





### CAMPBELL RIVER AS POWER SOURCE

#### Water Commissioner Receives the Report of Engineer as Result of Application for Water Record

That Vancouver Island has in the Campbell river, at the Falls, a natural and great water power source, was the conclusion reached by Mr. Gray Donald, the expert dispatched to the spot to make independent investigations and report by Chief Commissioner W. S. Drewry, by whom the report was received on the 29th inst. The applicant stated in his interview with the chief water commissioner a week or ten days ago, that the available water was capable of giving a dependable source of 30,000 horse-power.

When one is told that the cost of power is from \$15 to \$18 per h. p. per annum, including interest, sinking fund, operation, and all other charges, and the selling price from \$30 to \$40, some approximate conception may be had of the worth of this natural power source. The continuous demand for electricity is so great that it is estimated that a million dollars profit per year on the minimum low water, while with storage the capacity of the power of Campbell river may easily be doubled.

Of course there is no probability of a demand for such a maximum output for many future years, but the figures give one an idea of the immense potentialities of water in latch water powers of the first class.

### ELECTRIC COMPANY TAKES UP OPTION

property has been put through the market four times within the last month. On the first occasion it was sold for \$5,000, so that it has tripled in value within a month.

A portion of the site was property on Commercial street, and is reported to have been sold at a good price.

### DEATH OF COLONEL CHURCH

Was Distinguished Geographer and Had Broad Experience as Engineer and Explorer.

News of the death of Colonel George East Church, in London, Eng., has been received in the city. He was a friend of one closely connected with the Colonist, and we sincerely regret to learn of his death. His obituary notice appears in the Times under date of Jan. 31st.

Colonel George East Church, whose death was announced in the Times yesterday, possessed probably a wider and more complete knowledge of the history, the geography, and the resources of tropical South America than any other traveler, both past and present.

### FRUIT BOARD IN ANNUAL SESSION

#### Will Have Agent Again on the Prairies and Will Publish Bulletins

A meeting of the provincial Board of Horticulture was opened in the Botanical Chambers, Department of Agriculture, on Thursday last, there being present Messrs. W. Crowley, secretary of the board, and William Ricardo, deputy minister of agriculture. The secretary of the board, Mr. Crowley, presided at the meeting.

### AGRICULTURISTS TO GATHER HERE

#### This Week Sees Inception of Conventions of Farmers' Institutes, Stock-Breeders and Dairymen

This week will see brought together in Victoria probably the greatest number of progressive agriculturists, stock breeders, dairymen, fruit-growers and practical farmers generally ever assembled in one city in this province.

Another very important feature in connection with the fruit-growing industry is that of establishing demonstration plots on the mainland and the islands. Publications of the department of agriculture, as published by the department, will be compiled in the form of a directory and distributed forthwith among the fruit-growers of the province; also it is intended to be published in the form of a directory.

### PEACE BROODS OVER OTTAWA HOUSE

#### Naval Bill to Be Considered in Two Weeks' Time—The Annual Intercolonial Statement Next Week

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—After the storm and stress of the wrangling over the House put in a quiet day taking and finishing of miscellaneous matters with Mr. Pugsley in charge for New Brunswick.

A feature of interest before supply was reached, announced that he had been soundly rebuffed in his various provinces as to their views regarding a royal commission to be appointed to inquire into the needs in respect to technical education.

### IN HANDS OF TRUST

#### Beef Barons Dominate the Food Supplies of the United States—Living High

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—That the increase in the price of food products in general throughout the world, and therefore is not affected by the American tariff, was the contention of Senator Lodge in a speech made in the Senate today.

Senator Gallinger pointed out that since the tariff had been put on the free prices of boots and shoes and of leather manufactures of the United States, the price of the goods had increased largely to the rapid increase in the price of the country population to the cities.

### THE VICTORIA COLONIST

### SALT SPRING ISLAND JUSTICE APPEALED FROM

#### Counsel for Prisoner Claims Action of Presiding Magistrate Was High Handed and Seeks Release of Client

In a small room dignified by the name of court room at Settlement near Vesuvius Bay on Salt Spring Island two days ago Justice of the Peace A. Wall and Colonel Layard, found H. O. Allen, a rancher, pleading guilty of shooting a sheep belonging to J. Maxwell, another rancher, and sentenced him to three months imprisonment at hard labor without option of the fine and without any explanation of the case or comment on the evidence.

### SQUARE AWAY FOR NIGHT SESSION

#### Over-Classification Charges of Former Chief Engineer of National Transcontinental Railway Subject of Debate

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—At midnight to-night the resignation of Mr. Hugh D. Lumsden, former chief engineer of the National Transcontinental railway, was the subject of debate in the House of Commons.

### TESTIFIES AGAINST CABINET MINISTER

#### Proceedings in Ballinger-Pinchot Inquiry Places Secretary of Interior in an Adverse Light

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The proceedings in the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry, which up to this time have consisted largely of reading into the records of the inquiry of the various letters, telegrams, etc., which heretofore have been published in a message transmitted to the Senate by President Taft, took a livelier aspect yesterday when Louis R. Glavis, continuing his testimony against Secretary Ballinger, told the House that he had had with the secretary at various times during the latter's administration while he was in and out of the government service.

### MINISTERS ABSENT

A curious incident occurred tonight while Mr. Meighen was speaking in the House. The minister present, Mr. Sydney Fisher, who was invited to read a newspaper, Mr. Foster called the attention of the speaker to the fact that the minister of railways, who of all the ministers, was present to answer questions, had not appeared.

### THE NEWS OF NEWTON

Leo Mitchell spent Sunday with Arthur Brooks, wife and children were at R. L. Brooks' Sunday.

Miss Edith Brooks and Iva Curran spent Sunday with Lilith Brooks, Bayview, who was in the north.

Jeff Brooks and family spent Sunday with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Willie King.

Miss Ada Broderick, who was in the north, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. King.

Editor Samuel L. Leaders, of the "Weekly Bulletin," of the Clothing Trades, official publication of the garment workers, has resigned his office. For the past several months he has been employed by the trade-union journal field, and will continue to contribute to the "Weekly Bulletin."

### AMERICAN INVASION INDICATED

CALGARY, Jan. 29.—Already Americans are responding in large numbers to the Canadian Pacific railway's "Who Not go to Canada?" campaign. Although the company's advertisements have only appeared in American agricultural journals during the past few days, information already being received in numbers warranting the prediction that 1910 will be at least double the available record of 1909.

### DOMINION BANK INCREASES CAPITAL

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—Canadian banks are spreading out giant arms to keep pace with rapid expansion of business and commerce in this country. At the annual meeting of the Dominion Bank, held here, President E. B. Hooper announced that the shareholders of the bank would increase the bank's capital from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

### GOVERNMENT SPEAKER

The only speaker on the government side up to midnight was Mr. Lennox, who played such a prominent part in the Hodgins inquiry and who in his speech today said that the charges were dead and buried and that there was really nothing to investigate.

### RUSSIAN MATCH ON 26th OF FEBRUARY

VANCOUVER, Jan. 27.—The fourth game for the McKechnie cup representation will be played at Victoria on Saturday, Feb. 26. The Vancouver Rugby union executive decided to wait a full month to play off this post-season fixture at the regular meeting of the union held last evening.

### CHARGED WITH EMBROIDERY

TORREN, Mexico, Jan. 27.—A G. White, an Englishman formerly employed as a bookkeeper on the ranch of Chas. P. Taft, at Mission, Texas, was taken back to that place from here today to answer a charge of embezzling \$1,400 of the ranch funds.

### SENTENCED FOR MURDER

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Lester Falci pleaded guilty in the second degree, to the murder of Clinton prison respondent of the outside backer carrying the name of the iron trade.

### BASEBALL OPENING

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27.—The joint schedule committee of the two major league leagues ended their work last night, and the members left for home.

### OUR SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLES, per tin, only . . . 10c  
TOMATOES, PEAS, CORN, BEANS AND PUMPKIN  
DIXI H. ROSS & CO.  
The Independent Grocers  
Liquor Department, 1590  
Phones 50, 51, 52.

### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

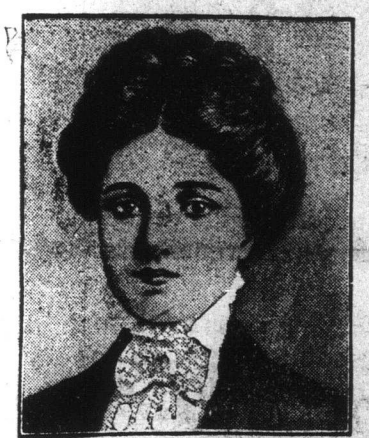
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE  
Chlorodyne  
Acts like a charm in  
DIARRHOEA and is the only  
Specific in CHOLERA  
and DYSENTERY.  
Sole Importers  
J. D. Davison & Co., Ltd.  
111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 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1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 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Tuesday, February 1, 1910

Only Medicine That Did Any Good

After Suffering Tortures For Years, This Lady Found Happy Relief in "Fruit-a-tives."



Mrs. Frank Eaton. I take "Fruit-a-tives" occasionally still, but I am quite cured of a trouble that was said to be incurable.

SAYS HE VIOLATED MINERS' CONTRACT

International President Lewis Accused of Protecting Coal Companies—Hot Words Among the Leaders

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—International President Lewis protected the coal companies, not the miners, in casting off the recent strike in the Pittsburgh district, said Francis P. Han, president of the Western Pennsylvania district of the United Mine Workers of America in the convention of the organization today.

FIGHTING IN NICARAGUA

Rumored Battle With Heavy Losses Between Madriz and Estrada Forces

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—An official telegram to the State Department from Managua says that it is rumored there that a battle has been fought between the Madriz and the Estrada forces near La Libertad, with heavy losses.

PRINCE RUPERT INCORPORATION

Private Bill Being Drafted Leaves Method of Government to Citizens

The private bill providing for the incorporation of the city of Prince Rupert is now being drafted in this city by Mr. W. J. Taylor, K. C., and will in all probability be submitted to the legislature during the week.

Orals in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Jan. 28.—An early rebuff was met by the secretary for the Hedervary Cabinet when the Chamber this afternoon by a large majority voted a want of confidence in the ministry. The premier informed the deputies he was unable to decide immediately to dissolve parliament and resign.

Calgary Waterworks

CALGARY, Jan. 28.—The city commissioners recommended that an additional 20 miles be added to the present water works system. The cost of this extension will be close to \$100,000.

BOTH PARTIES CLAIM VICTORY

British Elections Fail to Decide Whether Country Wants Tariff Reform or Free Trade Is View of Leaders

LIBERALS BELIEVE BUDGET WILL PASS

Premier Asquith and His Ministers Discuss Contents of the Speech from the Throne—Much Speculation

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The position of the parties tonight is as follows: Unionists, 264; Liberals, 263; Laborites, 40; Nationalists, 77.

AN OTTAWA RUMOR

Alleged Petition From Dawson to Have Governor Anderson Recalled

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—There is a report current in the lobbies today that a petition from Dawson asking for the recall of Alexander Anderson, governor of the Yukon, is on its way here.

GRECIAN CONSTITUTION

Political Parties and Military League Agree to Bring About Revision

ATHENS, Jan. 28.—An agreement was reached today by the Theotakis party, the Rhalis party, and the Military League, to convene the National Assembly for a revision of the constitution, with the condition that the league shall first be dissolved.

MANLESS LANDS FOR LANDLESS MEN

Commissioner Coombs Concludes Negotiations With E. & N. Railway to Bring Settlers to Vancouver Island

VANCOUVER, Jan. 28.—"We will have our first colony established at French Creek, Vancouver Island, by June, and after that we hope to continue sending a stream of sturdy British settlers to British Columbia according to our ability to handle them.

STUDIES HISTORY OF CANADIAN BANKING

U. S. National Monetary Commission Publishes an Important Monograph Based on Inquiries in Dominion

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Today was issued the first of the important series of financial monographs resulting from the exhaustive investigations pursued in this country and abroad under the auspices of the National Monetary Commission.

ABERDEEN STILL WANTS FRANCHISE

SEATTLE, Jan. 27.—Word comes by long-distance telephone from Aberdeen today that the sports of that town are still determined to have representation on the board of directors of the National Bank of Canada.

HOPE TO BRING SOUTHERNER NORTH

SEATTLE, Jan. 28.—Hope of scheduling a race with the University of California crew has not yet been abandoned. The student body of the University of Washington, and through the list of intercollegiate sports, and so far has arranged no race with the University of California, to compete here in the fall.

POPULAR NANAIMOITE DEAD

NANAIMO, Jan. 28.—The death occurred at an early hour this morning of Harsch Gordon of the local customs staff. Deceased, who was 42 years of age, was the son of the late D. W. Gordon, M. P.

INVASION OF NICARAGUA

SAN JUAN DEL SUR-NICARAGUA, Jan. 28.—The government today sent the steamer Angolia to the Gulf of Fonseca to intercept General Logerino, who is reported to be attempting an invasion of Nicaragua with five hundred troops. Troops were dispatched today to Chinandega and Corinto.

VICTORIA'S BIG INCREASE

Bank Clearing Returns Show This City Leads in Percentage Gain

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Bradstreet's weekly bank clearings show the following figures: New York, \$1,228,000, inc. 71.0; Montreal, \$41,180,000, inc. 37.1; Winnipeg, \$13,577,000, inc. 21.3; Ottawa, \$3,877,000, inc. 13.4; Halifax, \$1,924,000, inc. 12.0; St. John, \$1,385,000, inc. 5.5; London, \$1,124,000, inc. 18.5; Edmonton, \$985,000, inc. 25.7; Toronto, \$28,556,000, inc. 18.5; Vancouver, \$6,843,000, inc. 72.2; Quebec, \$2,095,000, inc. 28.8; Hamilton, \$1,128,000, inc. 26.2; Calgary, \$2,126,000, inc. 63.7.

TALE OF THE DAMAGE CANNOT YET BE ESTIMATED—CHANGE IN WEATHER PROVES BENEFICIAL—MUCH SUFFERING

PARIS, Jan. 28.—It was officially stated at one o'clock this morning that the storm here was stationary and that its tributaries continued to fall. The situation greatly improved between one and two o'clock this morning. The rain is attributed to the change in the weather.

BRUTAL MURDER UP COUNTRY

Half-Breed Beaten to Death by Fishermen at Nicomen—Constables Are in Pursuit of Assaulters

MISSION CITY, Jan. 28.—During a drunken row between fishermen at Nicomen, late last night, Henry Gardner, a half-breed, was murdered, according to a report which reached here early today.

BLACK HAND AT WINDSOR

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 28.—W. J. Drake, ex-mayor of Windsor, has received a "Black Hand letter" demanding \$200 in cash and threatening in the event of refusal to have the famous feudist. The letter was handed down by the Kentucky court of appeal today.

WILL CHIME SELDOMER

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 28.—As a result of an injunction taken out by Miss Frase who complains of the ringing of the chimes of St. James church, Stratford, has caused nervous collapse, the church authorities have decided to ring the chimes every hour instead of every quarter of an hour.

FAKED FALL IN KETCHEL FIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Jack Johnson, the colored champion, has come out with the announcement that Stanley Ketchel, many believed that "The Assassin" had stung the negro. "No thro and then rocked the white man to sleep. This is what Jack says of the fight:

ABERDEEN STILL WANTS FRANCHISE

SEATTLE, Jan. 27.—Word comes by long-distance telephone from Aberdeen today that the sports of that town are still determined to have representation on the board of directors of the National Bank of Canada.

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SEATTLE, Jan. 28.—Hope of scheduling a race with the University of California crew has not yet been abandoned. The student body of the University of Washington, and through the list of intercollegiate sports, and so far has arranged no race with the University of California, to compete here in the fall.

POPULAR NANAIMOITE DEAD

NANAIMO, Jan. 28.—The death occurred at an early hour this morning of Harsch Gordon of the local customs staff. Deceased, who was 42 years of age, was the son of the late D. W. Gordon, M. P.

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RIVER SEINE NOW FALLING

Swollen Tributaries Cease Upward Movement and There Is Hope that Flood Conditions Are Ending

CROWDS OF REFUGEES SWARM TO THE CAPITAL

PARIS, Jan. 28.—It was officially stated at one o'clock this morning that the storm here was stationary and that its tributaries continued to fall. The situation greatly improved between one and two o'clock this morning.

BRUTAL MURDER UP COUNTRY

Half-Breed Beaten to Death by Fishermen at Nicomen—Constables Are in Pursuit of Assaulters

MISSION CITY, Jan. 28.—During a drunken row between fishermen at Nicomen, late last night, Henry Gardner, a half-breed, was murdered, according to a report which reached here early today.

BLACK HAND AT WINDSOR

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 28.—W. J. Drake, ex-mayor of Windsor, has received a "Black Hand letter" demanding \$200 in cash and threatening in the event of refusal to have the famous feudist. The letter was handed down by the Kentucky court of appeal today.

WILL CHIME SELDOMER

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 28.—As a result of an injunction taken out by Miss Frase who complains of the ringing of the chimes of St. James church, Stratford, has caused nervous collapse, the church authorities have decided to ring the chimes every hour instead of every quarter of an hour.

FAKED FALL IN KETCHEL FIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Jack Johnson, the colored champion, has come out with the announcement that Stanley Ketchel, many believed that "The Assassin" had stung the negro. "No thro and then rocked the white man to sleep. This is what Jack says of the fight:

ABERDEEN STILL WANTS FRANCHISE

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Advertisement for Campbell's Great White Sale, commencing Tuesday morning, Feb. 1, at 9 a.m. Includes an illustration of a woman in a white dress.

Advertisement for Hayward & Dods, Practical Heating, Raw Furs, and Land Registry Act. Includes an illustration of a furnace.

Advertisement for Raymond & Sons, Agents, 613 Pandora St. Phone 272. Includes a large question mark graphic.

Advertisement for Long of Spokane, Telling of Fight, and Live Stock For Sale. Includes details about a boxing match and a cow sale.

Advertisement for Raw Furs, highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs. Includes contact information for M. J. Jewett & Sons.

Advertisement for Land Registry Act, notice regarding the matter of an application for a duplicate certificate of title.

Advertisement for Live Stock For Sale, featuring a yearling Jersey bull and other livestock.

Advertisement for 'Save' and 'Week' products, listing various items and prices.

Advertisement for 'me' brand products, including 'Genuine' and 'Acme' items.

Advertisement for 'Emery Wheels' and 'Silver Solder'.

Advertisement for 'Saws' and 'Saw' products.

Advertisement for 'SPECIALS' and '50c' items.

Advertisement for 'Merchery' and '312' items.

Advertisement for 'MERCER CLUB' and 'British Trade' items.







# An Hour with the Editor

## ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

"Foul as it is, hell itself is defiled by the foul presence of John." So wrote a contemporary after the death of the English King of that name. Yet he was industrious, agreeable, brilliant in conversation and possessed of much charm of manner. On the other hand, he was pusillanimous in the presence of his enemies, a wretched bungler, a faithless husband, an unfaithful son and ungrateful brother, unworthy of confidence, violence in temper, and there is only too much reason to believe, a murderer. His young nephew, Arthur, rightful heir to the Crown, was said to have been killed by John with his own hands. Yet in the providence of God these very qualities, which made him hateful to all who knew him, were instrumental in bringing English liberty a long way nearer its consummation.

When we think of John, we almost always associate the Great Charter with his name; but not so his contemporaries. They nicknamed him "Lackland," and with good reason, and it was because he was worthy of this term of contempt that the Charter became possible. We have seen that when Coeur de Leon died he was ruler of all the lands from the Tyne to the Pyrenees monarch of a godlier realm than any other sovereign of his time. Had he seen fit to proclaim himself Emperor, and, instead of risking his life in petty conflicts, had aimed at greater things, the history of Western Europe might have been different. But Richard was more of a fighter than a diplomat, even in those days when diplomacy worked chiefly with the sword. It is not to be understood that Richard ruled this extensive realm as King of England, or that John succeeded to it by virtue of that title. These lands were not the dominions of England, but only the personal appanages of the man, who was English sovereign. John was King of England and Normandy, duke of Aquitaine and over-lord of Anjou, Maine and Touraine, or rather he would have held all these titles, if he had been able to maintain them. Not being able, they all passed out of his control except England.

A few words of explanation are necessary. William the Conqueror, William Rufus, Henry I, Stephen, Henry II and Richard were sovereigns of England; but they were not English sovereigns. They ruled England chiefly from the Continent. They were men who were more concerned about the possessions of their family in what is now France than about their rights in the British Isles. So that when they asked for money to carry on their wars, it was forthcoming, they cared little for what was transpiring on the other side of the English Channel. We ought not to think, for example, of Richard as a King of England who was also Count of Anjou, but as a Count of Anjou, who was also King of England, if we would get his viewpoint in respect to English affairs. During these years of foreign rule the people of England were steadily developing the principles and practices of self-government. The first steps in that direction were taken in the towns where trades and merchants' guilds were formed for mutual assistance and protection. The members of these guilds soon learned the value of united action and discovered in the impoverished purses of kings and barons a means whereby they could secure the recognition of their rights and an extension of their principles. It is undoubtedly true that many of the liberties of the British people were bought with blood, but it is also true that for many of them the coin of the realm was paid and that not always with a liberal hand. This movement towards popular enfranchisement began very shortly after the conquest, and progressed by slow degrees until in the time of John the country contained many self-governing boroughs within which the rights of the common people were fairly well defined. The barons were not nearly as well situated in this respect as the artisan and trading classes for they were disliked by them and were distrusted by the King. They were as a rule too poor in money to contribute much to the carrying on of foreign wars and they were utterly out of sympathy with the people of the towns. They ruled their own tenants almost according to their own sweet wills for the ancient right of the people to a fair trial on their oaths in the established courts was systematically ignored. And yet as events proved, the barons found themselves forced in their own defence to take a position which did more than anything else to establish British institutions upon their present foundation.

It was to such an England as this that John came after losing all his continental possessions, and it was to deal with the problems presented by a country, in which the principles of individual liberty were being asserted by men who had learned how to maintain them, that this tyrannical and humiliated King was called upon, after he had been deprived of those realms, which his predecessors had valued above everything else, and to maintain which the wealth of the English people had been freely contributed.

John's failure to appreciate the sentiments, traditions and determination of the English people was complete; but his monumental error was his quarrel with the Church. It arose in 1205 over the choice of an Archbishop of Canterbury. The clergy wanted one man; the King another; the Pope would accept neither and named Stephen Langton for the position. John refused to recognize him, and thereupon the Pope laid England under an interdict and ordered the King of France to take the country. John, after delay, submitted and agreed to hold his Crown as tributary to the Pope. Scarcely had he made his peace with Rome than the barons refused to obey his commands and assist in equipping an army to

serve in France. A great council was held at St. Albans, where the barons and representatives of the boroughs met. Langton was the guiding spirit of the people. He produced at St. Albans the Charter of Henry I, and the council resolved that upon this they would take their stand. Shortly after John went to the Continent in the hope of forming a confederacy with Germany for the overthrow of France, but failed ignominiously, and returned to England only to be confronted with a union between the barons and the burghers resolved to put an end to his tyranny for all time. The result was Magna Charta. As over-lord of England, the Pope refused to recognize this as binding, but in the end the people of England had their way, and thus the kingdom became a limited monarchy. For the first time the people and the baronage were united, and together they laid the foundation of English liberty.

Magna Charta is a thing we often hear spoken of; but few of us have ever seen it or would understand it if we did. Many of its provisions relate to matters concerning which so little has been known for several centuries that so learned a writer as Blackstone, when he attempts to epitomize it, does not convey a clear meaning in many respects. It dealt very largely with questions arising out of the feudal tenure of land, and these did not long survive the granting of the Charter, for parliamentary government was established not long afterwards, and with its coming many of the features of feudalism took their departure. Some points covered in the Charter may be mentioned. It established the right of persons to leave a part of their personal property by will; it fixed the right of dower; it enjoined a uniformity of weights and measures; it forbade the granting of exclusive fishing privileges; it fixed the court of common pleas at Westminster and provided for regular circuit courts; it confirmed the liberties of the London and other boroughs. But its chief provision, so far as the rights of the people are concerned, is the following:

"No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned or disseized of his freehold or liberties or free customs, or be outlawed or exiled or otherwise damaged, nor will we pass upon him or send upon him, but by lawful judgment of his peers or the law of the land."

These few words are the corner-stone of British liberty, for by them the King acknowledged himself to be subject to the law. There was nothing in them that was wholly new, for it was claimed that the Charter in this respect only followed the laws of Edward the Confessor, and these were said to have only been a compilation of the laws of the ancestors of the English people from time immemorial; but however this may be, the great fact stands unchallenged that at Runnymede, when John gave unwilling assent to the paragraph above quoted, the people of England secured the recognition of rights such as were at that time enjoyed by no other people and out of which has grown that splendid fabric of freedom and equality before the law, which is the birth-right of the British people everywhere.

## BEGINNING OF HISTORY

So many discoveries are being made in Egypt that it is impossible to say when the historical period in that country may not be found by and by to begin. At present it dates from Menes, founder of the First Dynasty, who lived, it is variously estimated, from 3882 to 5004 before Christ. Up to the time of the second Persian conquest, which event took place about 340 B.C., there had been thirty dynasties. For upwards of three thousand years, Egypt had been an independent kingdom, but it fell under the dominion of Artaxerxes, since which time, which is more than two thousand years ago, no native prince has ever occupied the throne; thus strangely fulfilling the prophecy of Ezekiel uttered nearly two hundred years before, when he said: "Thus saith the Lord God: I will destroy the idols and I will cause their images to cease out of Noph, and there shall be no more a prince in the land of Egypt, and I will put a mark that at least four thousand years elapsed in the development of Egyptian civilization before the time of Menes, and excavations in the deposits of the Nile valley seem to justify the belief that even at a more remote period the inhabitants of that land were at least as far advanced in civilization as the Indians of the Northwest Coast were a century ago. The earliest Egyptian monuments point to a mythological age, which is not evidenced by any relics that have since been discovered. This has led some investigators to believe that the Egyptian race originally had its home elsewhere and migrated into the Nile valley presumably from the north. Many features of the Great Pyramid are said to justify this theory. It is impossible for anyone to say what further discoveries may bring to light, but we may at present assume that the dawn of history, using the term in its broadest sense, began with a people possessing some skill in the manufacture of stone implements and pottery, living on the banks of the Nile about 10,000 years ago. It is proper to say, however, that this conclusion is not reached from anything stated by the ancient Egyptians themselves, but from archaeological evidence, the nature of which was explained in one of the earlier articles of this series.

The absence of any definite chronology in ancient Egypt and the fact that in such records as are preserved on the monuments several years are mentioned, each year varying in length, makes it necessary to refer to contemporary records to determine with any approach to accuracy when certain events took

place. In this way we learn that considerable commerce was carried on between Egypt and Babylon as long ago as 3,000 B. C. According to some investigators it was about this time that Abraham went to Egypt, although the generally accepted Hebrew chronology assigns the date to about a thousand years later. The story of Abraham is really the beginning of Hebrew history and may be appropriately referred to in this place. The version which is here epitomized is taken from the Book of Genesis as given in the King James Bible. There are other accounts of this great leader, and they vary in details, but they agree substantially. We first hear of him as living in the Chaldean city known as Ur, whence he removed with his father to Haran, leaving that place after the death of his father to go to Canaan, where he arrived in due season; but he did not remain in any fixed abode, but continued his journey towards the south. A famine occurred and Abraham went down into Egypt, where apparently there was food in abundance. We have here the account of a series of events intrinsically probable and sufficiently corroborated by contemporary history as to make it wholly unnecessary to insist upon any inspired account having been given of it before accepting it as true. From it we learn that at this time Egyptian civilization was well advanced. Indeed there is reason to suppose it to have been quite as well advanced in many important particulars as ours is today. Later Egypt was invaded by what are known as the Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings, who subdued the country without striking a blow, and ruled it for more than two centuries. As far as can be ascertained the Shepherd Kings came out of Arabia, whence other hordes have come to conquer adjoining lands. One of these eruptions was directed against Babylon, which was unable to withstand it. The last was after the death of Mohammar, when eastward and westward the fierce Arab warriors spread until they ruled the whole region from the Indus on the east to the Atlantic on the west.

While there is considerable uncertainty about the early history of Egypt, there is no doubt that the people of the country were exceeding prosperous six or seven thousand years ago, when they traded not only with lands around the Mediterranean, but even as far as Britain and the shores of the Baltic. There is a break in the record and with it a break in the progress of the people, who, although they afterwards attained great splendor, never again appear to have approached the eminence reached in those earlier days.

The beginnings of history have now been fairly covered in this series of articles. Nothing elaborate has been attempted, and little effort has been made to give details. The conclusion from the investigation which has necessarily been very superficial so far as what has been written is concerned, seems to be that before what we call history begins there was a long period of human progress; that the historical races are not living in their original homes, but were emigrants from the north; that there is a break in the continuity of human records, suggesting something very like a universal catastrophe, and that the memory of what occurred previous thereto is the basis of what we ordinarily refer to as heathen mythology.

## MANY MEN, MANY MINDS

In the latest lists of religious sects upwards of two hundred and fifty, and of these more than two hundred, are, or claim to be, of the Christian faith. Many people on looking through the list will note the absence of some names. These will be those of minor and purely local religious organizations, chiefly of a temporary character. Those given in the list are only the principal ones and a considerable number of them are extinct. Fundamentally all these Christian sects are identical, that is, they are based upon the idea of human accountability to an Omnipotent God, and, indeed, the same observation might be made in regard to the non-Christian sects, although in some instances they place the Divine Being upon so exalted a plane as to remove Him beyond the scope of human thought. The Christian sects vary in many ways: some of them hold one view of the nature of the Deity and others another. For example, there have always been sects which, while accepting the teachings of Christ, do not look upon Him as co-equal with God. There is much divergence of view as to what is to be understood by the expression Holy Ghost. Questions of church government afford a wide ground for diversity of thought, the extremes being represented by the Church of Rome, which in spiritual matters regards the Pope as the infallible head, and by the Congregationalists, who acknowledge no authority outside of their own local religious organizations. There are ceremonial differences. There are differences of belief as to the methods by which the Holy Spirit affects individuals, and as to so many other matters, that it would be impossible for any one to state them fully. Some of the tenets of some of the sects appear grotesque to any person who does not accept them, and it almost always happens that these particular tenets are those that are maintained with the greatest tenacity. It is to be observed that within the Roman Catholic Church there are no sects, although there are many orders. Substantially Roman Catholicism is the same wherever it is found, although there may be local traditions and superstitions which influence its adherents in some places. In the Greek Church there is considerable diversity of opinion; but the greatest differences are found in the Protestant branch of the Church and chiefly among English-speaking people. America has been a very prolific soil for the production of religious sects, and notwithstanding the tendency of the great denominations towards union, there seems to be

no cessation in the formation of new sects, although none of them appears likely to assume any particular importance in determining the religious life of the people.

These differences of opinion are regarded by many people as a sign of weakness in the religious world; but this is by no means certain. Wherever there is much mental activity and complete liberty of speech, this tendency to the multiplication of sects is found. The majority of these denominations may be dismissed as unimportant. They have their origin in causes, which do not touch the welfare of humanity in any special degree. They are the outcome in many cases of an ignorance which magnifies trifles and attempts to understand the unknowable. They come into existence in response to a demand for something which the great denominations do not appear able to supply, and which are in point of fact the outcome of a diseased imagination. Not infrequently they are organized by men, who are actuated by motives the reverse of righteous. More frequently they are due to an honest effort on the part of people to seek for light and to gain spiritual strength. The existence of sects of the latter kind is well worth a very great deal of consideration, for their multiplication shows the existence of an unsatisfied longing in the minds of those who unite with them. The grotesque performances of some sects, the emotional paroxysms of others, arise out of a demand for something that is not supplied by the greater church organizations, and it may well be that the latter, instead of condemning the former as evil, might with advantage study them, and see wherein they fail to meet what may be the perfectly natural and legitimate needs of the human soul, when it has begun to reach out into the Unknown to satisfy its longings. These minor, and, as many of us think, ill-balanced sects prove that there is in humanity a longing for something that creeds and ceremonies do not satisfy. The most of us look upon the revivalist and his methods with more or less disfavor, and greatly discount the results attributed to his labors; but surely there is an aspect of man's spiritual life that the regular church organizations touch only very lightly, if they touch it at all.

It is claimed that the existence of sects is a sign of religious life, and if we may deduce any legitimate conclusion from arguments from analogy, we are bound to admit such to be the case. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the sufficiency of authority is relied upon in a very great degree in all religious organizations, whether it is vested in a Pope, a Patriarch, a Synod, a Conference, or in the leader of the latest sect to be formed. The greatest degree of infallibility ever claimed for any Pope is not greater than that claimed for the late John Alexander Dowie by those who accepted him as their leader. Thus we see in the exercise of the utmost religious liberty not only for spiritual evidence within themselves of the reality of their faith, but for some infallible guide other than their own reason and conscience. Herein we are all alike, and thus we see running through all the religious sects what might become a bond of sympathy, drawing them together and making them more powerful for good. There will probably always be a divergence of view on religious topics. Even among those branches of the Church which discourage individual research into things pertaining to the religious life there are wide differences, which do not find expression in any overt way. And when you stop to think of it, you will realize that this must be so, for when we come to the spiritual and moral world, it is impossible that we should all apply to it the language of the material world in quite the same sense. The inadequacy of language to express thoughts relative to the deity is nowhere better exemplified than in the Church of England Prayer Book. The impossibility of accurately defining things in themselves indefinable, which has led to schisms innumerable and proved a stumbling block to many individuals, lends force to the claim that the Church itself should be entrusted with the formulation of doctrines and that the mass of mankind should accept its statements of these as sufficient, and concern themselves simply with the fruits of religion, which ought to be right living and spiritual exaltation. But be this as it may, and readers of this page know that opinions are not expressed here on controversial subjects, the existence of so many sects proves to a demonstration that the soul of humanity looks for guidance to something beyond itself and beyond the visible universe. From this universal longing for such guidance, we may infer the existence of a Guide just as scientifically as we may infer the existence of air from the nature of a feather and the existence of water from the nature of a fin. When Science sets out to seek for God, it will find Him a necessary inference, not merely, as Herbert Spencer said, a working hypothesis.

## A Century of Fiction

XVII.

(N. de Bernard Lugin)

Henry Sienkiewicz

Poland, that country of tragic history, can claim one of the most remarkable and versatile of modern writers, in the person of Henryk Sienkiewicz. To most Canadians, in fact to most of the English-speaking world, his name is familiar principally through his being the author of "Quo Vadis," which very graphic

novel, the scene of which is laid in Nero's time, nearly all fiction lovers have read. But the Polish author is more deservedly famous as being responsible for three of the most thrilling and vividly told historical romances that have ever been written in any language. This is as it should be, and according to the best in nature, for the heart of a patriot beats in the breast of Sienkiewicz, and he rises to heights of inspired genius when he writes of those things which are his by heritage, the memories of some of the bravest battles ever fought, wherein have figured many of the greatest and noblest men whose names have emblazoned the pages of history. His trilogy of tales, "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael," deal with those wonderful days when John Sobieski was setting all Europe ablaze with admiration through his marvelous martial successes. Poland was then the impregnable stronghold of Christian civilization in the East, and John Sobieski, the commander-in-chief of her armies, was one of the most gallant warriors that the world has ever seen. Later he was made king, and the scene in which he was named and chosen as Poland's ruler is familiar to all history lovers. In accounts such as these there is abundant material and inspiration for novelists, and it is doubtful if even the most far-fetched fictitious adventures could surpass in wonderful realism, martial pageantry, deeds of daring and acts of heroism, the vivid reality of things as they then were. Sienkiewicz has the inspiration of the true patriot, a beautiful command of language, a magnetic power of description, and a scholarly mastery of rhetoric; hence the perfection of his historical works. Eminent critics have compared his favorably in the matter of style and delineation with Homer and Shakespeare.

Besides this historical trilogy, and his longer novels, Sienkiewicz is the author of such powerful shorter stories that he easily takes first place among those who make this class of writing their specialty, doing his best work when he deals with his own country and his own people.

Facts pertaining to the life of this gifted writer are difficult to obtain. He has always been very reticent in regard to himself. He was born sixty-four years ago at Wola Okryska, in Lithuania. His talent for writing was early in evidence, and he determined to follow his literary bent. He entered the journalistic field as editor of a paper called the Nieva, and in 1872 produced his first work of fiction, entitled "No Man Is a Prophet in His Own Country." Four years later he came to America and lived for some time in California, where he became one of a literary coterie which numbered among its members the then famous actress, Madame Modjeska. While here he contributed to various papers and magazines, and in 1880 published his work on Tartar slavery. Next came his three historical romances, which immediately brought him into the light of fame, and set him in his own country upon the highest literary pedestal. A very remarkable psychological novel followed, entitled "Beg Dogmatu" (Without Dogma), which gives evidence of the author's wonderful versatility.

From time to time Sienkiewicz has contributed to newspapers and magazines. He has travelled extensively, but could never live long away from his native land. He married happily early in life, but his wife did not live many years, and it was his grief at her premature loss that no doubt inspired the noblest passages in "Pan Michael," descriptive of the lovers' parting, for this last one of the trilogy was completed shortly after her death.

## Without Dogma

The hero of this book, who is supposed to relate the story himself, is Leon Plwowski, a young Pole of high birth and great wealth. He has an ardent, emotional temperament, but is addicted to such severe self-analysis that every mental feeling depresses him. "Here is a nature so sensitive that it photographs every impression, an artistic temperament, a highly endowed organism; yet it produces nothing. The secret of this unproductiveness lies in a certain tendency to philosophize away every strong emotion that should lead to action." Leon has a beautiful and pure-minded young cousin, who is devotedly in love with him, and whom it is the wish of his family that he should marry. He is willing to do so, but seems uncertain of his own feelings in regard to her, and wishes to delay the marriage until he can satisfactorily ascertain just what his sentiments are toward her. He goes to Rome, where he meets an unscrupulous but brilliant married woman, who causes his downfall, and it is while he is absent that his cousin is prevailed upon to marry a wealthy but wholly unworthy Austrian Kromitski. When the marriage has taken place, Leon, hearing of it, has the eyes of his mind opened to his own sinfulness, and realizes too late that he loves Aniela with the deepest and purest love of which is peculiar nature is capable. He returns from Rome to Poland, and seeking Aniela tempts her with all the subtlety of his passion to leave her husband and come to him. But the girl cannot countenance the thought of being false to her marriage vows, though her poor heart is torn with conflicting emotions. By and by the agony of her sufferings proves too much for her delicate organism, and death comes to end her pain. At the last she tells Leon with pathetic simplicity that she "loves him very, very much." In the final chapter of his diary Leon writes of his intention to follow Aniela where death may perhaps unite those to whom life has been so cruel. The hero is supposed to be an example of over-civilization when hyper-civilization begins to produce deterioration or decay.



DEBATE ON SPEECH ENDS

Motion for Reply Passed Without Division and Business of Legislature Goes on After Eloquent Speeches

ISLAND AND MAINLAND MEMBERS ARE HEARD

Resolution Calling on Ottawa Government to Prevent Acquisition of Lands by Orientals, Introduced

Consideration of the Speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor... The House was chiefly notable for the... Mr. Manson seems destined to... Mr. Shaw (Kamloops) in resuming the debate, at once established himself as an easy and forcible speaker...

Oriental Land

Apart from the passage of His Honor's Address, yesterday's sitting of the House was chiefly notable for the... Mr. Manson seems destined to... Mr. Shaw (Kamloops) in resuming the debate, at once established himself as an easy and forcible speaker...

Member for Kamloops

Mr. Shaw (Kamloops) in resuming the debate, at once established himself as an easy and forcible speaker... Mr. Shaw (Kamloops) in resuming the debate, at once established himself as an easy and forcible speaker...

thing in this connection he would suggest... Mr. Tisdall, in opening graciously... Mr. Tisdall, in opening graciously...

University Question

With regard to the great question of university establishment, he thought that the member for Nanaimo was previously at fault in assuming that... Mr. Tisdall, in opening graciously...

North Thompson Valley

Referring again to the question of railway building and Kamloops' part therein, he had been amazed at a reference to the North Thompson river country contained in a speech by... Mr. Fraser (Cariboo) referred to the enormous areas of Cariboo...

for the sanitarium came before the House all members would join with cordiality in passing it with approval... Mr. Tisdall, in opening graciously...

Mr. Tisdall

Mr. Tisdall, in opening graciously... Mr. Tisdall, in opening graciously... Mr. Tisdall, in opening graciously...

White House January Sale Attractive Values In Street Suitings... STRIPED SERGES, in green, brown and cardinal. Regular 50c per yard. Sale Price 35c... SATIN CLOTH, striped in grey, fawn, green and navy. Regular 65c per yard. Sale Price 50c...

HENRY YOUNG & CO. 1123 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

TIME'S UP! Our Great Special CLEARANCE SALE Will positively end this evening, Jan. 29th. This is our LAST ANNOUNCEMENT and we give fair warning. The wide-awake man has been here and profited and gone on his way rejoicing. It's up to you, sir; for if you let this golden opportunity escape you—it's your fault, not ours.

ALLEN & CO. Fit-Reform 1201 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

The Floods in France Have Reached High Water Mark and so had GROCERY PRICES in Victoria when Copas & Young THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS started business on the 1st of March, 1908 They have gone down since. Do business at the Corner of Fort and Broad Streets. IT WILL KEEP THEM DOWN.

Copas & Young ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Phones 94 and 95 Corner Fort and Broad Sts. Quick Delivery

Our Hobby Again Proud of our fine All-Well English Shawl Rug: a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the class observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chasse's Genuine Mohair Rugs.

fluent enough for a last year student, and wholly out of place... Mr. Manson, who at the outset pointed to the fact that the Comox district at least the government success in the last election could not be even remotely traced to the popularity of the railway policy but solely to the extent of the district's resources, devoted himself almost wholly to elaboration of information in regard to the extent of the district's resources...

At the risk of being classed as a chronic creaker, Dr. McGuire in his usual remarks on the British Columbia situation, in regard to which he had in other sections presented statistics which had been based a request for federal inquiry and reforms. Two resolutions had been addressed to the Governor-General in Council, but not even acknowledged. The present price of coal in British Columbia was a outrageous one, and the cost and conditions of production as well as the proposed railway route were dealt with this question two years or so ago. As no reform appeared likely to come from the government, a commission had lately appointed a commission to investigate insurance matters...









ROAD PROJECTS THROUGH PROVINCE

Report of Surveyor Received Dealing With the Possible Routes Through to Alberta - To Aid Industry

The Creston board of trade will favor a resolution for the placing of a tariff on timber coming in from the United States...

The Greenwood Board of Trade has protested to Sir Wilfrid Laurier V. E. until the late of the Midway to Greenwood is completed.

At the recent joint installation of officers of Phoenix and Greenwood lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah...

Elmer H. Hall has inaugurated publication of the "Roseburg Herald" Mr. Hall also owns a shoe shop...

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ROUNDOUP HAPPENINGS

Mrs. Thomas Home, of Vancouver, celebrated her tenth wedding anniversary on Wednesday last.

The steamer Orilla, sunk in a recent storm on Okanagan Lake, has been successfully raised and floated.

Winter whaling on the west coast of British Columbia has not been so successful as in previous years.

The New Westminster Trades and Labor Council is agitating for a fixed weight standard for bread.

Moses McKay, the senior and wealthiest chief of the Haida nation, is dead at Skidegate.

The District Association, W. F. M., annual session at Trail, has adopted resolutions favoring a compulsory fortnightly payday.

An eight-foot seam of coal is reported to have been struck near Rosenberg, on the West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

The New Westminster Trades and Labor Council is vigorously protesting against the injustices in operation of the Municipal Road Tax.

Final arrangements have been completed in Kamloops for the taking over of the Hotel Leland by a 100,000 company which assumes possession on Tuesday next.

During 1909 the provincial government expended \$15,000 on road work in Delta district, employing from 60 to 80 men on the works with from 20 to 40 horses.

The streets committee of the Kamloops council has undertaken the numbering of the city on the 100-block system.

All necessary data regarding the placing of C. P. R. slips and docks at Sumnerland have been laid before Second Vice-President Whyte.

Ald. White and D. von Cramer are likely to be Vancouver's commissioners, and J. B. Williamson to be the appointed members of the license board.

Wallace Brothers, the Vancouver cannerymen and shippers, have just paid \$48,000 for 1,373 feet of riverbank property near New Westminster.

R. M. Winslow, horticulturist attached to the department of agriculture, lectured upon his specialty for the benefit of the members of Sooke Farmers' Institute last Tuesday.

The contracting company in charge of the construction of Lulu Island bridge is asking the Westminster city to take over and complete their work.

Mr. Ralph Smith has telegraphed his constituents of Nanaimo that he declines to accept the nomination for the city in compliance with their request.

SUSIE M. PLUMMER NOT WORTH SAVING

Officers of Tees Say Dorell so Badly Battered Her Not Worth the Effort

The derelict Susie M. Plummer was a sad looking object when a recent snowfall hit her on Tuesday, eight days after she was captured...

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CONDITIONAL ON CONTRACT

Purchase of Laganaw by Alaska Steamship Company for Arrangement for Coal

Charles E. Peabody, president of the Alaska Steamship Company, at Seattle, said that while he is negotiating the purchase of the steamer Laganaw, and that he is not sure that it is possible to state what run will be made...

The information received here is that the steamer Laganaw, which is to be used for the transport of coal...

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CHATHAM HAS INTERESTING VOYAGE

Crew Has Had Exciting Experiences During Long Voyage Around the Globe

The British steamer Chatham, loading at Victoria, has had an interesting voyage. Leaving Chatham on Dec. 19, 1908, the Chatham made a voyage...

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KENTUCKY IN DISTRESS

New Vessel for the Alaska Coast Steamship Company in Trouble

The steamer Kentucky, bought at New York for the Alaska Coast Steamship Company, which sailed from Seattle, has put into Newport News, Va., for repairs...

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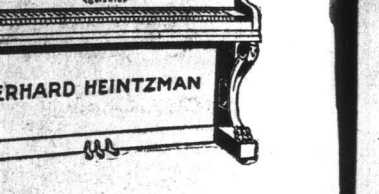
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Gerhard Heintzman 1910 New Model



When you note the fine finish of its most artistic case, when you understand its most scientific and careful construction...

We invite your closest inspection of this beautiful invention. Lay aside the idea that the purchase of a Gerhardt Heintzman is extravagant...

We accept old planes in part payment and arrange terms to suit purchasers.

WESTERN CANADA'S LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE.

1281 Government St. Branches Vancouver & Nanaimo

St. George's School for Girls

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL 1177 BUCKINGHAM AVENUE. Easter term opens Tuesday, January 11th. Boarders return Monday, January 10th, 1910. (Principal, Mrs. Suttie. Call at home Friday.)

POLLINATION

When planting an orchard, plant alternate rows, or just plant two rows of alternately, for the benefit of cross pollination...

RURAL PRESS

Especially the "Blossom" Miss Mae Irving of the Press Street is leaving that institution shortly to enter upon a life job with a wealthy rancher in Alberta...

Those Landed Dogs Again

A metal dog license tag was recently found in a can of beef from Chicago-Greenwood Lodge.

Progressive Sportsmanship

A young lady living near Kereenos recently shot a lynx. She already has a coyote and wildcat to her credit, and is certain to get a man before very long-Greenwood Lodge.

Recount of Plebiscite

Although the ballot box and plebiscite ballots for the Skeena electoral district were received to her credit, it is not yet known whether the result of the plebiscite will be in favor of the Skeena electoral district or not. It is hoped that the count may be completed after the matter disposed of. The Department is concerned, early in the new week.

ORCHARD PLANTING, P

By George Heatherbell, Glenwood, B. C. Have the land in as good a That is, have it under-drained surface water, and to conserve let in the air and warmth of at least, head the water off by open time as you can properly land.

A good clover sod makes planting on. Dig large holes the subsoil, then fill with sods to the level the tree is to stand be about two inches deeper than in the nursery. After car the roots, that is, making a clear bruised roots that were injured when removed from the nursery extra long ones to balance them be sending the sap all on one s

It needs two to plant a tree to hold it in place and to fix an earth around the roots, while the soil. Be careful to keep the top separate from the ones lower each part of the root will have of soil to feed from-this is ver and work it in with your fingers shaking the tree a little to help well down. If the soil was very of water in the hole when about fill up with all surface soil, and do not tramp the top layer or so. You only expect to plant and it pays the biggest kind of in well then. It is extremely intere deed very satisfactory to see a f respond to your efforts and en the way of making it grow, and its very best for the treatment it

After comes the point of h tree. There are two ways of doi is the "pyramid" and the other is "goblet" shape. I prefer the only you must avoid having any b they are likely to split down w laden with fruit or soft snow. shape is better for letting in t air, and when the fruit bends do they bend outwards, and conse low the sun in still more, which i color. Then, again, it is easier t tree within bounds and make it r for spraying and picking and wor your trees generally.

One objection to the pyramid i if a strong grower, in a few year high that you have to cut off th and then the trouble commences; the fruit brings down the limbs, d down on each other and form a clo necessary at the time of plantin which of these methods is to be fo

When planting an orchard, plant alternate rows, or just plant two rows of alternately, for the benefit of cross pollination...

There are two points particularly pressed upon you, and they may a put in here, one that is quite pos not a hard job either, to have apples scab and clean; and the other, that sible to make old trees profitable, if gone and they bear the right kind of you need not be discouraged when t tor comes along. But although thea you must not suppose it can be don an effort on your part.

First, get the soil in good condit that it is fairly drained, so that the w not lie on the land for any length of r rich the soil by putting on the bes you can obtain, or failing that, plow as a fertilizer.

Any old trees that do not bear kind of apples should be cut off as lo head will allow, and top-worked to kind of apple. Scrape the rough bar trunk and large limbs, so that the No can get the best chance to get at t louse; the old bark makes a fine hid for them; and dig out the borers, w can easily find in early spring and Then, with good spraying and good tion thoroughly done, you will be able the trees grow and in three years bec fitable.

Plant trees by the triangle, or wha ed the equilateral triangle method; every tree stands in the centre and distant from six others, which gives a space for air and light, and trees so may be at a less distance than in the and still have more room, and it gi three ways of cultivation. The trees some two or three feet closer betw rows than they are apart in the row.

Pruning As stated before, the vase shape is I prefer, and have the trees headed fr and a half to two feet high, where the start out from, and have from three branches to start the head.

Pruning-why do we prune? One reason why we prune young t to make the tree grow in the form we to have it, and to keep the top within as, if a very strong grower, the top w too heavy for the stem, and blow o break down. And we prune bearing



# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## ORCHARD PLANTING, PRUNING AND SPRAYING

By George Heatherbell, Glen Lea Farm, Colwood, B. C.

Have the land in as good heart as possible. That is, have it under-drained to carry off the surface water, and to conserve the moisture, let in the air and warmth of the sun. Or, at least, head the water off by open ditches until such time as you can properly under-drain the land.

A good clover sod makes a fine bed for planting on. Dig large holes, throwing out the subsoil, then fill with sods and surface soil to the level the tree is to stand, which would be about two inches deeper than it would stand in the nursery. After carefully trimming the roots, that is, making a clean-cut of all the bruised roots that were injured by the spade when removed from the nursery, cut back all extra long ones to balance them, so they won't be sending the sap all on one side of the tree.

It needs two to plant a tree properly, one to hold it in place and to fix and to fill in the earth around the roots, while the other fills in the soil. Be careful to keep the roots near the top separate from the ones lower down, so that each part of the root will have its own portion of soil to feed from—this is very important—and work it in with your fingers well up under the crown, so that there will be no air spaces, shaking the tree a little to help settle the soil well down. If the soil was very dry, put a pail of water in the hole when about half full, then fill up with all surface soil, and tramp in solid, but do not tramp the top layer of two inches or so. You only expect to plant the tree once, and it pays the biggest kind of interest to do it well then. It is extremely interesting and indeed very satisfactory to see a fruit tree respond to your efforts and encouragement in the way of making it grow, and to see it doing its very best for the treatment it is getting at your hands.

After comes the point of heading your tree. There are two ways of doing this. One is the "pyramid" and the other is the "vase" or "goblet" shape. I prefer the vase shape, only you must avoid having any bad crotches, they are likely to split down when heavily laden with fruit or soft snow. The vase shape is better for letting in the sun and air, and when the fruit bends down the limbs, they bend outwards, and consequently allow the sun in still more, which insures a high color. Then, again, it is easier to keep the tree within bounds and make it much better for spraying and picking and working among your trees generally.

One objection to the pyramid kind is that if a strong grower, in a few years it runs so high that you have to cut off the top any way, and then the trouble commences; also when the fruit brings down the limbs, they droop down on each other and form a close mass. It is necessary at the time of planting to know which of these methods is to be followed.

**Pollination.** When planting an orchard, plant in alternate rows, or just plant two rows of each kind alternately, for the benefit of cross-pollination; they have proved beyond question at the Experiment Stations that it is beneficial to fruit as to size and quality.

There are two points particularly to be impressed upon you, and they may well be put in here, one, that it is quite possible, and not a hard job either, to have apples free from scab and clean; and the other, that it is possible to make old trees profitable, if not too far gone and they bear the right kind of fruit. So you need not be discouraged when the inspector comes along. But although that is true, you must not suppose it can be done without an effort on your part.

First, get the soil in good condition and see that it is fairly drained, so that the water does not lie on the land for any length of time. Enrich the soil by putting on the best manure you can obtain, or failing that, plow in clover, as a fertilizer.

Any old trees that do not bear the right kind of apples should be cut off as low as the head will allow, and top-worked to a better kind of apple. Scrape the rough bark off the trunk and large limbs, so that the No. 1 spray can get the best chance to get at the bark louse; the old bark makes a fine hiding place for them; and dig out the borers, which you can easily find in early spring and summer. Then, with good spraying and good cultivation thoroughly done, you will be able to watch the trees grow and in three years become profitable.

Plant trees by the triangle, or what is called the equilateral triangle method; that is, every tree stands in the centre and equally distant from six others, which gives a greater space for air and light, and trees so planted may be at a less distance than in the square and still have more room, and it gives you three ways of cultivation. The trees will be some two or three feet closer between the rows than they are apart in the row.

**Pruning.** As stated before, the vase shape is the one I prefer, and have the trees headed from one and a half to two feet high, where the limbs start out from, and have from three to five branches to start the head.

**Pruning—why do we prune?** One reason why we prune young trees is to make the tree grow in the form we wish to have it, and to keep the top within bounds, as if a very strong grower, the top would be too heavy for the stem, and blow over or break down. And we prune bearing trees

with a view to more profitable bearing. A tree will bear well if not pruned at all, and as nature intended it to do. In fact, nature aims to produce seed; and this is its chief aim. But the fruit-grower is not directly concerned about seed production. What he wants is a large apple; that is, more pericarp formed around the carpel, or, in other words, more flesh around the core; and this is secured at the expense of seed production and fertility. The question then is, how can you prune a bearing tree to make the fruit larger, better color, and better quality? You must let in the sunlight, and train the tree so as to have an open top when loaded with fruit. So that you must cut away the excess of limbs, so that the sunlight can get all through the top of the tree. There must not be too many leaves, either, to act as a blanket, keeping out the sun, yet still enough to transform the sap into the necessary ingredients to make good fruit.

**Summer Pruning.** You must, of course, study the habits of your trees in regard to their growth. Those that are inclined to grow down, like the "Bell-flower," you must prune up, and those that are inclined to grow up, like the "Spy," prune down. But always remember that when the tree starts to bear, the limbs will naturally come down, more or less. Always make the cut clean and not too close to destroy the bud, and leave an ugly spur or elbow.

Keep the tree from getting bushy as far as possible, and in taking off large limbs, always cut close in, to avoid new shoots starting around the wound; and if they do start through the summer, take them off.

When looking at a tree to see how to commence, first start on those limbs you know have to come out, that is, those that are cross from one side to the other, and those that are too close to others and interfere with the light and air getting in. Then look to the balancing of your tree. I think it a bad practice to cut off the tips of all the branches, whether they need it or not, especially if the tree is bearing well.

If you should have a tree with a crotch that is likely to split, a good way to avoid that is to get two or three screw eye-bolts from any hardware store. Screw them into the tree above the crotch, and put galvanized wire through the eyes and twist it up. You will find it neat and effective, especially after the tree grows around the bolt.

**Spraying.** I will come now to spraying. If possible, prune first, to economize in saving spray. Why do we spray, or what is the object? Of course, we all know it is to kill the pests that infest fruit trees, apple and pear and plum in particular. But we want to learn just what kind of pest we have to fight, and the very best kind of spray to use to be the most effective, and the best time to apply it. It appears now that in using the formula sent out by the government long ago, of the "Lime-Sulphur" solution, that they were somewhat in error, in so far that they gave imperial measure instead of American, which has made the spray weaker than intended. I believe in the American formula for sprays, for the reason that they have much worse pests to contend with than we have at the present time; for instance, the San Jose scale and the codling moth. Therefore, it is my opinion that now they have proved their formula of the lime-sulphur solution is death to the San Jose scale, there is no doubt in my mind that it will kill anything we have in that line if properly applied. They have proved in Washington that arsenate of lead is much better than Paris green as an insecticide, one pound to 50 gallons of water for codling moth. It keeps in suspension much better, and will not wash off.

No doubt some have noticed the russet, cracked and shrunken-on-one-side appearance of some apples after the Bordeaux spraying. The New York Experiment Station at Geneva has taken that up, and the tests have proved clearly that it is the Bordeaux mixtures which causes the injury, and not the arsenate used with it; that weather conditions have much to do with the russetting of the fruit and spotting of the leaves which characterize the trouble, and that an excess of lime is not a preventative of the injury, and that strong Bordeaux causes greater injury than a weaker solution.

I am a firm believer in the No. 1 spray—lime and sulphur solution. It is a great fungicide, as well as a killer of the eggs of the tent caterpillar, aphids, etc., and death to the oyster-shell bark louse or scale. I also strongly believe that it is a great check, if not a preventative, of the black spot, if not a preventative, of a very serious trouble indeed in some orchards, so much so that I have seen men quite discouraged by it in some orchards. If you prune first, be sure you burn the prunings.

Start on top of the tree and spray downwards. Be sure and cover every limb and branch, especially the tips, and remember after you get the right material, that it is on the man behind the gun that the thoroughness of the job depends. If there is any wind, spray on the weather side only, and when the wind goes down or changes, spray the other side. Be sure and have the trees dry, and, if possible, spray in weather when it will quickly dry. It can rain all it wants to after the No. 1 is dried on, it will not harm it. Use gloves soaked in oil or pine tar and rub vaseline on the hands to save them from burning.

I believe in leaving the No. 1 spray as late as I dare do, before applying it, as I think the eggs of the tent caterpillar and aphids easier to destroy the nearer they are to hatching out, which is the case as the sun gets warmer. And I believe the No. 1 will largely take the place of the first Bordeaux spray as a fungicide, when applied late or just before the buds burst. Let me say again to always remember it is poor economy to save spray, as everything depends on the thoroughness of the job.

Professor Britton, of the Connecticut Experimental Station, has shown conclusively that after it is paced on the trees its efficiency remains for months. He found more dead scales at the end of two weeks than at the end of one, and more dead at the end of four months than at the end of three.

Professor Piper, of Washington State College, at Pullman, has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the salt is not necessary, and it is doubtful if it makes it stick any better, as some claim, as the saltless spray can be seen on the trees months after spraying.

**How to Make It.** One-one-three is the formula for making No. 1, or 1-1-4 for a weaker solution; that is, one pound of clod lime, one pound of sulphur, and three gallons of water. Put the lime and sulphur together, add enough boiling water to well cover the lime and let it cook the solution. Then add the rest of the water to make three gallons to each pound of lime and sulphur. That is one way.

Another is to boil your ingredients as above for about one hour, or until the mixture becomes amber color. This is the nice part of the job, as if you boil it too long, it will change the chemical formation, and it will not be good, and if you do not boil it enough, the sulphur will not stay in solution. It is better to have the spray warm, as it works through the pump better.

fungus growths increase, and must be fought. Therefore spraying is a necessity.

I have experimented with many sorts of sprays, insecticides and fungicides, and have seen thousands of trees sprayed many ways, some very badly done, with tops of trees altogether missed, others simply whitewashed, and very many with spray mixture badly mixed, or a worthless solution—but this does not condemn the system if properly carried out.

The government mixture—lime, salt and sulphur—if properly made, and applied as most tender young shoots, and to prove this, I shall be glad to show anybody my trees, some only whip grafted last spring and sprayed twice since with full strength.

I have the strongest proof that it will effectively kill oyster scale, which takes a good deal of killing.

Bordeaux mixture, as a fungicide, if properly used, is harmless; and I strongly advise all fruit growers in districts that have had any flesh-borers of any kind to spray with arsenate of lead, as soon as the petals fall, and it will cause no injury to tree or fruit.

It is the man who will watch his trees, and see they are clean, pruned and cultivated that will succeed as a fruit grower.

Watch and (s)pray, is a fruit grower's motto.

## LAND CLEARING

By V. Nightingale, Cobble Hill.

Agriculture in British Columbia is in an almost unique position, the demand for produce is growing by leaps and bounds, but the supply is very slowly increasing, for the simple reason that it has to depend for its growth on the unorganized efforts of the individual, whereas these unorganized efforts are not powerful enough to grapple with and overcome the difficult problems retarding its growth in the province.

This particular problem of land clearing is one of the most difficult and also one of the most important and, so far, the only apparent solution seems to be by an organized state system on the lines which have already been advocated.

The idea has been growing in popular favor for some years, but owing to the magnitude of the work, the expenditure involved and the elements of chance in the proposition, we cannot be surprised that the public have so far not demanded it strongly enough to induce the state to adopt it, though there are very strong signs that it will materialize in the near future.

If we could immediately produce a condition of affairs in this province where it would be palpable to everybody that there was a good home, a fair profit and as much inducement to go into agriculture as any other industry, this fact, coupled with the long inherent in humanity to live in a home of their own, would immediately cause to spring into existence a demand for cultivable land, which would render it absolutely necessary we should go into land clearing by some such organized system as has been already suggested.

To produce some such state of affairs should, I think, be our first aim, and any proposal looking to an organized state development, if it wishes a speedy and full success, should fulfill three conditions, viz.:

1. It should be a profitable financial undertaking for the state.

2. The beneficial results accruing to the settler already here should be so obvious as to appeal to every thinking person.

3. The effect on the tide of immigration should be so great, that this effort alone would warrant the initial expenditure.

Any proposal that will fulfill these conditions is, I think, worthy of serious consideration, and I have spent all my spare time since writing on this same subject some system that would comply with all these conditions, and also by its reactive effect, induce us to go into land clearing on a more extensive scale than we have done yet.

The result is that, providing our published and authorized literature advertising British Columbia and its resources, is within reasonable distance of the truth, I will in a few weeks lay before the public for consideration a proposal that I will guarantee to fulfill these three conditions.

I will not presume to enter into it fully in this article, but I will briefly outline the kernel of the proposition.

This is, instead of relying altogether on the Dominion experimental farms for our agricultural education, the province install in every process of bringing our land from its virgin state and placing it on a profit producing basis can be seen and studied by everybody.

A place where the settler can be shown that his own kind of land under his own conditions can be made profitable, where he can see what to do and how to do it.

Where the industry will be brought to the highest possible point of profit under the conditions prevailing in that locality.

A place that will be headquarters for the industry, and where the settler can go at the cost of a few hours' time, and get advice in any problem he may be unable to solve himself.

We should be able to avoid the mistakes and the waste of time and money caused by an ignorance we cannot overcome by literature, and last, but not least, we should be able to tell the intending emigrant that British Columbia will eliminate all chances from agriculture except the very, very rare ones that spring from an abnormal season; that where ever he settles he will be within a few miles of a government demonstrating farm, where he will be shown exactly what to do and how to

avoid paying the exacting price for experience which so many of our new settlers have had to pay heretofore.

The expenditure for this will not be heavy, the province will always have these farms as an asset, and surely after all our advertising we cannot call it a waste of money to spend it in this way, even if it did no other good.

That they should prove in a few years to be a source of profit even with the extra cost of employing more or less expert labor, I am taking from an estimate published under the authority of our legislature and applying generally to British Columbia. This estimate is for the prospective settler in the province, and tells him that if we wish twenty acres of apple orchard, it will cost him \$7,296.14 to buy it and maintain it for five years, but after the ninth year it will yield him \$3,000 for working expenses and between 30 and 40 per cent on his original investment.

I will leave my readers to judge for themselves whether, "after considering a statement like this," the venture ought not to be a financial success, especially coupled with poultry and the added inducement of competition between the operators of these farms, to show the best balance sheet and the reward to be a percentage of net profits and a cash prize to the top liner.

I hope to forward a pamphlet within a month dealing with the subject in a more comprehensive way.

**DRESS AND IMPLEMENTS FOR WOMEN**

Here is a practical working dress for the woman who personally delves in her garden.

A loose shirt waist, with the addition in colder weather of a heavy sweater; a stout tweed skirt for the spring and fall, replaced in summer by one of linen or denim, cut a good three inches off the ground. Over that a seersucker apron, with two capacious pockets to hold the necessary labels, twine, pencil and shears. An improvement on the ordinary gardening gloves is, to take a pair of old loose dogskin gloves, sew pieces of seersucker on their tops, drawn up and gathered in with elastic bands above the elbows. These tops will prevent the sifting in of sand or gravel.

For a sensible head-covering, a sun-bonnet with "poke before and cape behind" is advocated. But an old-fashioned Leghorn hat, tied on with ribbon, will be preferred by some. My spring gardening in March is such windy work that if my hat were not well anchored, I feel I should accomplish but little.

As to tools: First buy a good pair of solid steel pruning shears (do not be beguiled into taking "ladies' light pruning shears"), a solid steel trowel, an angle-trowel, a round dibble for transplanting, an Excelsior hand weeder, a small hand fork, a rubber plant-sprinkler, a ball of stout twine, a bundle of raffia for tying up smaller flowers, and light, small-sized rush basket in which to carry these tools. Above all things, have your own small-sized, but strong, spade and rake; they are handier for a woman to use than the unwieldy man's size. Two joys of my life for use in the garden are wooden labels painted on one side, and countless wooden dowels. In my perennial beds I use quantities of ten-inch wooden labels, for I sometimes forget the spots of the perennial roots. I found that at any planing mill I could buy seven-eighths-inch dowels, twelve feet long. These are cut into four or six-foot lengths, as needed, and painted a dull green color. A wet day in spring is excellent for the task. When well sharpened at one end they make excellent substitutes for the more finished plant stakes of the seedsman.

For the smaller-sized plants, buy slim bamboo rods in bundles of 100 or 150, from any seedsman, and cut into the required lengths with the steel pruning shears.—Mary Leland Butler.

## BIRDS THAT PAY

Some hens are not worth their keep; others produce enough to cover the cost of their handling. The hens that pay are those that more than meet the expense of money and time necessary to make them worth while. There are three classes of hens, and the last is the one that we all desire and the one that we can have if willing to pay the cost.

What is necessary to own birds that pay? It takes more than money to do this. You can buy birds that can pay, but it is another thing to have them pay you after you own them. Not only must you have the right kind of hen, but you must use time and thought in caring for her to make her of the "paying kind."

The paying hen is usually hatched from a paying strain. The paying hen that comes out of a flock of good-for-nothing birds is seldom met and is not worth hunting for. It takes time, it takes money, it takes born sense, to produce a flock of paying hens. It takes a very little neglect to send this flock back to the class of non-paying birds.

Paying birds are a delight to the eye. You like to show them to your friends, and linger in your description of what they are and what they have done for you. This class of birds—because they pay—received thought and attention from you. You gladly take good care of them; you are willing to properly mate and feed them; you look for fresh blood to improve your flock.

Paying birds never make up a large part of your flock when you sell the cream of the chicks every year. Money making flocks are made up of the best you raise always letting the second quality go to market.

Hens that more than pay splendid profits are what the world is asking for, is looking for, is demanding. Are you going to be among the breeders who will fill the orders for this kind of bird?

## GERHARD HEINTZMAN

Canadian made Piano on the market today, and indeed, few of the world's best instruments, compare favorably with the Gerhard Heintzman. For volume, brilliancy, mellowness and range of tone and for its resistance to climatic changes, it is the one piano for the people of British Columbia. You can't wisely select a piano until you know more about the

## Gerhard Heintzman

### 1010 New Model

When you note the fine finish of most artistic case, when you understand its most scientific construction, when you hear its rich, melodious quality, you will be won to this favorite.

We invite your closest inspection of this beautiful instrument. Lay aside the idea that purchase of a Gerhard Heintzman is extravagant; it is most durable of all pianos, will pay a premium on its all your life, and then pass your heirs, for a Gerhard Heintzman will last for generations.

We accept old pianos in part payment and arrange terms to suit purchasers.

## ETCHER BROS.

SOLE B. C. AGENTS  
Western Canada's Largest Music House,  
1281 Government St.,  
Vancouver & Nanaimo.

## George's School for Girls

READING AND DAY SCHOOL  
1157 Beakland Avenue.  
Term opens Tuesday, January 18th, and returns Monday, January 24th. Principal, Mrs. Suttie.  
(At home Friday.)

When the Young Turks bomb the palace, a most exciting city to be the Turkish capital. "The city a state of siege and we could do nothing." We were compelled in there, though most of us have preferred a less strenuous Revolutionists were firing the streets and the barracks.

Row after row of plate windows on the Rue Pers, the street, were shattered by the men."  
Nicolaief the Chatham carried to Rotterdam, after which he sailed to England, and steamed to the continent May 29 for Egypt. Soudan ports with cargo. She sailed cargo at Calcutta for Samarang and Pekalongan, Java. She then proceeded Australia through Torres Strait, and then to the West Coast, where she came north.

## RURAL PRESS

Especially the "Bio's," especially the "Bio's" Press, saying that institution shortly upon a life job with a wealthy man in Alberta. We wish Miss Trish's blessings, etc., imaginable. Ledger.

Inspection Seems Reasonable. Field was unable to attend on Wednesday night, having had an accident to her sleighing it on the stove door, her to go to the hospital, attended to.—Ferne Ledger.

One Lawn Dogs Again. A dog license tag was recently seen on best from Chicago. Ledger.

Respective Sportsmanship. A lady living near Kerecmet had a lynx. She already had a wildcat to her credit, and to get a man before yesterday. Ledger.

Account of Plebiscite. The ballot box and plebiscite for the Skeena electors were received almost a week ago, but it has not yet been possible to get the Provincial Secretary to get interested together in order to get a complete official statement as to the result of the plebiscite issued to the electors. The result is known, and that the count may be made, and the matter disposed of by the Department is concerned, the new week.

Laughing left last night.



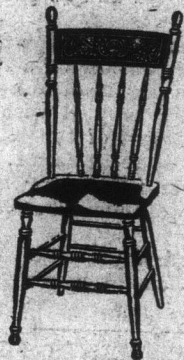
CARPETS  
CROCKERY  
DRY GOODS

# SPENCER'S NEWS

STOVES  
RANGES  
HEATERS

## Our February Furniture and Housefurnishing Sale Opens Tuesday. Every Item on This Page of Real Interest to You

### Kitchen Chairs for Dining Tables at Feb. Sale Prices



150 only, Kitchen Chairs, solid one-piece seat. February Furniture Sale ..... **25¢**  
300 only, Kitchen Chairs, solid seat, hardwood. February Sale Price ..... **45¢**

### Rockers Priced Down



25 only, Nurses' Rockers, solid hardwood seats. February Sale Price ..... **85¢**  
100 only, Rockers, golden and mahogany finish cob seats. February Sale Price ..... **\$1.95**  
30 only, Golden Oak Roll Seat Rockers. February Sale Price is ..... **\$2.90**  
23 only, Golden Oak Roll Rockers. February Sale ..... **\$3.90**  
30 only, Quartered Oak Rockers, spring seats, leather seats and backs. February Sale Price, each ..... **\$5.00**

### Morris and Easy Chairs

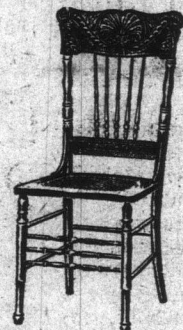


5 only, Morris Chairs, in golden oak and Early English, reversible velour and tapestry cushions. February Sale ..... **\$14.75**  
4 only, Morris Chairs, selected quartered oak. February Sale Price ..... **\$12.75**  
4 only, Easy Chairs, upholstered in No. 1 Spanish leather, 1 in red, 3 dark green shades. February Sale Price ..... **\$29.75**  
3 only, Hollow Seat Chairs, upholstered with No. 1 cowhide leather, 2 Early English, 1 mahogany. February Sale Price is ..... **\$10.75**  
6 only, Early English Arm Chairs, upholstered in Spanish, seats and backs. Regular \$50. February Sale Price ..... **\$6.75**

### Dining Tables at Feb. Sale Prices

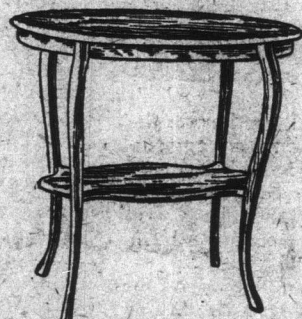
4 only, Extension Tables, 6 ft. February Sale Price ..... **\$5.75**  
4 only, Extension Tables, square. Golden surfaced oak. Sale Price ..... **\$8.75**  
4 only, Early English Square Extension Table, solid oak. Regular \$12.50. Sale Price ..... **\$9.75**  
4 only, Golden Oak Solid Extension Table. Regular \$12.50. Sale Price ..... **\$9.75**  
2 only, Early English 2 Golden Solid Oak Extension Tables. Regular \$14.50. Sale Price is ..... **\$11.75**  
3 only, Round Extension Tables, solid oak, polished, 8 ft. Regular \$19.50. Sale Price ..... **\$16.75**  
4 only, Extension Tables, solid oak, 2 Early English, 2 golden. February Sale Price ..... **\$18.75**  
2 only, Quartered Oak Extension Tables, square, 8 ft. Regular \$25.00. Sale Price ..... **\$18.75**  
2 only, Selected Quartered Oak Extension Table, 8 ft. February Sale Price ..... **\$23.00**

### Dining Chairs at Economizing Figures



2 Sets Golden Surfac'd Diners, 5 side, 1 arm. February Sale Price, set ..... **\$10.75**  
2 Sets Early English Surfac'd, 5 side, 1 arm. Sale ..... **\$10.75**  
5 Sets Golden Surfac'd Diners, 5 side, 1 arm. February Sale Price ..... **\$12.50**  
5 Sets Early English Surfac'd Diners, 5 side, 1 arm. February Sale Price ..... **\$12.50**  
4 Sets Golden Oak and Early English Diners, 5 side, 1 arm. Sale Price ..... **\$12.70**  
12 Sets Solid Oak Diners, leather seats, Early English. Regular \$22.50. February Sale Price is ..... **\$16.75**  
4 Sets Golden Oak, solid frames, leather seats, 5 side, 1 arm. Regular \$22.50. Sale ..... **\$16.75**  
1 Set only, Mahogany Frames, leather seats, 5 side, 1 arm. Regular \$40.00. February Sale Price ..... **\$25.00**

### Card Tables, Etc.

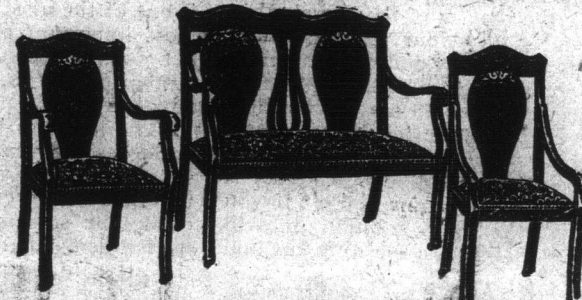


2 Only Chair and Card Tables, combined, lined green cloth. Reg. \$25. Feb. Sale ..... **\$16.75**  
1 Only Writing Table, E. E., fitted with wire and lamps for electric light. Regular \$35. Feb. Sale Price ..... **19.75**  
2 Only Library Tables, golden oak polished, with one drawer in best finish. Reg. \$25. Feb. Sale Price ..... **\$21.50**  
2 Only Library Tables, mahogany polished, with one drawer. Reg. \$28. Feb. Sale ..... **\$24.75**  
1 Only Library Table, mahogany finish, 1 large drawer, shaped top p/ched. Reg. \$40. Feb. Sale Price ..... **\$30.75**

Every piece of furniture offered in this sale is up-to-date, of the very best quality and finished in the best that skilled workmanship can do besides making a general clearance of all stock which is at present shown there will be a great deal of furniture which our buyer has purchased on his trip at phenomenally low prices, and this we are going to pass on to you, being contented with a very small margin of profit, in order to turn them over quickly. Every item on this page or in fact in this sale is open to the closest and most minute inspection. We are sure that whatever piece you may desire to purchase will prove satisfactory in every particular.

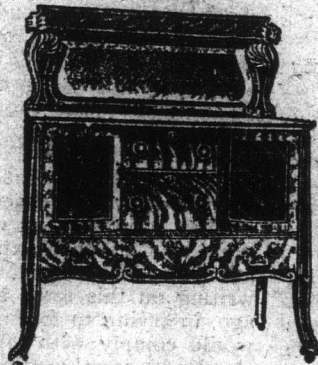
This sale's object is clearance of merchandise of every description, its method is reduced prices. There are no half measures, and though the stocks are new and dependable as always and in every way acceptable the price reduction will be sharp, clean cut, and decisive. This sale constitutes an opportunity not to be missed by those about to furnish new homes and to obtain the following goods at a greatly reduced price: Dining Room and Kitchen Chairs of all makes, styles and designs. Carpets of every grade and manufacture, Seamless Squares, suitable for Drawing Room, Parlor, Dining Room, Morning, Reception and Bed Room, in all the latest designs and colorings. Hearth Rugs market for very hard wears, the pattern wears right through to the back of the cloth. In the soft goods department will be found Silk Brocades and Tapestries suitable for curtains and coverings in a large range of designs and colorings. Velours, Art Serges, Case-tains, Cretonnes, printed Sateen, Lace Madras and Muslin Nets for Short, Long, and Casement Curtains. All of the above reduced to prices that will demand a very quick and ready sale.

### Divans and Parlor Suites at Saving Prices

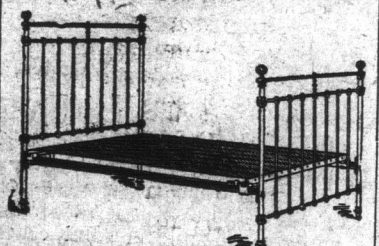


2 only, Divans, upholstered in real silk brocade, Sheraton design. Reg. \$37.50. Sale Price only ..... **\$19.75**  
1 only, 3 Piece Mahogany Parlor Suite, upholstered in green plush. Regular \$29.00. Sale Price ..... **\$19.75**  
Mahogany Settees, 2 only. Reg. \$19.75. Feb. Sale Price ..... **\$11.75**

### Buffets and Sideboards Enamelled and Brass Beds

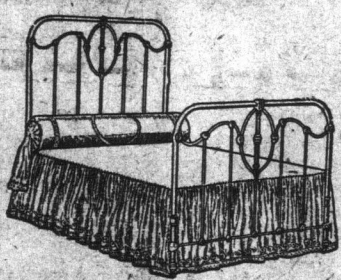


6 only, Early English Buffets, British bevelled plate mirror, 12 x 36 inch, top of case 20 x 46 inch, 2 plate drawers, 1 large linen drawer, 2 cupboards. Feb. Sale Price ..... **\$9.75**  
1 only, Early English Buffet. February Sale Price ..... **\$10.75**  
1 only, Sideboard, in golden surfaced oak, British bevelled plate mirror, stands 6.8 high, 2 plate drawers, 2 cupboards, size of top of case 20 x 33 inches. Sale Price ..... **\$12.75**  
2 only, Sideboards, golden surfaced oak. Regular \$19.50. Sale Price ..... **\$13.75**  
2 only, Sideboards, golden surfaced oak. Regular \$26.50. Sale Price ..... **\$16.75**  
4 only, Solid Oak Buffets, golden. February Sale Price ..... **\$17.75**  
4 only, Solid Oak Buffets, Early English. February Sale Price is ..... **\$17.75**  
5 only, Solid Quartered Oak, polished finish. February Sale Price ..... **\$19.75**  
5 only, Golden Quartered Oak Buffets, British bevelled plate mirror 10 x 36 inch, size of case 20 x 4 inches, 2 silver drawers, 2 cupboards, 1 large linen drawer. Regular \$35.00. Sale Price ..... **\$26.75**  
2 only, Brass Beds, 2 inch posts, 3/4 inch fillers, with fancy top and bottom bars. February Sale Price ..... **\$25.75**  
1 only, Golden Quartered Oak Buffet, British bevelled plate mirror, shaped swell front, 2 silver drawers, bent glass cupboard. Sale Price ..... **\$29.75**



At \$2.90—White Enamelled Iron Bed, 1 r-16 posts.  
At \$3.90—White Enamelled Iron Beds, brass caps well filled.  
At \$4.90—White Enamelled Iron Bed, brass top rail.  
At \$4.90—White Enamelled Iron Bed, well filled brass knobs.  
At \$5.90—White Enamelled Iron Bed, brass filler and knobs  
At \$6.90—Heavy White Enamelled Bed, brass spindled with 7/8 inch fillers.  
At \$8.50—White Enamelled Bed, extended foot rail, heavy filled.

### Brass Beds

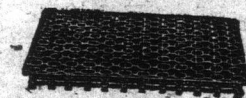


8 only, Brass Beds, full size, 4 bright, 4 satin finish, 2 inch posts, 3/4 inch fillers. Regular \$26.75. February Sale Price is ..... **\$18.75**  
4 only, Brass Beds, 2 inch posts, 3/4 inch fillers, with fancy top and bottom bars. February Sale Price ..... **\$25.75**  
1 only, Brass Beds, bright finish, with continuous posts, 6 3/4 inch fillers. Sale Price ..... **\$29.75**

### Lounges, Couches, Etc.

Couches, 6 only, tapestry coverings. Feb. Sale Price ..... **\$3.90**  
Couches, 10 only, imitation leather and velour and tapestry coverings. Feb. Sale Price ..... **\$5.90**  
Couches, 3 only, golden oak frames, tapestry coverings. Reg. \$20.00. Feb. Sale Price ..... **\$14.75**  
1 only, golden oak frame, tapestry covering. Reg. \$23.00. Sale Price ..... **\$15.75**  
2 only, selected golden oak frame, spring edge. Reg. \$25.00. Sale price ..... **\$18.75**  
Couch, 1 only, Verdure tapestry covering, specially upholstered. Reg. \$35.00. Sale Price ..... **\$29.75**

### Mattresses and Springs



Woven Wire Springs, hard wood frames, well braced. Sale Price ..... **\$1.75**  
50 only, Springs, maple frames. Regular \$2.50. Each ..... **\$1.00**  
At \$2.90—Cotton Top Mattresses.  
At \$3.90—Cotton Top and Bottom Mattresse, with filled top, bottom and side.  
At \$4.50—Rupert Mattresses, cotton top and bottom, tufted sides and ends.  
At \$5.90—Columbia All-Cotton-filled Mattresses.  
At \$7.50—Victoria All-Cotton-filled Mattresses.

### Bureaus, Dressers and Stands



1 only, Surfac'd Golden Dresser, 3 drawers, top drawer swell front, British bevelled plate mirror. February Sale Price is ..... **\$9.75**  
1 Only Golden Oak Surfac'd Oval Mirror, 3 Drawers, swell front. Reg. \$16.50. Feb. Sale ..... **\$10.75**  
7 Only, Princess Dresser, with large Bev. Plate oval Mirror. Reg. \$17.50 Feb. Sale ..... **\$11.75**  
3 Only, Golden Oak Surface Dresser. Reg. 18.75 Feb. Sale ..... **\$12.75**  
8 Only, Combination Dresser and Dressing Table golden oak surfaced. Reg. \$19.50. Sale ..... **\$13.75**  
2 Only Combination Hotel Dressers. Reg. \$14.00. Sale ..... **\$9.75**  
3 Only, Solid Oak Dressers, large bevelled plate mirror ..... **\$16.75**

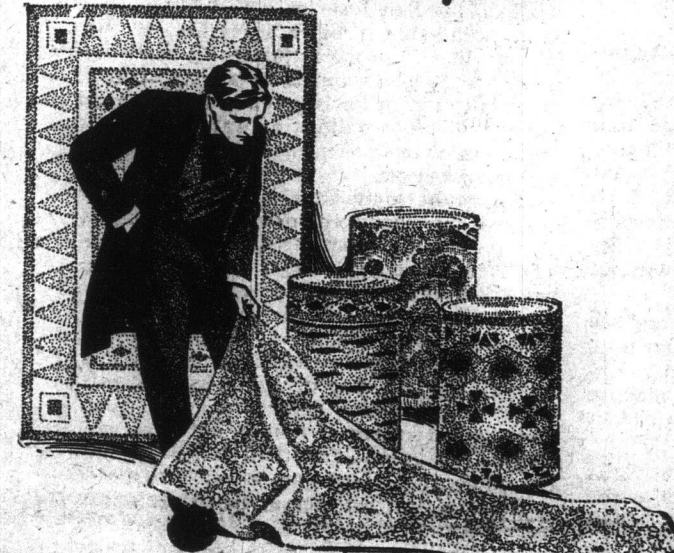


12 Only Fine Selected Quartered Oak Polished. Reg. \$25 to \$30. Feb. Sale ..... **\$18.75**  
6 Only Princess Dressers Swelled front, fine selected quartered oak, large oval bevelled mirrors. Reg. \$30. February Sale ..... **\$16.75**  
8 Only Chiffoniers golden oak surfaced, British Bev. Plate Mirror. Feb. Sale ..... **\$10.75**  
9 Only Fine Selected Quartered Oak Chiffoniers. Reg. \$26 to \$35. Sale Price ..... **\$18.75**  
2 Only Four Piece Suites in early English selected quartered oak comprising dressers, chiffoniers, dressing table, wash stands Feb. Sale Price ..... **\$89.75**

### Foot Stools

Foot Stools, Indian seats, etc., 9 only, Indian seats in golden oak. Reg. \$3.50. Feb. Sale Price ..... **\$1.90**  
Foot Stools, 11 only, Early English. Reg. price \$3.50. Feb. Sale ..... **\$1.90**  
Foot Stools, 8 only, in selected 1-4 oak, nicely upholstered, Spanish leather. Reg. \$9.00. Feb. Sale Price ..... **\$6.75**  
Stools, 6 only, in Early English only, Spanish leather tops. Reg. \$7.50. Feb. Sale Price ..... **\$5.75**

### Tremendous Values in Carpets and Rugs at Our February Sale



The value offered in Rugs and Carpets during our February Sale should arouse the buying enthusiasm of every person who wishes to economize, from the smallest Rug to the finest Carpets, prices have been substantially reduced.

**HEARTH RUGS**  
Regular \$2.50 for \$1.90.  
Hearth Rugs, in all shades and designs. Regular price \$2.50. Feb. Sale ..... **\$1.90**  
**CARPET SQUARES**  
Regular \$11.00 for \$8.75.  
A beautiful Carpet Square in floral designs, in fawn shades, size 3x3 1-2 yards, just the thing for your dining room. Reg. price \$11.00. Feb. Sale Price ..... **\$8.75**  
**CARPET SQUARES**  
Regular \$10.00, Feb. Sale \$7.50.  
A special saving is this in assorted floral designs, made of extra fine tapestry. Regular price \$10.00. Feb. Sale ..... **\$7.50**  
**CARPET**  
Regular \$1.50 for 85¢.  
At this price the range of carpets is large, which makes selection easy. They are in a number of splendid effects, including tapestry and Oriental. The regular selling price was \$1.50 per yard. Feb. Sale ..... **85¢**

**HEARTH RUGS**  
Regular \$4.00 for \$3.15.  
This is a specially fine assortment which sells regularly for \$4.00. Feb. Sale ..... **\$3.15**  
**CARPET SQUARES**  
Regular \$18.00 for \$13.75.  
Carpet Square, extra fine quality Axminster in red, size 3 yards x 3 yards. This is a splendid bargain indeed. The regular price was \$18.00. February Sale ..... **\$13.75**  
**VELVET CARPET**  
Regular \$1.75, Made and Laid for \$1.25.  
Just think of getting fine Carpet at such a low figure, then too at this price we make it to fit any room and put it down for you, the only thing for you to do is to select it, in beautiful green and fawn effects, also Oriental designs.