States, which Sir Edward Grey admitted was very difficult. The whole affair need never have occurred if the Mother Country had responded to Canada's repeated requests for imperial preference.

Negro Lynched. LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., April 7.—A mob of two hundred masked men stormed the jail here shortly after midnight and secured a negro, Charles Hale, arrested earlier in the night for assisting Mrs. C. Williams. The assaulting mob hanged the negro on a tree and hid his body with bullets. Outcome of Seattle Election. SEATTLE, April 7.—Herman S. Frye, law partner of former Mayor Hiram C. Gill, was found guilty today by a jury in the superior court of aiding a prisoner to escape. The case grew out of the arrest of Clarence Gerald, charged with selling liquor while the recall election was in progress. Frye told Gerald, one of Gill's political advisers, that the officer had no authority to make an arrest without a warrant, so Gerald refused to go to jail and got away.

Passengers Taken Off All People on Stranded Steamer Prince Irene Transferred to Sister Ship in Safety. LONE HILL, LONG ISLAND, LIFE SAVING STATION, April 7.—The 1239 cabin and steerage passengers on the stranded North German Lloyd Princess Irene were transferred to the deck of the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm in five hours and ten minutes this afternoon, and one hour after midnight they were on their way to New York.

Fifty Perish in Mine Fire Part of Working Force in Colliery near Scranton, Pa., Trapped in Tunnel by Flames and Gas. SCRANTON, Pa., April 7.—One of the most serious mine disasters which have ever visited this section of the mining country occurred today at the Little village of Throop, a short distance from Scranton, between 50 and 80 men and boys lost their lives.

Threatens Rebellion Utterance of Socialist Leader in Spanish Deputies Regarding Ferrer Case Causes Excitement. MADRID, April 7.—The continuation of the debate on the Ferrer case in the chamber of deputies today was responsible for an exceptionally turbulent session. The Socialist leader, Pablo Iglesias, raised a storm by saying that although he could not, rescue the Ferrer, he would try to overthrow the administration which refused repatriation to the friends of the murdered man.

Fire in Godefrich GODFRICH, Ont., April 7.—Fire last night caused \$50,000 loss at the Godefrich furniture company. Loss is covered by insurance. Missing Lawyer Arrested. HAMILTON, Ont., April 7.—Word was received this afternoon that J. Y. Murdoch, the missing Jarvis lawyer, was arrested in Cincinnati, traveling under an assumed name. No Clue to Robbery Despite the efforts of the police authorities not a trace has so far been discovered of the perpetrators of the robbery of jewelry to the value of nearly \$4,000 stolen a week ago last Thursday evening from the apartments of Mrs. Mrs. W. Burdette Garrard, Vernon hotel. The police are of the opinion that the thief or thieves have succeeded in getting the valuables out of the city, and will endeavor to dispose of them in some other city. Every department along the coast has been notified of the robbery, and a detailed description of the jewelry has been sent broadcast.

PEACE PROSPECT VERY DOUBTFUL

Insurrecto Leader Still Stipulates that Diaz Must Resign Before Arms Can be Laid Down

EL PASO, April 7.—It was learned today that peace purporters, temporarily in relapse by reason of misdirected telegrams and code message confusion, have not been abandoned, but with the clearing of the communications loomed larger than ever.

The two Maderos, respectively father and brother of Francisco I. Madero, jr., the insurrecto commander-in-chief, Rafael Hernandez, the so-called go-between, and Roque Estrada, attorney for Don Francisco, the younger, maintained their silence of the last week, but from an authentic source it was learned that they will leave here by automobile for San Antonio, Chihuahua, within the next 72 hours.

At this place the rebel leader has established headquarters. The government has furnished perfectly satisfactory assurances of their safety. The authority for the foregoing points out that the visit is absolutely unofficial. The quartet, in their personal capacity only, will seek to impress the insurrecto leader with the broader view which, in the field, among his own enthusiastic following he scarcely can be

SHEEP FARMING ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

Interesting Evidence Given Before Royal Commission on Industry in Canada Sitting in Victoria Yesterday

A searching illuminative inquiry into the condition of sheep farming in British Columbia, especially on the Islands, was held at the City Hall yesterday by Commissioners W. A. Dryden and W. Keith, who have been appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate and report on the sheep industry in Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

In a few well chosen introductory remarks Dr. S. F. Tomlin spoke of the investigations already held by the commission in British Columbia. They had studied the conditions and results of sheep raising on the open ranches at Kamloops and on the rich land pastures of the Fraser river and around New Westminster.

Dr. S. F. Tomlin then read several letters from gentlemen who were unable to be present, but who had replied to an invitation to make any recommendations or to give any data that might be of use to the commissioners. The following letters from Mr. J. D. Reid, Methosin; Mr. John Stewart, West Valley; Mr. Washington Grimmer, Pender Island, are particularly interesting and informative:

Say to the gentlemen that I have been running a flock of from 200 to 500 sheep on the open hill range around Pender Bay for 15 years, with a fair measure of success. I have found sheep very healthy and free of all disease, and have dipped my flock only twice. I used cotton for dipping, and the sheep, the former for skin, the latter for early maturity, and most of my sheep are pure bred and registered. One hundred and twenty per cent lambs may be relied upon with ordinary care, and last winter I fed no extra feed of any kind. The rough hill range is well adapted for sheep raising. A great variety of grasses and other food abound, and the only drawback to the business is the occasional froed of a panther, which, with the settlement of the country, will yearly become scarcer. All most every farm contains rough pasture land that makes ideal run for sheep. I recommend fencing with netted wire, and a row of curb wire on top, which will keep out anything. I doubt if a panther will tackle it. Sheep give very little work, lambs being from \$5 to \$7 per head, and the demand for lamb and mutton is increasing. Wool is worth only 10c and 12c per pound, and we need woolen mills. There is a profit of 100 per cent in a flock of sheep, well managed, and if farmers understood how to handle them and how they may be kept so cheaply and used as weed and bush destroyers on every farm, I feel sure the number of flocks would be greatly augmented.

J. D. REID. Dear Sir: I notice by the Colonist that the Dominion sheep commissioners are going to be at Victoria on the 6th inst. to discuss the sheep industry of British Columbia, and that they request the presence of the sheep breeders of the province to be present.

Mr. Commissioner Dryden, in opening the inquiry, thanked those present for their attendance and help. It was an extraordinary thing that while Canada was developing so fast in all other respects the number of sheep in the Dominion has actually decreased steadily during the last ten years. The Dominion government was anxious to do something to revive sheep raising. Sheep were a most important and profitable factor in farming, particularly in countries which went in like Great Britain for intensive farming. Sheep, too, were very popular for soil fertilizers and scavengers on farms. Where sheep were kept, there the farms were cleanest. Conditions, they had found, were entirely different in Western, as

were \$28.25 in 1906 returns were \$97, in 1907 returns were \$135, in 1908 returns were \$210.70, in 1909 returns were \$215.32, in 1910 returns were \$238.76, 1911 value (estimated) \$478; total, \$1,723.02. Fifty-four sheep, including nineteen yearlings, valued at \$7.00 each, \$378; sixty lambs for the season at \$5.00 each, \$300; total, only twenty-one sheep for foundation stock costing \$140; total, \$1,583.02.

These returns are not the apparently easy money that some things give, but for the labor involved, I know of nothing on the farm that gives proportionate returns. If you will study the returns I give you will see that it is much more than 100 per cent a year and you must remember that in each year I do not give credit for young stock for breeding but only for stock, wool and mutton marketed, otherwise the figures would be much larger. For instance, if I sold my complete stock now they would return at least \$800, against \$238.76 for 1910, away over 30 per cent profit.

The first year I lost heavily by dogs, but by judicious management I have not lost a strand of wool since, that could be laid to the door of any vermin, a stretch of seven years. Of course this is unusual.

You can figure that when each 20 sheep clip, say 140 pounds of wool, and 100 lambs without loss, that it is satisfactory to the farmer doing this. It is about 130 per cent profit. Thus: Twenty sheep (ewes) at \$4.80 each, \$130; profits by wool, say \$14; (no beef cattle can do this); by 20 lambs at \$5.00 each, \$100; total returns, \$184. From twenty ewes as capital being \$34 (over 100 per cent), \$150.

The value to the sheep as a fertilizer is not taken into account, but there is no question but that it is greater than any other farm animal.

A great deal can be done, of course, by watchful at all points, especially by attention to careful breeding the flock may be brought up to a high standard. There is much more I could say, but this is perhaps enough to illustrate an ordinary farmer's experience with a few sheep.

JOHN SPEARS, Cowichan Valley. Buckland Park, West Pender Island, B. C., April 8, 1911. Dear Sir: In answer to yours of March 28th, ult. re commission of inquiry into the sheep industry, I am sorry that I cannot spare time to attend the meeting. There are several neighbors interested in sheep, but like myself in a small way in conjunction with dairying. Far more sheep were kept on the islands that at present, but the miserable price of wool prevailing (often 6 cents to 8 cents per pound) makes it very unprofitable on farms and in this humid climate) combined with the strong competition in mutton and lamb from the Coast States, has made us take more and more to dairying. One gets nearer to the consumer or retail price with co-operative creameries than conveying lambs, etc. to the butcher in the cities.

In the latter seventies my brother and I handled and shored eight or nine thousand sheep for Van Volkenburg Bros. on the Upper Fraser river, just below Chilloeth mouth. We introduced a new method of shearing, wool handling, etc.

The sheep (mutton breeds) did remarkably well, and when the duty of 25 per cent was put on mutton it looked like a successful industry. Some young men, including myself, seriously thought of starting in also, but then the cattle soon got a head start. In this province, at least, very few men seem to have the necessary patience and stick-to-it-iveness to make a success of sheep keeping. We Anglo-Saxons are too restless now in British Columbia. We have at present a small stock of pure Hampshires and seriously wish the sheep industry to go ahead with leaps and bounds. At present we demand for good breeding stock is at remunerative prices almost dead. There is something wrong with the duty on wool at Ottawa, but not at Washington (at least not at present) hence the industry is actually declining in Canada, but flourishes in the United States like a green bay tree. When is it going to do likewise in Canada?

Remember, gentlemen, farmers do not keep sheep for the honor and glory only of the business. With these remarks I beg to close.

WASHINGTON GRIMMER. Object of Inquiry. Mr. Commissioner Dryden, in opening the inquiry, thanked those present for their attendance and help. It was an extraordinary thing that while Canada was developing so fast in all other respects the number of sheep in the Dominion has actually decreased steadily during the last ten years. The Dominion government was anxious to do something to revive sheep raising. Sheep were a most important and profitable factor in farming, particularly in countries which went in like Great Britain for intensive farming. Sheep, too, were very popular for soil fertilizers and scavengers on farms. Where sheep were kept, there the farms were cleanest. Conditions, they had found, were entirely different in Western, as

disciplined from Eastern Canada. The sheep industry had received practically no assistance from the Dominion government at present, as they did not know where to begin or how best to help.

Mr. W. E. Scott, the deputy minister of agriculture, and one of the three authorities on farming in the province, was of opinion that to obtain success on the Gulf Islands—at all events—the sheep must be fed during the winter months. Though they could stand the cold, they could not stand the wet in the winter. The fleeces got soaked by constant contact with the dripping undergrowth of the woods, which remained wet long after the rains had ceased. On his farm from about the middle of November to February, he had kept Oxford and Southdowns and considered that it was essential to feed in on the Island during the winter, as the ground would get too sparse where the sheep were kept out all the year round.

Commissioner Dryden—"Would English sheep, Mr. Scott, be hardy enough to be kept here with profit?" Mr. W. E. Scott—"It depends on the breed entirely." But sheep on Vancouver Island are not so compact, short-wooled sheep.

TEACHERS MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION

Convention of British Columbia Provincial Institute will be Held in Victoria this Month—Big Gathering Expected

On April 18, 19 and 20 the annual convention of the British Columbia Provincial Teachers' Institute will be held here. A large attendance of delegates is expected and many matters of importance to the teaching profession will be discussed. The sessions will be held in the George Jay school, opening with an address of welcome by the President of the Institute, Mr. Edward B. Paul, M. A., and an address by the Mayor of the city. The programme is arranged for the three days' sessions as follows:

Tuesday, April 18, 10 a. m.—Address by the president and address of welcome by the Mayor and endorsement of members; 2 p. m.—"The Staff of Life," by Mr. Ian St. Clair; "The Intelligent Observation of Children," by Miss Alice Ravenhill; late lecturer in hygiene, Kings' College for Women, University of London; 8 p. m.—"At Home" of the Victoria Board of School Trustees and "Victoria City Teachers."

Wednesday, April 19, high school section, 10 a. m.—"Athletics in Relation to the High School," Mr. Percy H. Elliott, M. S. C.; Mr. H. P. Hope, B. A.; and Mr. A. G. Smith, M. A.; "The High School Teacher and the Social Life of the School," by Miss A. B. Jamieson, B. A.; Miss Adele MacLeod, M. A.; and Miss Catherine McInven, B. A.; Senior section, G. H. Deane, chairman; 10 a. m.—"Model Lesson," "Memory Maps," by Miss C. M. Long; "Aims and Objects of Teaching History," by Mr. E. H. Murphy.

Thursday, April 20, junior section, 10 a. m.—"Model Lesson," "Reading," by Miss E. Gregory; model lesson, "Writing and Brush Work for Beginners," by Miss M. Lucas; manual training section, "Are We Achieving the Desired Results in Our Work," by Mr. H. Nelson; "Drawing, Its Educational Value and Relation to Manual Training," by Mr. W. A. Hill; 2 p. m., general session, model lesson, "Nature," by Mr. E. B. McLean, B. A.; literature, "The Lady of the Lake," by Mr. William Burns, B. A.; 8 p. m., lecture, "Earthy Objects and Other Phenomena," (illustrated), by Mr. F. Napier Denton, B. E. M. S.

Friday, April 20, high school section, 10 a. m.—"Catharine Bursarings and Length of High School Course," by Mr. T. A. Brough, B. A., and Mr. E. H. Russell, B. A.; "Hints on Methods of Teaching Science in the High Schools," by Mr. MacMillan, B. A.; Senior section, 10 a. m., model lesson, "Literature," by H. H. Mackenzie, B. A.; model lesson, "Grammar," by Miss Alice Ravenhill; junior section, 10 a. m., model lesson, "Arithmetic," by Mrs. L. B. MacKenzie; "A Plea for the So-called Old Fashioned Method in the Junior Grade," by Mrs. M. B. Johnston; general session, 2 p. m., "Requirements of Healthy School Life," by Miss Alice Ravenhill; F. R. San, inst.; resolutions, 8 p. m., addresses by Hon. Richard McBride, Hon. H. E. Young, M. D., LL.D., minister of education, and Mr. George Jay, chairman of the Board of School Trustees.

Valuable evidence was given by Mr. Heatherbell on the price of wool and best four for sheep; Mr. Enke on comparative profits of cattle and sheep breeding; Mr. L. Goodacre on the question from a slaughterman's point of view of the best breed of sheep for mutton; Mr. Scott proceeded to deplore the loss of sheep, which required far less labor than dairying. He thought that the people of the province had not yet realized the advantages of keeping sheep, and that the sheep should be raised in preference to other animals. He pointed out that the Dominion government had assisted both in the raising and in the marketing of sheep, and that the sheep industry had been absolutely neglected by them.

Commissioner Dryden said that they had heard the same song right through Canada. Valuable evidence was given by Mr. Heatherbell on the price of wool and best four for sheep; Mr. Enke on comparative profits of cattle and sheep breeding; Mr. L. Goodacre on the question from a slaughterman's point of view of the best breed of sheep for mutton; Mr. Scott proceeded to deplore the loss of sheep, which required far less labor than dairying. He thought that the people of the province had not yet realized the advantages of keeping sheep, and that the sheep should be raised in preference to other animals. He pointed out that the Dominion government had assisted both in the raising and in the marketing of sheep, and that the sheep industry had been absolutely neglected by them.

Commissioner Dryden said that they had heard the same song right through Canada. Valuable evidence was given by Mr. Heatherbell on the price of wool and best four for sheep; Mr. Enke on comparative profits of cattle and sheep breeding; Mr. L. Goodacre on the question from a slaughterman's point of view of the best breed of sheep for mutton; Mr. Scott proceeded to deplore the loss of sheep, which required far less labor than dairying. He thought that the people of the province had not yet realized the advantages of keeping sheep, and that the sheep should be raised in preference to other animals. He pointed out that the Dominion government had assisted both in the raising and in the marketing of sheep, and that the sheep industry had been absolutely neglected by them.

Commissioner Dryden said that they had heard the same song right through Canada. Valuable evidence was given by Mr. Heatherbell on the price of wool and best four for sheep; Mr. Enke on comparative profits of cattle and sheep breeding; Mr. L. Goodacre on the question from a slaughterman's point of view of the best breed of sheep for mutton; Mr. Scott proceeded to deplore the loss of sheep, which required far less labor than dairying. He thought that the people of the province had not yet realized the advantages of keeping sheep, and that the sheep should be raised in preference to other animals. He pointed out that the Dominion government had assisted both in the raising and in the marketing of sheep, and that the sheep industry had been absolutely neglected by them.

Commissioner Dryden said that they had heard the same song right through Canada. Valuable evidence was given by Mr. Heatherbell on the price of wool and best four for sheep; Mr. Enke on comparative profits of cattle and sheep breeding; Mr. L. Goodacre on the question from a slaughterman's point of view of the best breed of sheep for mutton; Mr. Scott proceeded to deplore the loss of sheep, which required far less labor than dairying. He thought that the people of the province had not yet realized the advantages of keeping sheep, and that the sheep should be raised in preference to other animals. He pointed out that the Dominion government had assisted both in the raising and in the marketing of sheep, and that the sheep industry had been absolutely neglected by them.

Commissioner Dryden said that they had heard the same song right through Canada. Valuable evidence was given by Mr. Heatherbell on the price of wool and best four for sheep; Mr. Enke on comparative profits of cattle and sheep breeding; Mr. L. Goodacre on the question from a slaughterman's point of view of the best breed of sheep for mutton; Mr. Scott proceeded to deplore the loss of sheep, which required far less labor than dairying. He thought that the people of the province had not yet realized the advantages of keeping sheep, and that the sheep should be raised in preference to other animals. He pointed out that the Dominion government had assisted both in the raising and in the marketing of sheep, and that the sheep industry had been absolutely neglected by them.

Commissioner Dryden said that they had heard the same song right through Canada. Valuable evidence was given by Mr. Heatherbell on the price of wool and best four for sheep; Mr. Enke on comparative profits of cattle and sheep breeding; Mr. L. Goodacre on the question from a slaughterman's point of view of the best breed of sheep for mutton; Mr. Scott proceeded to deplore the loss of sheep, which required far less labor than dairying. He thought that the people of the province had not yet realized the advantages of keeping sheep, and that the sheep should be raised in preference to other animals. He pointed out that the Dominion government had assisted both in the raising and in the marketing of sheep, and that the sheep industry had been absolutely neglected by them.

Commissioner Dryden said that they had heard the same song right through Canada. Valuable evidence was given by Mr. Heatherbell on the price of wool and best four for sheep; Mr. Enke on comparative profits of cattle and sheep breeding; Mr. L. Goodacre on the question from a slaughterman's point of view of the best breed of sheep for mutton; Mr. Scott proceeded to deplore the loss of sheep, which required far less labor than dairying. He thought that the people of the province had not yet realized the advantages of keeping sheep, and that the sheep should be raised in preference to other animals. He pointed out that the Dominion government had assisted both in the raising and in the marketing of sheep, and that the sheep industry had been absolutely neglected by them.

Commissioner Dryden said that they had heard the same song right through Canada. Valuable evidence was given by Mr. Heatherbell on the price of wool and best four for sheep; Mr. Enke on comparative profits of cattle and sheep breeding; Mr. L. Goodacre on the question from a slaughterman's point of view of the best breed of sheep for mutton; Mr. Scott proceeded to deplore the loss of sheep, which required far less labor than dairying. He thought that the people of the province had not yet realized the advantages of keeping sheep, and that the sheep should be raised in preference to other animals. He pointed out that the Dominion government had assisted both in the raising and in the marketing of sheep, and that the sheep industry had been absolutely neglected by them.

FATAL FIRE IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, O., April 6.—Two persons lost their lives, and three others were badly burned in a fire which destroyed the dwelling house of Henry Marston late tonight. Mrs. Henry Marston, 49 years old, and her son Henry Marston, Jr., are dead; Henry Marston, her husband, 35 years old, and her two daughters, Alice and Ellen are seriously burned. The blaze was caused by a defective gas mantle. The mother, who was blind, made no effort to save herself. Alice Marston threw her baby sister Ellen from the second story window into the arms of a neighbor.

CASE OF HORNET

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The federal grand jury today returned an indictment against Captain Charles Johnson, who was master of the filibustering steamer Hornet on its recent trip from New Orleans to Honduras, charging him with violating the neutrality laws.

Previous indictments containing similar charges had been returned against J. W. Beer, owner of the Hornet; Manuel Bonilla, the revolutionary leader; General Lee Christmas, the American soldier of fortune; and F. D. David. Captain Johnson and Beer were immediately arraigned before Judge Foster. They pleaded not guilty and the selection of the jury was begun.

David P. Rowland and F. J. Phillips, respectively chief engineer and mate of the Hornet, Mr. Linard and several other witnesses, testified for the government this afternoon. According to them, when the Hornet left Ship Island where General Bonilla and the other revolutionary leaders got aboard, it was found that there were many rounds of ammunition were taken in tow by the Hornet at Three Points Island, off the coast of Guatemala and from there the expedition proceeded to Ruanan Island, which was captured and used as a base for operations against Honduras.

Mr. Beer, according to the witness, owned the Hornet and paid for her provisions. The defence introduced a bill of sale purporting to show that the Hornet was sold by Mr. Beer to Captain David at Ruanan, where the American flag was replaced with the Honduras colors. The government expects to complete its case tomorrow.

MORMON MARRIAGES

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 6.—The position of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, or as it is commonly called, the Mormon church, on marriage, was reiterated today by President Joseph F. Smith in his sermon opening the eighty-first annual conference of the church.

He said in part: "We ought to obey the rules of the church with regard to marriage. It is a sacred duty. We have contracted last year, not in accord with the law of God. As announced time and time again at these conferences, plural marriages have ceased in the church. There is no man authorized to perform a plural marriage. We have been doing in our power to stop this. We have been doing all we can to trace the men who are performing these ceremonies. It is hard to locate them, but when we do find them, we will deal with them."

"With respect to the idea proposed by some to induce the congress of the United States to amend the constitution so as to give the federal government power to regulate plural marriage, so far as I am concerned, I have no objection whatever to such an amendment. Neither has any other Latter Day Saint. Let the states petition the congress to regulate the whole subject of marriage in the United States, and it will be a Godsend to the people everywhere."

In reviewing church statistics, President Smith announced that during the year just past, there was one divorce to each 1,100 souls in the United States. President Smith denounced emphatically the apparent growing sentiment among the church members as well as the world at large of patronizing plays and playhouses of a vulgar and demoralizing character.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 6.—Thirty-six passengers were injured, ten seriously and three probably fatally, late today, when a street car on the Carnegie division of the Pittsburgh railway company left the rails at Westwood, near this city and hung suspended over a sixty foot embankment. The fatally hurt, all residents of Carnegie, are Mrs. Nicholas Leonard, Mrs. Davis Boyd and Frank Lester. The car was travelling at a good speed when it left the track, ran over a rough roadway and stopped with the front end protruding over the embankment. In the excitement, the passengers rushed from the front door and rolled into a ravine.

BOYS AS BLACK HANDS. CHICAGO, April 6.—Three boys, none of them over 13 years old, confessed tonight that they had written more than a score of letters to persons in the Northwest state, trying to extort money under threat of the "Black Hand." The boys were arrested after a search of three months. When they succeeded in obtaining money, the police do not know. The boys know they were being sought by the police and they recently sent letters to detectives, saying if they did not stop their investigation bombs would be thrown at their homes.

C. P. E. ONE SHOP MAN. CALGARY, April 6.—Four representatives of the men working in the car shops here returned today from Winnipeg, but have not yet made a report on the negotiations which were held with the railway company there in connection with a request by the men for an increase in wages. Five hundred men working in the car shops in this city will be called out if a strike is declared. The executive organization in Winnipeg are considering the matter, and they will issue their decision, which will affect all men in the shops of the C. P. E. in western Canada, in a few days.

ALASKA CANNERS SEARCH FAR AND WIDE FOR WORKERS. Senator Sent to Honolulu. SEATTLE, April 6.—Laborers for the Alaska canneries are being sought in this city. As a result of the scarcity of labor, the Alaska Packers' association has sent a recruiting party every city and town on the Pacific coast. Agent H. L. Tibbels of the Pacific Coast company, announces that the steamship Senator has been chartered by labor agents of the Alaska Packers' association to bring men here and is now on her way to Honolulu to bring laborers for the northern canneries. Before sailing from San Francisco, the Senator was hurriedly equipped with radio bunks to accommodate about 800 men. Advice has also been received here that the Pacific Mail steamship Korea, which called at Honolulu on her way to San Francisco, will bring 264 Portuguese, Filipino and Russian laborers. Immediately upon her arrival at San Francisco the laborers will be dispatched north on one of the packers' association's vessels. The Korea sailed from Honolulu on March 31, and is due to arrive at the Bay City today.

Mr. Bryan Declines. WASHINGTON, April 6.—William J. Bryan today told the committee sent here by the citizens of Memphis to invite him to make his home in that city, that he could not accept. The invitation was extended at a luncheon given Mr. Bryan by the committee.

SCARCITY OF LABOR

ALASKA CANNERS SEARCH FAR AND WIDE FOR WORKERS. Senator Sent to Honolulu. SEATTLE, April 6.—Laborers for the Alaska canneries are being sought in this city. As a result of the scarcity of labor, the Alaska Packers' association has sent a recruiting party every city and town on the Pacific coast.

Body of His Wife

BOSTON, April 6.—While assisting to carry the body of a woman who had committed suicide by jumping into the Charles river basin from the West Boston bridge tonight, Patrolman Timothy W. Hurley lifted the sack placed over the face and found the woman was his wife, Mrs. Mary E. Hurley, 35 years old. The couple had been separated for some time. Despondency is believed to have caused Mrs. Hurley's act.

Berl-Ven on Board

PORT TOWNSEND, April 6.—The steamship Dollar, arriving yesterday from Mexican ports, reported three of her crew sick with beri-beri and two others under suspicion. While at Mastatan one of the crew died from the disease. All those afflicted, as well as the dead, are Chinese. As beri-beri is not a contagious disease, the Seattle Dollar was not quarantined, but was allowed to proceed to Everett, where she loads lumber for China.

Suffering in Central Turkey

BOSTON, April 6.—Charcoal fuel now costs fourteen times its usual price, hundreds of thousands of sheep have perished, and the sufferings of the people of Central Turkey have been intense, according to the latest reports received from the mission stations of that region by the National Armenian and India Relief Association. Advice from missionaries report the most severe winter in the memory of the natives, and indicate that the situation is daily growing more critical. The relief association, through its secretary, Miss E. O. Wheeler, of Mansfield, Ohio, is calling roller contributions whenever received.

Look and Listen-Read

Everything of the best at the lowest possible price. Patronize the firm that guarantees to save you money.

- Nice Navel Oranges, per dozen 35c, 25c and 15c
Fresh Cauliflowers, each15c
Fresh Asparagus, per lb.10c
Fresh Rhubarb, 3 lbs. for25c
Fresh Tomatoes, per lb.15c
Finest Granulated Sugar, 20-lb. sack\$1.15
Canada First or St. Charles Cream, large 20-oz. can for10c
Tetley's Loose Tea, 4 lbs. for\$1.00
Anti-Combine Laundry Soap, 7 full weight bars 25c
Superfine Toilet Soap, 9 cakes for25c
Golden West Washing Powder, large 3-lb. packet for20c
English Mixed Biscuits, per lb.15c
Purnell's Pure Malt Vinegar, quart bottle15c

We Save You Money
COPAS & YOUNG
Anti-Combine Grocers
Quick Delivery. Corner Fort and Broad Streets.
Phones: Grocery Dept. 94 and 95. Liquor Dept. 1632.

A Great Time and Labor-Saver

The Pennsylvania Lawn Trimmer
This machine takes the place of grass shears and other devices for cutting the grass left at the edge of lawns after mowing. It will cut within three-eighths of an inch of a wall or tree and mow any border wide enough to run one wheel on.

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd
Phone 59. Victoria, B.C. 544-546 Yates St.

Not a Luxury But a Necessity

The up-to-date man or woman of today knows the necessity of cleanliness with regard to health. Things that contribute to cleanliness, such as A SPECIALTY HERE BATH BRUSHES
We carry a full stock of Bath Brushes, Sponges, Soaps, etc. Everything that you require. Bath Brushes, 75c up.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist,
Telephones 425 and 450 Government St., Near Yates

Lenten Niceties

- Gorgona Anchovies, in salt or oil50c
Anchovies, per keg50c
Lobster, per glass, 85c, 75c, 50c and35c
Trout in Jelly, per tin50c
Cod Fish Balls, per tin25c
Spiced Herring, per tin25c
Herrings in Anchovy Sauce, per tin25c
Devilled Herring, tin25c
Golden Haddies, 2 tins25c
Fresh Mackerel, per lb.25c
Devilled Crab Meat, tin25c
Fresh Crab, per tin25c
Behring Sea Cod Fish, per lb.10c
Norwegian Herring, 4 for 25c
Large No. 1 Mackerel, each50c
Kippers, 2 lbs.25c
Finnan Haddie, 2 lbs.25c
Holland Herring, 6 for25c
Norwegian Stock Fish, per lb.25c
Dry Codfish Square25c
Olympian Oysters, pint, 60c
Morgan's Eastern Oysters, per tin85c
Smoked Salmon, per lb.20c
Smoked Halibut, per lb.20c
No. 2 Mackerel, each25c
Oolichans, 2 lbs.25c
Per keg\$5.00

KINDLY NOTE: OUR LIQUOR STORE IS CLOSED TODAY

SPECIAL TODAY
Smyrna Cooking Figs, 4 lbs. for25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street
Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

THE 'HOBBLE' WOOLLE

With a program out in its entirety, ture of nearly two, upon street pavement next year Victoria, doing her share to good roads movement. If any city of its size the results will be big outlay is the case. The city is moment to let tend yards of asphalt in all and an equal and will be offered the contractors can Never before in has the good road appreciated and mo at present. From comes the cry for work has been com cities better provide roads, those leading the city with the growth of popul provided for, the re ing attended to and giving the downtown properly constructed.

The history of in Victoria is a hist and rapid developm ago a paved street but a few blocks had are well paved thro the entire business c ments are being co as fast as an over can prepare the nec conditions.

With the passing auguration of paving come a change in pu the class of paveme wood block found fa favor until a year a Macadam was also are no less than 25 of roadway laid. Bu climate in the winter found to be unsuitab be laid, though sever passed for a bitum Now it is the as in favor and which, clustively. The city 55 miles of this ty the demand from al for more.

The relation betw welfare of the resi amply demonstrated, appeal to a stranger has always been a V where else will a m found. But it has convince a visitor t roadways which lay and upon arises in i fort of the pedestria scheme of beauty. are a joy forever an is aiming at and so kept closely to the There are now in wood block paveme pavement, one and o adam, one-half mil ment and one-third pavement, in all ten as the better class of addition to this, 25 ways. The city coun and is prepared to c the next month for pavement or 23.4 m pavement does not of the amount of pavem has committed itself 1011. It is proposo tenders for the abov yards of trunk roa cludes the trunk roa arteries leading from the principal suburba It is the intention soon as this scheme and under way to call

THE 'HOBBLE' WOOLLE

"The cult of the deal of injury to the chants and manufact falling returns as a re says a Times correspo coats and full skirts w would require from s costume. Now he on and a half to six. In End tailor has affirme to cut a full costum double width for all th be worn during the c means that the merch from 40 to 50 per ce in order to keep up appears to be no app price between the new difficult to see how la buy two costumes wh

CITY OF VICTORIA AND GOOD ROADS

With a programme which, when carried out in its entirety, will call for the expenditure of nearly two million and a half dollars upon street pavements within this and the next year Victoria can truly be said to be doing her share towards carrying out the good roads movement. In fact it is doubtful if any city of its size in the Dominion is doing more in the class of improvement and that the results will be commensurate with this big outlay is the confident belief of its citizens. The city is prepared at the present moment to let tenders for some 50,000 square yards of asphalt pavement or about 2 1/2 miles in all and an equal amount has been passed and will be offered for tender just as fast as the contractors can handle it.

Never before in the history of the city has the good roads movement been better appreciated and more earnestly desired than at present. From every section of the city comes the cry for better streets and when the work has been completed there will be few cities better provided in this respect. Trunk roads, those leading arteries which connect the city with the outlying sections where the growth of population is rapid, have been provided for and no time is being lost in giving the downtown section its needed, properly constructed, thoroughfares.

The history of the good roads movement in Victoria is a history of sudden awakening and rapid development. Where ten years ago a paved street was a curiosity—in fact but a few blocks had been paved—today there are well paved thoroughfares, over practically the entire business centre, while the improvements are being continually pushed outward as fast as an overworked engineering staff can prepare the necessary plans and specifications.

With the passing of the years since the inauguration of paving was made here has come a change in public sentiment as regards the class of pavement to be adopted. The wood block found favor and continued in favor until a year ago, for business streets. Macadam was also a favorite, and today there are no less than 25 miles of this latter class of roadway laid. But in a city with the wet climate in the winter macadam has been found to be unsuitable and no more of it will be laid, though several streets have been passed for a bituminous macadam.

Now it is the asphalt pavement which is in favor and which is being laid almost exclusively. The city has already passed some 55 miles of this type of roadway and still the demand from all portions of the city is for more.

The relation between good roads and the welfare of the residents of a city has been amply demonstrated in Victoria. Few cities appeal to a stranger more than does this. It has always been a Victorian's boast that nowhere else will a more beautiful city be found. But it has sometimes been hard to convince a visitor that uneven roadways, roadways which lay deep in dust which ever and anon arises in its might to the discomfort of the pedestrian, are an essential in the scheme of beauty. Well kept pavements are a joy forever and that is what Victoria is aiming at and so far that aim has been kept closely to the bullseye.

There are now in Victoria four miles of wood block pavement, four miles of asphalt pavement, one and one-half miles of tar macadam, one-half mile of vitrified brick pavement and one-third of a mile of granitoid pavement, in all ten miles of what is known as the better class of pavement. There is in addition to this, 25 miles of macadam roadways. The city council has formulated plans and is prepared to call for tenders within the next month for 500,000 square yards of pavement or 2 1/2 miles. This allotment of pavement does not cover more than half of the amount of pavement that the city council has committed itself to build during the year 1911. It is proposed, however, to call for tenders for the above half million square yards of pavement immediately, which includes the trunk road scheme, providing main arteries leading from the centre of the city to the principal suburban districts.

It is the intention of the city council as soon as this scheme is thoroughly initiated and under way to call for tenders for a fresh

allotment of one-half million square yards of pavement. This it is hoped will bring the city's paving programme to where it should be at the present time, and after that, the work of paving will not be a special effort as it will be during the present year.

ers on different streets to circulate petitions calling for a certain class of pavement. These petitions are presented to the city council, and are looked upon as sacred documents, and must of necessity be complied with in detail, the particular pavement being laid, and the

have certain characteristics. Specifications are accordingly prepared in such a way that certain essential features must be complied with in the new pavements, and the city is open to receive tenders for pavements having such qualities. In this way at least half a dozen bids for pavements having only slight differences are received for certain streets, giving the ratepayers the benefit of competition, and furnishing the officials with the privilege of choosing from competing companies who are vying with each other for supremacy in the way of efficient workmanship and quality of materials, and at the same time enabling the officials to overtake the paving programme.

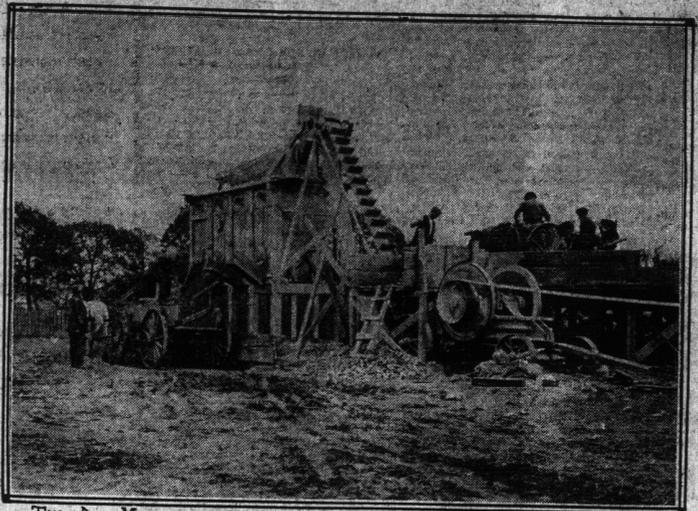
Victoria is perhaps paying less for its pavement per square yard than any other city in the Dominion of Canada. The city's one need to make it an ideal city is good roads. The present macadam roads might under ordinary conditions be considered ample, but Victoria, with its ambitions and prospects demands the best.

The trunk roads leading out from the city

are all of the same class, no one of them standing out distinct from the others. It is urgent that a boulevard or leading avenue reaching from the center of the city in a northerly direction be built, thus bringing Victoria in its early city accomplishments to the fore front of the cities adopting such a system. In many of the larger cities millions have been spent in tearing down stores, houses and buildings in making such a main avenue.

Victoria is in a similar position to Rio de Janeiro which spent seven and one-half millions in gold upon the "Avenida," in length one and one-eighth miles and over one hundred feet wide, with its wide sidewalks and asphalt pavement, beautiful lighting, reaching from ocean to ocean. On either side of the "Avenida" are artistic and often imposing and magnificent buildings. The air which sweeps through the avenue is exceedingly pure as it is open to the sea from both ends.

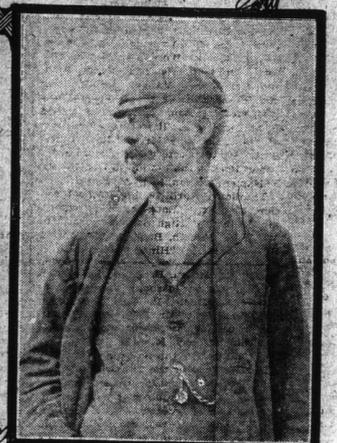
The value of good roads and wide thoroughfares cannot be over-estimated, as they affect the growth and prosperity of a city.



THE BIG MACHINE YCLEPT THE ROCK CRUSHER.



FIFTEEN TONS AND ALWAYS ROLLING.



THE BOSS



DUMPING THE CRUSHED ROCK

The city's method of initiating the routine or formalities in connection with the construction of pavement is rather unique. In many cities it is customary to allow ratepay-

price being determined by the maker of the pavement. In Victoria the city council decides that the pavement to go on certain streets should

When New York had only One Bank

From an old scrap book is taken the following report of a lecture describing New York City in the days when it had only one bank. The lecturer was Philip Bone, a merchant, who was speaking before the Merchant Library of New York, in 1841. It is of interest to remember that the community in which he refers advances now, seventy years after his speech, a claim to the title of the world's financial center:

"It is amusing to look back upon the state of the trade of New York, and the modes of conducting business within a brief period of less than 50 years, and contrast them with the present condition of things. I was a lad in the retail drygoods store (shop we called it then) of my brother, in William street. Goods were imported principally from London. The ships (only two or three in number) made two voyages a year, and when they arrived, and the packages were opened in the warehouses, of Messrs. Waddington, Rowlet & Corp, or Douglass & Shaw, notice was sent to the shopkeepers, who went down to Pearl street, and each selecting the articles he wanted, the whole importation was bought up; and a bill of \$500 would have brought down upon the purchaser the jealousy of his neighbors, and occasioned serious alarm to the importer.

"Those were the days of frugality and carefulness; and as we are now in a gossiping humor I will relate an anecdote to prove it. A relation of mine, a merchant in the Dutch trade, who had then been a resident of New York 15 or 20 years, had in his possession a silk umbrella of uncommon large proportions, which attracted the notice of a friend in company, who said to him in jest: 'I should not be surprised to hear that you had brought out that umbrella with you from Holland.' 'You have guessed right,' he replied; 'I did bring it when I came to this country, and have had it

in constant use ever since; but I sent it once during the time to Holland to be newly covered.' Now this gentleman was liberal and charitable, but he took good care of his umbrella, and died worth a million of dollars.

"In the days of which we have been speaking, there was but one bank in the city, the Bank of New York, in Pearl street, then Hanover Square, of which Mr. William Seton was cashier, and Mr. Charles Wilkes was the first teller. Those were the blessed days of specie currency; and if you will indulge me, and laugh with me instead of frowning at me, I will describe how pleasantly it worked. The few notes which were given out by the merchants and shopkeepers (and the sequel will show how few they must have been) were collected, of course, through the bank. Michael Boyle, the runner (how delightfully do his jocund laugh and pleasant countenance mix up with the recollections of my early years!) called, several days before the time, with a notice that the note would be due on such a day, and payment expected three days thereafter.

"When the day arrived, the same person called again with a canvas bag, counted the money in half dollars, quarters and sixpences (those adominable disturbers of the peace, bank notes, were scarcely known in those days), carried it to the bank, and then sallied out to another debtor; and so all the notes were collected in this great commercial city, and in such a circumscribed circle did its operations revolve. Well do I remember Michael Boyle, running around from Pearl street to Maiden Lane, Broadway, and William street (the business limits of which district, happily for him, did not extend north of the present Fulton street), panting under the load of a bag of silver, a sort of locomotive sub-treasurer, or the embodiment of a specie circular."

BIG DIVIDENDS WRESTED FROM ODD MOMENTS

Were you ever a member of the Forelock Club? This was an unorganized association of persons all over the country who swore to themselves to make the most of odd moments. Fostered by letters to the newspapers, it had a great vogue for a time, although nothing like what it deserved.

For odd moments are the small change of life, which may either be wasted or used as the foundation of a fortune. Gladstone knew what the odd moments were worth. He always carried a book in his pocket, that none of them might be wasted.

Alexander von Humboldt's days were so occupied that he had to use the early morning or night for his labors, while others were asleep.

Charles C. Frost, a shoemaker in Vermont, resolved to use an hour a day for study. He became one of the noted mathematicians in the United States.

Dr. Mason Good translated "Lucretius" while traveling from place to place visiting his patients in London.

Dr. Charles Darwin composed most of his works by writing his thoughts on scraps of paper wherever he happened to be.

Henry Kirke White learned Greek while going to and from the lawyer's office where he was studying law.

Dr. Samuel Johnson wrote "Rasselas" of evenings in a week, to meet the expense of his mother's funeral.

Lincoln studied law during his spare moments.

William T. Foster, a poor boy, educated, supported himself, and saved enough money to start him to college at the age of seventeen. He had never studied Latin, and was informed that it required two years of Latin to enter the school. It was just two months before the opening of the school. He studied for two months, took the examination, and entered college, where, of course, he made a good record.

AERO WIRELESS OPERATED OVER WIDE RADIUS

Henry Farman has successfully used wireless telegraph apparatus from an aeroplane over the radius of six miles. This feat was accomplished in France after many experiments. Farman believes he will eventually be able to extend the radius to 60 miles. The military possibilities of this accomplishment are almost limitless. An aero scout equipped with wireless could furnish information that would be invaluable. Even with a radius of six miles, his messages could be relayed by the ordinary field wireless equipment a distance of at least 30 miles to the commanding general, who would thus be enabled to plan his movements with accurate information of the enemy's position a day in advance.

The officers of the United States army were the first to experiment with wireless in aeroplanes successfully, but they have been hampered in their work through the lack of aerial craft and funds to perfect the apparatus.

CITY HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR TYPHOID

Although the relations of a city to its citizens are such that damages resulting from the construction and operation of public works cannot ordinarily be obtained, the supreme court of Minnesota has laid responsibility for typhoid deaths upon the city authorities of Mankato.

The complainant charged the city with negligently allowing its water supply to become polluted with sewage. The court ruled that the municipality was liable in its private or corporate capacity for this negligence.

A GOOD BEGINNING

Elsie—"My beau is going to bean ad-Elsie—"My beau is going to be an ad-Visitor—"Indeed; a cadet at present, I suppose?" Elsie—"Oh, he hasn't got that far yet; but he's had an anchor tattooed on his arm."

THE "HOBBLE SKIRT" AND THE WOOLLEN TRADE

The cult of the 'hobble skirt' is doing a deal of injury to the woollen trade, and merchants and manufacturers are complaining of falling returns as a result of this fashion," says a Times correspondent. "When the long coats and full-skirts were in fashion a tailor would require from six to nine yards for a costume. Now he only requires from three and a half to six. Indeed, a reputable West End tailor has affirmed that he will be able to cut a full costume out of three yards of double width for all the costumes which will be worn during the coming summer. This means that the merchant will have to sell from 40 to 50 per cent. more costume lengths in order to keep up his returns. But as there appears to be no appreciable difference in price between the new styles and the old it is difficult to see how ladies can be induced to buy two costumes where they previously

TO PREVENT PREMATURE INTERMENT

Prof. Anthony De Choiniski of Dresden, has been granted a patent at Washington for an apparatus the object of which is to provide a safeguard against burial alive. The apparatus consists of an airtight chamber, with air pump attachment and a glass door on top. When a body is placed inside the chamber all the air is withdrawn, leaving the body in a vacuum. It is claimed that signs of life, if there be any, are readily to be detected as the air is being pumped out of the chamber, this being due to the release of atmospheric pressure, estimated at 16 pounds to the square inch from the body.

NEW INSULATING BRICKS FLOAT

A new insulating lining brick, designed for use where absolute freedom from dampness is necessary, is so waterproofed and burned that 45 per cent of the volume is confined air. Its specific gravity is only 0.90, although its ultimate strength in compression is claimed to be 750 lb. per square inch. The bricks float in water and are claimed to be moisture-proof.

UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Hark! hark! The lark at heaven's gate sings As she dodges an aeroplane, And the wireless messages ruffle her wings While she pours forth her profuse strain.

UNDER DIFFICULTIES

"Are you the maid?" asked the stranger at the door. "Do I look like the hired man?" was the young woman's impertinent reply.

UNDER DIFFICULTIES

"Are you the maid?" asked the stranger at the door. "Do I look like the hired man?" was the young woman's impertinent reply.

UNDER DIFFICULTIES

"Are you the maid?" asked the stranger at the door. "Do I look like the hired man?" was the young woman's impertinent reply.

"Are you the maid?" asked the stranger at the door. "Do I look like the hired man?" was the young woman's impertinent reply.

Orders for the services of the Vacuum Cleaner will receive immediate attention. Workmen are experts in carpet cleaning.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Phone 1246 for particulars of the Vacuum Cleaner.

An Unparalleled Display of Tailored Suits for Easter

EASTER WEEK PRICES: \$10.00, \$14.50, \$19.50, \$25.00 AND \$35.00

You should not wait until the last moment, for by selecting your Easter Suit now you will avoid unnecessary haste and disappointment. The values we are offering this week in the costume section comprise the most attractive Spring models. The materials have been carefully selected; the cut is exclusive, and embodies the most stylish and practical ideas; the tailoring in each garment is the best.

STYLISHLY-CUT SUITS

All in the latest models, with charming 26 and 28-inch coats, plain coat sleeves and braid trimmed or plain reverses. The coats are lined with tafetas in plain and shot effects and twilled silks in self and contrasting shades. Skirts in plain panel or button-trimmed styles. - - **\$14.50**

TAILORED SUITS AT \$19.50

These suits are severely plain-tailored models, with jaunty short coats. A wide range of materials is offered for selection, including navy and black serges, grey and tan mixtures, worsteds, novelty suitings and diagonals. Price - - - - **\$19.50**

WOMEN'S STRICTLY PLAIN-TAILORED SUITS

With short coats, plain coat sleeves, also coats with fancy reverses and cuffs. All in good quality cheviots - - - - **\$10.00**

HIGH GRADE NOVELTY SUITS

Our showing of high grade novelties in Spring Suits is most worthy of your attention. We are showing exclusive models in raven blue and black serges, fashionable mixtures in greys, tans, browns and greens, as well as light colors and white serges. Beauty and distinction are lent by the smoothness and purity of the all-wool fabrics and the perfection of the man-tailoring in these garments. We are featuring a special line of extra sizes up to 44 inches in black and blues, as well as a broad selection of suits for the small woman. Prices \$25.00 and - - - - **\$35.00**

Glove Novelties for Easter

Our stock of Gloves is complete and comprises all the newest shades. The best known reliable makes, such as Trefousse, Perrin's and Dent's are represented.

- Trefousse "Dorothy" Gloves, superior glace, French kid, 2 clasp, in navy, green, ashes of roses, grey, mauve, beaver, tan, brown, mode, black, white **\$1.50**
- Trefousse "Delorme" Suede Gloves, 2 clasp, in grey, beaver, mode, tan and brown **\$1.50**
- Trefousse "Dorothy" Suede Gloves, 2 clasp, in grey, pique sewn. Price **\$1.50**
- Jovin Suede Gloves, 2 clasp, in black and grey **\$1.50**
- Perrin's Marchioness Gloves, glace kid, 2 clasp, in navy, green, tan, brown, beaver, slate, black and white **\$1.00**
- Dent's Washable Kid Gloves, in pastel, grey and white. **\$1.25**

We have a full range of Long Evening Gloves, in glace, suede and silk.

- 12 B. L. Glace Kid Gloves, \$3.00 and **\$2.00**
- Silk Gloves, 12 B. length, in pink, blue, champagne, mauve, Nile and white. Special **75¢**
- Silk Gloves, 16 B. L., black and white **\$1.25**

Important Easter Silk Sale

5,000 Yards Colored Pongee, width 32-inch, just opened. Colors, king's blue, rose, wisteria, taupe, grey, electric, tan, brown, myrtle, pink, reseda, fawn, champagne, mauve, moss, navy, Nile, marine, slate, cream, white and black. Extra special value. On sale Monday at **50¢**

1,000 Yards Chiffon Taffeta. Niles pink, garnet, cardinal, navy, myrtle, moss, emerald, tan, brown, champagne, rose, mauve, cream, white and black. On sale Monday **50¢**

1,000 Yards Natural Pongee. This is a remarkable value and free from filling. 34-inch. On sale Monday **50¢**

New Wash Dress Materials in Muslins, Prints, Vestings, Silk Muslins, Duck, Indian Head and Linen Suitings. See Our Easter Display

Prints, with spots, stripes and floral effect. Navy, butcher blue, black and red ground. Also a large assortment of light grounds, with stripes, spots and floral patterns. Fast colors. 15c to **10¢**

White Summer Vesting, extra fine summer waistings, white ground with small colored figure. Double width **25¢**

White Swiss Muslins, in checks, bars, stripes and spots, 25c to **10¢**

Scotch Zephyrs, a large range, dainty stripe and check effect, in pink, sky, navy, mauve, fawn and grey. A fine, even cloth. Fast colors **15¢**

25 Pieces Belfast Real Linen Finished Suiting, in white only, excellent wearing quality, 32-inch. Per yard **20¢**

Duck Suitings, fancy duck suiting for children's wear, in navy and white ground, with colored spots stripes and anchor designs, 27-inch. Fast colors **15¢**

25 Pieces Mercerized Muslin, Pongee colors. Very special value. Per yard **15¢**

Seashore Suiting, fifty pieces fine seashore suiting in plain shades, fawn, navy, mauve, sky, pink, Alice blue, 35-inch. Fast colors **20¢**

Indian Head Suiting. White Indian Head Suiting, fine linen finish, round, even thread, 36-inch. Per yard **20¢**

Silk Muslins, beautiful silk muslin, 27-inch wide. Colors, pink, green, fawn, Alice blue, Nile, helio, tan, cream, sky and grey ground, with floral design **50¢**

A Special Showing of Girls' White Lawn

Dresses

Girls' White Lawn Dress. High neck, elbow sleeves. Waist finished with panel of openwork embroidery insertion. Collar of lace. Cuffs and Band at waist finely tucked. Full gathered skirt. Sizes 8 to 14 years **\$1.50**

Girls' Fine Lawn Dress. Duck neck of embroidery insertion, which is continued down left side of front to waist. Three-quarter length sleeves finished with insertion. Full gathered skirt trimmed with tucks. Sizes 8 to 16 years **\$1.75**

Girls' White Lawn Dress. Waist trimmed with lace insertion in panel effect. High collar of lace. Full length sleeves finely tucked and finished with cuff of lace. Gathered skirt with two deep tucks and wide hem at bottom. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Price **\$2.50**

Girls' White Lawn Dress. Waist composed entirely of narrow tucks. Peasant sleeves. Embroidery insertion at neck, down sleeve and around cuff. Pleated skirt finished with tucks and insertion. Sizes 8 to 16 years **\$4.50**

Monday's Housefurnishing Notes

Monday will be a very busy day, as we are offering many pre-Easter bargains.

TAPESTRY SQUARES
These come in ground shades of reds, greens and fawns. The Squares are suitable for any room in the house and make a very effective floor covering at a small cost. Size 3 x 4. Special Monday **\$6.75**

REVERSIBLE HEARTH RUGS
With a thick deep pile. They are Oriental in design and coloring, and are very desirable for den or living room. Finished at both ends with heavy knotted fringe.
Size 24 x 51, regular \$1.25; size 30 x 54, regular \$1.75. Monday's price, to clear, 85c and **65¢**

BRASS EXTENSION RODS
Extension Curtain Rods in brass. Our stock is large and offers the best values in the city. Prices range 65c, 45c, 35c, 25c, 15c and **10¢**

LACE CURTAINS
The Curtains are being sold Monday at lower prices than usual, as in going through the stock we find there are many patterns of which we have not a full line. We decided to clear these Monday at the very special prices of \$2.25, \$1.95, \$1.45, \$1.25 and **85¢**

Brass Beds, Monday
We are showing a splendid range of Full-sized Brass Beds, in satin, satin and bright, and all bright finished. These are all new designs, with 2-inch and 2½-inch posts. A glance at our window display will convince you of the extraordinary values we are offering this week. Prices range \$29.75, \$26.75, \$19.75 and **\$14.75**
Large stock of Mattresses and Springs to select from.

New Fiction

Cynthia's Chaffeur, by Tracy **\$1.25**

One Way Out, by Carleton **\$1.25**

The Vow, by Trent **\$1.25**

The Game of Life, by Rowlands **\$1.25**

The Phantom of the Opera, by Leroux **\$1.25**

The Other Side, by Vachell **\$1.25**

The Prodigal Judge, by Kester **\$1.25**

Maude Baxter, by Hotchkiss **\$1.25**

The Second Wife, by Buchanan **\$1.25**

The Fire Opal, by Fraser **\$1.25**

The New Machiavelli, by Wells **\$1.25**

Colonel Todhunter of Missouri, by Sauer **\$1.25**

Aluminum Kitchenware

Aluminum Ware has rapidly grown in public favor. Every housekeeper who has used it will have no other, for it is a strong, light, bright ware, easily kept clean and does not burn. We carry only the best grade at the lowest prices.

- Tea Kettles, two sizes, \$2.50 and **\$2.25**
- Sauce Pans, with straight handle, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**
- Sauce Pans, with small handles on each side, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and **50¢**
- Sauce Pans, complete with lid, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and **75¢**
- Frying Pans, small sizes, 65c and **50¢**
- Strainers with long, straight handles. Each, \$1.00, 75c and **65¢**
- Funnels. Each, 70c, 60c and **50¢**
- Strainers for Coffee. Each **50¢**
- Small Pudding Bowls. Each, \$1.25, \$1.00 and **75¢**
- Extra Lids for Sauce Pans, etc.—
- Size 14 **10¢**
- Size 16 **20¢**
- Size 18 **25¢**
- Size 20 **30¢**
- Size 22 **35¢**

Staple Sundries

Red Bordered Roller Toweling. Per yard 25c to **75¢**

Ready-Made Roller Towels, 2½ yards long, at **20¢**

Ready-Made Roller Towels, 3 yds, long **25¢**

Red and Blue Check Glass Cloth, 25c to **10¢**

Ready-Hemmed Glass Cloths. Per dozen, \$1.80 and **\$1.50**

24-Inch Damask Huckaback, for fancy work. Per yard **25¢**

18-Inch Linen Huckaback, for fancy work. Per yard **25¢**

Huckaback Towels. Per doz. \$3.00 to **\$2.00**

Linen Huckaback Towels. Each \$1.00, 50c, 40c and **35¢**

25-Inch Huckaback Toweling, 60c to **20¢**

White Turkish Towels. Each 50c and **25¢**

Extra Large White Turkish Towels. Each \$1.00, 75c and **65¢**

Russia Crash, for fancy work. Per yard 25c to **20¢**

Ready-Hemmed Sheets, 72x90. Pair **\$1.50**

Hemstitched Sheets, 90x90. Per pair **\$2.50**

Ready-Made Pillow Cases, 40x42. Per dozen **\$2.00**

Hemstitched Pillow Cases. Per doz. **\$3.00**

Hemstitched Pillow Cases. Per doz. **\$3.50**

White Bath Sheets. Each **\$2.25**

¾ White Grecian Bed Spreads. Each **\$1.25**

Large Size White Grecian Bed Spreads. Each **\$1.50**

Quinine and Iron Tonics

This is a powerful tonic and appetite producer, and is specially recommended for the after effects of La Grippe and severe colds. 6-oz. bottle, usual price 50c. Our price. **25¢**

RUBBER GLOVES

For Household Uses
We are making a specialty in strong Red Rubber Gloves. We have them in all sizes. Usual price \$1.00. Our price, per pair. **85¢**
20 per cent saved on an average of purchases in our Patent Medicine Department

Dress Department Offer Great Inducements, Monday. Three Specials That

Will Command Attention

12 Pieces Fancy Suiting, in plain shades with invisible pattern. This material wears well and will give satisfaction. Colors, tan, brown, grey, cardinal, wisteria, king's blue, champagne, navy, myrtle, garnet, slate and black. Width 42 inches. Monday **50¢**

50 Pieces All-Wool Poplin, with a clean, even weave. This line is one of the best values we have offered. Comes in a large range of colors: Tan, brown, champagne, slate, light grey, myrtle, moss, garnet, cardinal, moss, electric blue, navy, king's blue and black. Width 42 inches. Monday's price **50¢**

\$1.00 DRESS GOODS FOR MONDAY

This will eclipse previous values. This assortment comprises Fancy Stripe Voiles, Barathia with satin stripe, Fancy Unimines, Venetians, Alexandra, Satin Cloths and Serges, in all colors. Width 44 inch. Monday **\$1.00**

Men's and Boys' Clothing for

Monday's Selling

Men's Tweed and Worsteds Suits, all the latest styles and patterns. Monday **\$10.00**

Special Showing of Boys' Clothing, in the two-piece semi-fitting styles with bloomer pants. Made of fine finished worsteds and tweeds. Monday prices range from **\$4.00**

Men's and Youths' Hats, in stiff and soft shapes. All 1911 blocks and shades. Prices range \$2.00 to **\$5.00**

A Direct Shipment of Men's Panamas just received. Come in crush and telescope shapes. Special price **\$6.00**

MOBS IN FRANCE WRECK PR

Large Wine - Mal
Ablaze and Ma
Wrecked—Hous
fices Pillaged

CAVALRY SENT TO RESTO

Military Resisted
Crowds—Fear t
will extend to th
Wine District

PARIS, April 12.—Th
by the vote in the senate
opening the delimitatio
guarding champagne dist
signs of abating today,
trary, there seems a pro
disturbances spreading
deux wine regions.

A serious agitation
broken out in the Chare
Loz and Gironne depart
situation with respect to
responds to that of A
and the president of the
of the Gironde winegro
suppression of the territ
tions of the Bordeaux re
followed by the gravest
The latest dispatches
situation as greatly aggr
continue to burn and av
erty of unpopular men
They accuse of imposing
Anbe and other depa
which they manufacture
nated as Marne champ
bottles are hurrying
of troops to the affect
the movement of the w
need as quickly as poss
destruction has been
rioters have gone before
the scene.

The champagne quest
subject of debate in the
Deputies today, and aft
a statement by Premier
Chamber voted confide
ernment practically u
that the senate's res
legally effective.

The Premier has ma
to refer the matter of
the delimitation of wine
to State, France's highest
court, which he said m
to pronounce on this
with, en's impa
dence of judgment.
The cabinet met toni
to place at the dispo
rect of Marne all the
He has now eight firm
and three of infantry, a
been sent to four mor
cavalry and one of in
ceeded at once to Epem
Wholesale Depts

EPERNAY, Departm
France, April 12.—Stat
ments occurred today
which followed the acti
on the champagne quest
out the day and thro
hours of the evening,
were grave, but at mid
the presence of many
tions had become som
The frenzy of the riots
brands, and it is exp
use dynamite, and
which disappeared from
last week.

News comes from Cay
was thrown at the av
three troopers and killi
Altogether, five estab
have been practically
ground after being pill
were forced, and the fu
things piled in the stre
The firemen were pow
were driven off by the
Near here, the coun
with blazing cellars, and
is aglow. At Cusniers,
don's great wine press
as well as another big
at Pierry. At Aye, tw
fishments were wrecked
Cavalry charged repe
mob showed resistance
bottles and stones at
horses.

Troops continue to
district. Six battalio
and four squadrons of
arrived, and a brigade
coming from Paris. It
that there will be 12,000
by tomorrow morning.
of their arrival, and to
patched to the danger
prefect plans to occu
every town and village
with the military, believ
thing less than this will
The soldiers have st
arrest pillagers, and to
In case of resistance,
four establishments wer
burned, as at first sta
six large wine houses w