



<section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

The seame of Asistic grant characterized of this state that the second of the state of the state

one in which various reasons nor combine to prevent the genuine perial sentiment from producin full effect. The proposals in que appears to utilize the strong poin that situation while avoiding the ficulties, and therein lies its value would directly remedy one parti-cause of complaint. The excellent val station at Esquimait is now lict. The Canadian government dertook the work of imperial de in those regions, and the British a dron was consequently withdrawn far, however, the only result is Esquimalt is deserted, and, "as C dians dearly love the sight of a bi-shfp," the effect of its foriorn c tion on important sections of p opinion in British Columbia is unfortnate. By the present su tion the situation at Esquimait. Halifax, would be remedied at a imum cost. The general effect, ever, of the proposal would be ar outlet both for imperial parti-and national sentiment in Canada in which they would be, not riva Vegetables. Vegetables. Rhubarb, hot house, per hd... Leture, a head Garlic, per lb. Onions, 8 lbs, for Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs. Potatoes, per sack...... Potatoes, per sack..... Cauliflower, each Cauliflower, each Cablage, new, per lb... Red Cabbage, per lb... Green Pets, per lb... 1.50 to 1. natoes, per lb..... and national semiiment in Canada in which they would be, not riva pirations, but complementary to another. Again, there would be derogation from the principle of autonomy; and yet, with the dew ment of opinion and of circumsta evolution would be possible on lines of co-ordination of control, h change of officers or of units, homogeneity of design. From the val point of view, therefore, as the political, the proposal ap prims facie to be practicable. Wh it is actually so can only be decid expert opinion. It would be inte ing, therefore, to hear such an op both as to its value in itself, a comparison with the other altern sometimes suggested. In any sir, the article in question, co from Western Canada, is importa .15 .10 .10 .25 Figs, cooking, per lb. Apples, per dozen Apples, per box Apples, Oregon, per box. Figs, table, per lb. Raisins, Valencia, per lb. Raisins, table, per lb. Raisins, table, per lb. Grapes, Malaga, per lb. Grapes, Malaga, per lb. Grapes, Concord, per basket. Cranberries, Cape Cod, qL..... Buts. 08 +0 \$2 to \$2.50 ...2.50 to 3.00 .25 to .60 .35 to .50 Wainuts, per Ib. Brazils, per Ib. Almonds, Jordon, per Ib. Almonds, Cal., per Ib. Coccanuts, each Pecans, per Ib. Chestnuts, per Ib. .20

The Fruit.

Nuts.

Pish.

Meat and Poultry.

and by the

sir, the article in question, co from Western Canada, is importa the representation which it give Canadian feeling on so vital a su and this must be my excuse in h trespassed to so great an spassed to so great an exte ur valuable space.-I am, Sir, e (That Canada should organize val force of her own is, in our ion, quite clear. That is a kind of tonomy which will not in the least iserfere with the true imperi (We are well aware of the Adm objections to local navies, but it we' acknowledge their theor soundness, we are convinced the are unsound in practice, for th not look to the alternative, wh no Canadian naval force of any s kind, and they ignore the educa effect of a navy which is a ne own.) Whether it would be bett Canada to buy new ships or buy vessels from the Admiralty we d attempt to decide.--ED. Spectato

attempt to decide .-- ED. Spectal Winnipeg's Bonds Sold

Winnipeg, March 5.—A special from London says the Winnipeg isaus of \$2,500,000 has been di of at par.



 Chestnuts, per lb.
 25

 Cod, saited, per lb.
 10 to 13

 Hailbut, fresh, per lb.
 08 to 10

 Hailbut, smoked, per lb.
 15

 Cod, fresh, per lb.
 06 to 0.8

 Simoked Herring
 12 ½

 Crabs, 2 for
 65 to 0.8

 Black Bass, per lb.
 12 ½

 Flounders, fresh, per lb.
 12 ½

 Flounders, fresh, per lb.
 12 ½

 Salmon, fresh, white, per lb.
 06 to 0.8

 Salmon, fresh, per lb.
 08 to 10

 Smirimps, per lb.
 25 to 30

 Shrimps, per lb.
 25 to 30

 Shrimps, per lb.
 25 to 30

 Smeits, per lb.
 25 to 30

 Shrimps, per lb.
 32 ½

 Finnan Haddie, per lb.
 32 ½

 $\begin{array}{c} 3 \ 48 \ 8.2 \ 10 \ 23 \ 8.7 \ 16 \ 36 \ 7.6 \ 22 \ 22 \ 4.6 \\ 4.16 \ 8.3 \ 11 \ 14 \ 3.1 \ 759 \ 7.2 \ 23 \ 96 \ 5.7 \\ 4.6 \ 8.4 \ 12 \ 08 \ 2.6 \ 20 \ 02 \ 7.0 \ 28 \ 52 \ 6.6 \\ 5.12 \ 8.5 \ 13 \ 06 \ 2.3 \\ 5.28 \ 8.4 \ 12 \ 06 \ 2.2 \\ 5.30 \ 8.3 \ 16 \ 09 \ 2.2 \\ 3.36 \ 8.3 \ 16 \ 09 \ 2.4 \\ 5.30 \ 8.4 \ 17 \ 57 \ 2.9 \\ 5.4 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 5.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 5.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \\ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6 \ 7.6$



RD MAN all competitors L FROM THE THE OUSE

sday, March 9, 1909

of enquiries as to the an Piano, supplied by n replaced by the old to state that in both national Pitch and the Francisco Opera Co," Concert Pitch, the time ssible for us to change we had to resort to We take great pleasure nard-Heintzman Piano tre is giving splendid e glad if you will keep n in readiness at your ar future. Yours, very

READ!

DENHAM, Manager. NNECESSARY **BROS** Victoria

the annual meeting / Power Company, Lim-at-the office of Bod-No. 918 Government on Wednesday the 17th 1909, at the hour of 2:30 16th day of February, 1909. J. M. RUFFNER,

A LINE CONTRACT OF AN AND A

Secretary.

-To Smith's ranch, Beav Vegetables. oes, 4 lbs...... .05 .15 .10 .10 I Sprouts per lb..... , per bunch per bunch bers, each
 Brait.

 s, per dozen
 25

 sooking, per lb.
 .08 to 10

 per box
 .52 to \$2.50

 Oregon, per box
 .25 to 50 to 3.00

 able, per ib.
 .25

 valencia, per Ib.
 .25

 table, per ib.
 .25 to 60

 ples, each
 .25 to 60

 Malaga, per lb.
 .25 to 60

 Concord, per basket.
 .75

 Tries, Cape Cod, qt.
 .25

 Mits.
 .25

 tb.
 .25
 Fruit. per lb. Jordon, per lb. Cal., per lb. per lb.25 ts, per lb. Pish. .25 to .30 .08 to 10 .12 1/2 .20 kippered per lb..... Haddie, per lb. Meat and Poultry. dressed, each50 to .65

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST Six Months 50 25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the

United Kingdom.

The province of control of the main decision of the second production is too high: but there is control of municipatities of the second production is too high: but there is control of municipatities of the proper body to appoint a command production and the possible crister of the second production of the halbut the proper body to appoint a command production by the here is a complicit to be negligible to the state there is a complicit to command the possible crister of the second production. Provable to the production main the production of the production and the possible crister of the second production of the here is a complicit to be appointed to the production of the production and the possible crister of the second production. Provable to the production the second production of the here is the production of the the production of the production of the production of the production and the possible crister of the second production. Provable to the production the possible crister of the second production production of the production production of the production production production the possible crister of the second production producting production production production producting producting prod

minion Parliament. It is true that m respect to the liquor traffic and cer-tain other matters it has been held that for revenue, for police purposes and for the control of municipalities, the local legislatures may constitu-tionally ehact measures which must of necessity interfere with trade and commence, just as the Dominion Par-

to do. Every one, who knows the his-tory of the Empress Hotel, is aware that the Canadian Pacific Railway company were only induced after much persuasion to build it. The officers of that road did not believe the hotel was necessary or that it would pay. Now they are going to enlarge it. Here we have an object lessof worth laying to heart. We know our own case better than any one else can pos-sibly know it. Let us not be shame-faced about presenting it. Let us make it so that every person will be able to say that he "has heard of Victoria." THE HERRING FISHERY. The Council of the Board of Trade to do. Every one, who knows the his- water within a radius of twenty

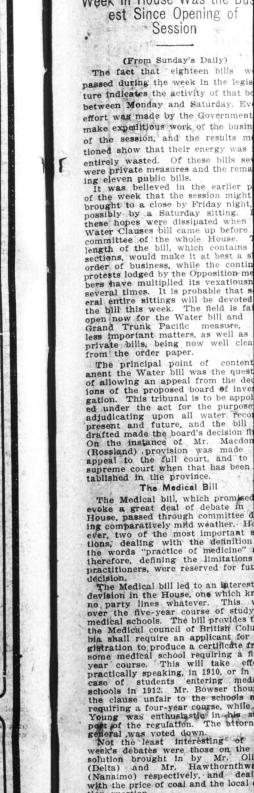
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.
Island Development.
The service of the senting of the service of t

ever shown.

pieces.

h other matters it mas been maked if it is t for revenue, for police purposes i for the control of municipalities, local legislatures may constitu-nally chaot measures which must necessity interfere with trade and nmerce, just as the Dominion Par-make an agreement with the Coupell of that municipality. We thought we had made this point plain a few days t in the jurisdiction of the local activit rights, which are expressive t in the jurisdiction of the local expression of the local ferred to in connection with seven in the seven i





Some Resolutions

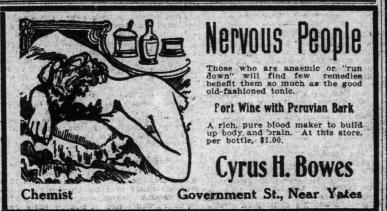
Oliver's contention was tha was "up to" the province to appoin Royal Commission to find out what or not a coal combine exists in Brit Columbia, and to inquire into possi ethods of regulating the price that commodify to the consumer. presented by Dr. McGuire (Vance ver) the government wing maintai that the proper authorities to m such an investigation were to be for at Ottawa. Mr. McGuire brought an amendment to this effect to Oliver's resolution, and was sustaj

The student of theoretical po

Curtain Stretchers

at 1 g not

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>





economy would have been vasily of fied to hear the views expressed that debate by the members of the cialist contingent. Both Mr. McIr (Grand Forks) and Mr. Hawthorn waite (Nanaimo) took a highly in lectual view of the matter, mainta-ing that such things as the price coal were regulated automatically the law of supply and demand, that if the coal operators were mak undue profits, capital would be at of diverted to coal mines, and the pri-forced down. Mr. Hawthornthwaite's amendm would have been vastly Mr. Hawthornthwaite's amendm regarding local option was also in esting, in that it commits the gover ment to an entirely new policy on question. The plan is to appoint Royal commission to investigate workings of the Gothenburg syst which maintains in Norway and 'S deen, and see whiether it can be in duced in this province. The Or sition was a unit against the rese-tion, which was supported by a la government majority, and adopted Two points of order are hang fire, pending the decision of the Sp ker, As the rules of the House-ways come more into prominence Mr Hawthornthwaite's amendi ker. As the rules of the house ways come more into prominence the session wears to a close, and struggle between Government and position waxes hercer, it may be teresting to mention these matter Points of Order The premier introduced a bill amend the Coal Mines Regulation the miai provision of which was clause aimed to relieve small coil ies, which are mable to Support a parate board of examiners, by hay a general board. The bill pas through all the stages to third re ing, and at that juncture Mr. Hi thornthwaite (Nanaimo) introdu an amendment whereby Orien would be excluded from obtaining tificates as qualified coal miners. W this was moved Mr. McBride decle that the member for Nanaimo out of order, as the amendment nothing to do with the main sub Points of Order nothing to do with the main sub of the bill. The Speaker reserved ruling. ruling. The other point of order came in connection with a bill to ama mate the mining rights and w rights of John Hopp in the Car country. This bill was holy opp by the members for Cariboo, and the Opposition generally. Finally Oliver (Delta) raised the question the bill was out of order as con from a private member, and affed the disposition of Crown property had been introduced by Mr. Thou (Victoria). On this matter also Speaker reserved decision. The List of Bills 6 The List of Bills The public bills passed during week were as follows: The su bill (minister of finance); a bill amend the Coal Mines Regula act, by making safety-clutches act, by

day, March 9, 1909

ER BROS.

al Beds ass-Big Choice

most com est assortment of in the Province. designs from the ries of two continfor your inspection. ention is called to nglish Brass Bedsery special. ASS BEDS

eds the choice of derange of prices is Broad as is the ron Beds, the brass ts equal. Superiorn and construction ese brass beds of from-



ON BEDS price range on Iron I Brass Beds which ins one to fit your and every bed from riced to the highest one-well made, and of good design. from-

4 to \$30



pular squares have being such excellent ady wear. xcellent patterns and e is broad enough to

have but one seam es them worth more

t. x 10ft. 6in. \$20.00 t. 6in x 12ft. **\$22.50** it. 6in x 12ft. **\$24.00**

tain Stretchers ood Curtain Stretcher

Tuesday, March 9, 1909

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

The principal point of contention anent the Water bill was the question of allowing an appeal from the decis-ions of the proposed board of investi-gation. This tribunal is to be appoint-ed under the act for the purpose of adjudicating upon all water Tecords, present and future, and the bill as drafted made the board's decision final. On the instance of Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) provision was made for appeal to the full court, and to the supreme court when that has been es-tablished in the province.

tablished in the province. The Medical Bill

(From Sunday's Colonist)

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

TODAY

President Wheeler of California A Rising State Revenue Indi-cates Pleasing State of Thinks University Should Not Be in Country Affairs

Cape Town, March 6 .- In striking The advantages of a suburban as contrast to the state of things prevail-

ompared with an urban site for the ing in some other countries, the finprojected provincial university are viewed with varying degrees of favor The Medical bill, which promised to who means the matter was submitted by the different college presidents to the work of the most important sections, dealing with the definition of the works "practice of medicine" and the divent is this city last fall.
 The Medical bill led to an storestim, the diversity of california, who in a partitioners, were reserved for future defision.
 The Medical bill led to an storestim, the diversity of california, who in a partition of the works can explore for the source. This was used the diverse to that gentimen points and the budget estimation of the diversity of california, who in a letter to that gentimen points and the budget estimation of the diversity of california, who in a letter to that gentimen points and the budget estimation of the diversity of california, who in a letter to that gentimen a polited.
 The Medical bill led to an storestim, the diversity of california, who in a letter to that gentimen a polited.
 The diversity of california gentimes and planet for the state of the state and transfer during a five state for the state for the state for the state for the state former of state for the state former of state former of state former professor J. L. Todd of Macri and during the period between 1871 and 180 the tal average production of gold for the whole work and multication of gold for the whole work and methods and methods and the research of of state and the states in the diversity are and the states and the states in the state in the diverse of the diverse and the second of the state former and the second of the states and the states in the budget of the state former and the second of the state state former and the second of the states former and the second of the state state former and the second of the state state former and the second of the state sthe state in the budget of the st by the different college presidents to Transvaal. in certain respects at least, WILLIAM H. TAFT

ts concerned in their enfo It is believed that with to be recommended. Amer can be assured of that mea-tivy and certainty in respon-ings that may be done. **IS NOW PRESIDENT** those things that may be done, and those that are prohibited, which is es-sential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail them selves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the flightst degree of economic officiency, at the same sine differenti-ating beiwaen combinations ased upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating mo-popules and artificially controlling prices. Inauguration Ceremonies Yesterday—His Definition of Policy



TODAY

Young's

Spring Millinery Opening

The Greatest Millinery Show Ever Enjoyed by Victorian Ladies

Now on View

March 9th ushers in the New Hats of 1909, the era of the brimless crown and the

pre-Victorian Bonnet. Large, bulky crowns are a prominent feature, but many chap-

eaux have great, wide, picture-brims like unto some of the old portraits. Tailored

models with deep mushroom brim are exceptionally stylish. Garden flowers are

natural enough to deceive even the bees and butterflies - the flowers of our great-

grandmothers' gardens, such as roses, 1 nlox, gereniums, verbenas,, etc. The flower covered Tam or draped crown of the new Turban is shown in most harmonious effects.

In the Hats with narrow, drooping brims, the crown or brim is sometimes covered

Spring Styles

ave you lots of worry ork and save the curtoo. Spring cleaning is nd vou'll have curtains n - vou need one of curtain stretchers. es range at-\$1.75 to \$3.50

foniere \$35

HA WANNE WED THE

especially fine and the out the very best. certainly better than nd let us show what we **00**.

\$18 to \$125

E AGENTS FOR MATTRESSES \$15

Ishers

CHURCHES **IOOLS, STORES** OFFICES

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

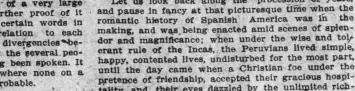
2 Oln Hour with the Editor 2

THE TOWER OF BABEL

One of the greatest obstacles to the acceptance of the teachings of the Church is the insistence on the part of some clergymen of all denominations upon unquestioning belief in the literal accuracy of every statement contained in the first chapters of the Book of Genesis. Nowhere does the writer of these chap-ters make any claim whatever for the infallibility of his statements. He, or they, for there may have been his statements. He, or they, for there may may been more than one person concerned in the composition of of these chapters, relates what is therein told as one might write today, if he endesvored to deal with the history of the Roman Empire in the space of a magazine article. Just when it was written in the first place and how many transmissions of it more first place and how many transcriptions of it were made until these versions were reached from which modern translations have been made is purely conjectural. The history of the English language how the meaning attached to words changes in the process of time. It is necessary even in reading the King James translation of the Bible to explain occasionally that some English words used therein are casionally that some English words used therein are not employed in the same sense now as they were when that translation was made. Therefore to in-sist that the words used by translators now are to be understood as a literal and absolutely accurate representation of the meaning, which an unknown writer, in an unknown language, at an unknown period, and under unknown circumstances, intended to convey, seems to demand a degree of credulity which an intelligent man is justified in declining to to convey, seems to demand a degree of creating which an intelligent man is justified in declining to concede. No difficulties need ever have arisen out of the chapters referred to, if ecclesiastical au-thority had not insisted that they possess a char-acter, which is not claimed for them by the author or authors. This view does not in any way affect authors. This view does not in any way affect value of the chapters referred to, for whether they are absolutely accurate or not makes no real they are absolutely accurate or not makes no real difference to the welfare of mankind, nor does it af-fect in the slightest the duty of man to his God and his neighbor. It has no bearing upon the life that now is or upon that which is to come. True, certain dogmas may depend upon the acceptance of those chapters as literally correct in the Twentieth Cen-tury meaning of the words therein used, but though we read in the New Testament that "by faith ye are read in the New Testament that "by faith ye are saved," we nowhere read therein that we are saved by the ingenuity of more or less ingenius and learned ecclesiastics in framing up creeds and dogmas. The story of the Tower of Babel is one of those

depends. It is introduced in the midst of a genealogical table, having no necessary connection with what preceded it and none whatever with what felwhat preceded it and none whatever with what fol-lows. It is apparently intended to show how it came about that the descendants of Noah spoke different languages. The divergence between the speech of the several nations of mankind must always have been a fruitful topic of speculation, and especially when it was a part of the Hebrew tradition that at a comparatively recent period in point of time all people were sprung from a single family, it seemed necessary to suggest some explanation of the many varieties among the languages of the surrounding tribes. There was an actual Tower of Bab-el. It was a prodigious edifice, supposed to have been 600 feet high. On its summit was a silver shrine do-voted to the worship of Baal, the Sun-god. It was feet high. On its summit was a silver shrine do-voted to the worship of Baal, the Sun-god. It was built in several stages, so to speak, which were of various colors, and it must have been an object of marvelous beauty. The imagination can hardly conceive anything more imposing than the aspear-ance that would be presented by this towering structure, when fits silver summit caught the rays of the rising sun. The people called it Bab-el, or the Gate of God. The Hebrews, misled by a simil-arity of sound to that of their own word "balbel," or purposely desiring to draw a lesson from the destrucarity of sound to that of their own word "balbel," or purposely desiring to draw a lesson from the destruc-tion of the great edifice, called it the Tower of Confusion. Dean Stanley thus describes what the view from the top of the tower must have been like: "The white or pale brown of the houses, wher-ever the natural color of the bricks was left, must have been statistication of the bricks was left, must have been strikingly contrasted with the rainbow hues with which most of them were painted, accordhues with which most of them were painted, accord-ing to the fancies of their owners, whilst all the in-tervening spaces were filled with the variety of gigantic paims in the gardens or the thick jungles or insuriant groves by the side of the silvery camals,

north over the eastern and western hemispheres sim-ultaneously. He cites a good deal of scientific proof of the claim that vegetation was diffused throughout the world from the north, and, from this and the similarity of myths at points widely distant from each other, argues that the earth was peopled in the each other, argues that the earth was peopled in the same way from the common centre around the Pole. In the Tower of Babel and other great structures erected at various points in Asia, in the Great Pyra-mid of Egypt and in the pyramids and pyramidal mounds of Central America he thought he discovered evidence of the similarity of origin of a year large mounds of central america in the mounds of a very large evidence of the similarity of origin of a very large part of mankind, and he found further proof of it in the remarkable resemblance of certain words in languages apparently having no relation to each other. The last word as to the divergencies between the forms of speech used by the several peoples of the earth is far from having been spoken. It is possible to detect resemblances where none on a casual examination would appear probable.



PHARSALIA

So connected are the various links in the chain of human events that it is not possible to say which of them are the most potent in their influence upon the affairs of mankind. As we all know, occurthe affairs of manimin. As we all anow, occur rences, which at the time seem unimportant, carry with them a train of consequences of the gravest possible character, so that it has been well said and that there are no such things as triffes, for what may appear insignificant might be found on exam-ination more than ordinarily momentous. Yet as the searching out of the minor influences, which may have determined the careers of individuals and the searching out of the minor influences, which may have determined the careers of individuals and nations, is impossible, we must content ourselves in the study of history with the greater occurrences, and regarded thus, the battle of Pharsalfa, fought near the town now known as Farsala in Thessaly on August 9, B.C. 48, hetween Julius Caesar and Pompey, must bé regarded as one of the pivotal events in the history of the human race. The num-ber of men engaged in it was not large, as armles went in those days. Pompey had under him not much more than 60,000 men, and Caesar less than half that number. Of these by far the greater part were Romans, although Caesar had some cavalry from Gaul and Germany, and Pompey had a contingent of light-armed troops raised in the cavalry from Gaul and Germany, and Pompey had a contingent of light-armed troops raised in the Asiatic provinces of Rome. It was, however, dis-tinctly a battle of Romans against Romans. One of the best descriptions of the battle is that of Marcus Annaeus Lucanus, usually spoken of as Lucan, who fiourished about a century later. He tells us that "the fiery darts and rocky fragments," discharged by the Arabs, Medes and Itrureans, did little injury, but

"Roman hands unerring mischief send And certain death on every pile attend."

 Mail
 And certain death on every pile attend."

 it at
 Lucan tells us that Caesar concentrated his first attack upon Pompey's light armed auxiliaries, which he speedily put to flight. The poet was an ardent republican, and the establishment of absolution by Caesar was to him the greatest of all calamities. It he blamed Pompey for permitting his auxiliary troops to meet the shock of Caesar's first onslaught.

 do
 To quote from his poem.

 "When soon, alas! the loose barbarians yield, Scattering their broken squadrons o'er the field, And show, too late, that slaves attempt in vain The sacred cause of freedom to maintain."

 "The translation used is by Nicholas Home, and was made about the year 1700."

maile about the year 1700). When Caesar's troops came into collision with Pompey's Roman legions, the fate of the day was for some time in suspense. To quote again:

"There the last force of laws and freedom lay, And Roman patriots struggled for the day.

What particides the guilty scene affords! Sires, sons and brothers rush on mutual swords! There every sacred bond of nature bleeds: Then met the war's worst rage, and Caesar's blackest deeds."

buring this part of the fight Caesar was every-where conspicuous, encouraging those who fought, comforting those who fell wounded. "Now with his voice, his gestures now, he strives, Now with his lance the lagging soldier drives; The weak he strengthens and confirms the strong,

The Birth of the Nations (N. de Bertrand Lugrin.) THE PERUVIANS

Let us look back along the procession of years,

dor and magnificance; when under the wise and tolerant rule of the Incas, the Peruvians lived simple, happy, contented lives, undisturbed for the most part, happy, contented lives, undisturbed for the most part, until the day came when a Christian foe under the pretence of friendship, accepted their gracious hospi-tality, and, their eyes dazzled by the unlimited rich-ness of the country, did what all civilized pebple have learned to do for the sake of gold—forgot all honor, friendship, and fair promises, and turning upon the trusting Indians, robbed them of all they loved. The king passes. The fields in the valley are gold-en with maize, the woods are brilliant with the var-ied hues of millions of flowers. On the hillsides,

ied hues of millions of flowers. On the hillsides, green with verdure, the silken-haired llama are feed-ing, and above the foothills the mountain peaks gleam like vast jewels in the rays of the sun. Midway between mountain top and valley wends the road leading from Quito to Cuzco, the road that passes over the grand plateau, over pathless mountains - eternally snow-covered, through tunnels and galleries hewn out of the solid rock, across wonderful swinging bridges suspended over bottomless abysses, a mag-nificent road truly, built of great blocks of freestone nincent road truly, built of great blocks of fleestone covered with cement, a road that in its wonderful length of eighteen hundred miles winds through fair farmlands, countless villages, and cities fair with palaces and wonderful gardens. Today from every palaces and wonderful gardens. Today from every hamlet along the way the people run out to strew the path with flowers, and to sing songs of welcome. The king passes. Here is a village from which the people flock to

line the road. As the litter of the great, the all-power-ful Inca draws near those who have come to greet him bow to the ground. Then while the royal esaim bow to the ground. Then while the royal es-cort passes, the men who carry the sedan advance and set their burden down. The golden draperies en-crusted with jewels are parted, and the king steps out and smiles upon his people. His is a royal figure truly, in form he is stately and tall, his features are applies and clearly and tall, his features are aquiline and cleanly cut, his eyes are of great depth and brilliancy and his sails at once gentle and proud. His dress is of finest liama wool, rickly dyed and em-broidered with priceless gems, about his head is a vari-colored turban, from which hangs a scarlet fringe, and within the turban's folds are the two feafringe, and within the turban's folds are the two fea-thers of the coraguenque, that rare and curious bird whose home is in a desert country among the moun-tains, and the penalty for shooting which is death, as it is reserved solely to supply, the royal head-dress. With graclous and kindly air the king bids his people recite to him their grievances, and he listens to them with grave attention, promising them hid or redress. Then amid thankful acclamations he once more steps into his litter. The grateful people commemor-ate his stop, among them, and at the roadside hear into his litter. The grateful people contact at his stop, among them, and at the roadside hear the spot where his feet have rested a monument is arected, which is daily made beautiful with offerings of flowers. The king may pass that way again but that he will stop in the same spot is not likely. The periodic journey is only made once in several years, and there are countless villages and towns that crave the honor of an audience with him.

om the great fort which crowns a rugged emin-From the great fort which crowns a rugged emin-ence the king's warriors come to do him honor. Again the curtain of the litter are parted and the Inca looks with pride upon the scene before him. Behind the great surrounding wall twelve hundred feet long, rise three huge towers, under which subterranean galleries lead down to the city of Cuzeo in the valley. And all the vast pile, the walls, the towers, the galleries, is roomnosed of heavy highs of store as educated the the vast pile, the wais, the towers, the failured that composed of heavy blocks of stone so adjusted that without the aid of cement they fit solidly togethen. "Some of the stones are full thirty feet long by eighteen broad and six feet thick. They have been wrought and fashioned by people ignorant of the use of iron, and brought from quarties four or five leagues

than violence. They sought to solven the hearts of the rude tribes around them and melt them by acts of condescension and kindness—when all pacific ex-pedients failed they resorted to war." No man could be rich nor any poor in Peru. Each person had his own allotment of land, which he was required to cultivate for his own maintenance and

the payment of his taxes, and if by chance any were reduced to poverty the government was prompt to aid them, taking care to offer relief in such a way that the assistance would cause no humiliation.

(To Be Continued)

Guest-Waiter, boll my eggs four minutes. Waiter-Yes, sir be ready in half a second, sir. WITH THE POETS

that."

THE STORY TELLER

The unmarried man is bored everywhere; the married man is bored only at home.

A Tough Question, / "Say, pop, what's the race problem "" "Picking the winners, my son."

- Good Service.

Family Likeness

"They say baby looks just like me." "Well, that's just what I wanted to say, but I was afraid you might be offended."

"Why don't you have Balder in your Shake-

Why Worry?

"But, my dear, why should you worry over a bill just after you have been married?" "Well, it does seem trifling when one thinks of

Sunday School Teacher-What was Adam's pun-ishment for eating the forbidden fruit, Johnny? Johnnie (confidently)-He had to marry Eve.-Life.

Johnny-They're makin' shingles out o' cement

Up-to-Date Machine.

Customer-It must be a frightful experience to run

Farmer-The pasture here ain't what it ought to

City Boarder-And yet I saw lots of milkweed in the fields this morning.--United Presbyterian.

How It Works.

Abundant Proof.

"See here, Mr. Editor, I thought your paper was frieadly to me." See what you have done. I made a speech at the banquet last night and you haven't printed a word of 1t." "Well, what further proof do you want?"

Division of Labor.

Failure

My child, I gave you simple tasks to do; Why do you long to fly against the sun? Straight paths were set wherein you were to walk, Yet itch your feet the world's highways to run!

Oh, foolish, dreaming, blinded mortal child!

speare class?" "He's no good. Why, he can't even sing or dance!"-New York Herald. The simple, homely tasks you left undone Were steps from which your task to glory led! Nell-I hear their engagement was broken off through a misunderstanding. Belle-Yes; he understood she had money and she understood he had.-Philadelphia Record. -Louise Paley.

The Thought.

The inought. Why, once the very thought of him was vital As is some crimson rose Flaming, defiant, in a quiet garden' . Among pale lily blows. And yet today the thought of him is only

A rose closed in a book-A lifeless thing long shut between dull pages Where she forgets to look. And yet I think an old love thought forgotten Somewhere not wholly dies. It may be of such roses angels weave us The wronths of paradiae

The wreaths of paradise. -Theodosia Garrison in Metropolitan Magazine.

Moonrise In a Wood

Moonrise in a Wood Twilight—a darkling wood. The ancient trees, like hoary sentinels All silent stand. Down the dim aisles The distant, fading sky of dying gold Is veiled in purple mist. Above, the heavens Of darkest sapphire; one clear star Already looking forth expectantly. The winds are hushed, the very leaves are mute. The purling brook singeth in undertones. Her daylight song too loud, too unrestrained . To match the universal hush. Lo! where she comes, threading the leafy ways. Cynthia, the Goddess, casting silvery rays! —By Théodora Taylor. now'days. "Dicky-I don't mind that so much, but if maw ever gets a pair o' cement slippers I'm going to run away.-Chicago Tribune. over any one. Salesman-But not with our car. We fit it with the best shock absorber on the market. City Boarder (to farmer)-This milk seems pretty

-By Theodora Taylor. The Wind and the Rain and 1

The wind and the rain have come for me. They have found me here in the city room. They have come from the open plains for me, To take me back where the wild things bloom.

The hard, steel ways are strange to us,

Smiley-The Wall street bears have a great game, haven't they? Dobson-How is that? Smiley-Why, in making a raid they first cover their tracks and then they oover their contracts. And noisy and bars to our vagrant feet; Here rain must run in just one way, And The wind must follow the long straight street.

The wind from off the barren grounds. Is pausing under my prison eaves. The naked rain from the northern marsh Stops here with me and with me grieves.

I have lived my years with both of fhem. . They have flught me the freedom that they know; So now I love the pathless wilds Where I can go the way they go.

-Douglas Roberts. On the Stairs

He said "Good-night," and he held her hand

Director—Our work is so divided that each of our men has the work he is best fitted for. Jones is treasurer, Smith secretary and Brown is____" "But Brown is deaf as a post?" "And Brown has all the complaints referred to Mrs. Blunder had just received a telegram from India. "What an admirable invention the telegram is!" she exclaimed, "when you come to consider that this message has come a distance of thousands of miles, and the gum on the envelope isn't dry yet."—Sacred Heart Review. Heart Review. When the patient called on his doctor he found the good man in a state of great apprehension. "Twe got all the symptoms of the disease you have," said the doctor. "I'm sure I have caught it from you." "What are you so scared about?" asked the pa-tient. tient. "Why, man," replied the doctor, "I don't think I can cure it."—Harper's Weekly. -Edward Everett Nelson in The Smart Set When the Democrats held their state convention at Rochester, N. Y. last fall to nominate Chandler for governor, one of the leaders thought it would be a grand idea to give a dinner to the Democratic editors and newspapermen of that part of the state. He sent out the invitations and ordered the din-ner. Then he decided it would be a good scheme to have some music. A Rochester friend told him there was an excellent quartette that could be se-cured and sent the leader of the quartette over to see the big man. Patience the big man. "Kin ye's sing?" he asked. "Tes, sif: we can sing very well." "Have ye's dress suits? Them's necessary." "Tas, sir: we all have evening clothes." "How much will it cost?" "We get ten dollars aplece for such an engage-"I know; but how much'll it cost? How many ye's is they in this quartette?"—Saturday Evening The Midnight Marauder. The Midnight Marauder. He had promised his wife that he would reform. The principal condition laid down had been that he keep better hours. For several days his conduct was beyond reproach, but then there came a day, or rather a night, when he found himself in his front hall at an hour late past all ordinary excuse. Following an old custom, he took off his boots, overcoat and hat and stole softly into his wife's room. While he was in the act of hanging his vest on the gas jet his wife awoke. -Mrs. Leyden The act of hanging his vest on the gas jet me who "What dh earth are you doing up at this hour? It isn't daylight yet!" she shrilled. "My dear," explained her husband with a readiness born of necessify, "you know I've reformed, and I want to make an early start. There are a lot of men I want to see before business hours." And he deliberately put on the rest of his clothes and walked out The Newsboy With a fiendish chuckle his wife turned over and went to sleep. Tactful "In the province of Holstein," says a traveler who spends a good deal of his time abroad, "where, of course, nothing is more important than the breeding of superior cattle, the country people are not only very thrifty but exceedingly fond of their cows, as may be gathered from a characteristic story current there: "It appears that one farmer was welting sadly Tactful "It appears that one farmer was walking sadly down the road one day when the village pastor met down the total of the say him. "Why so downcast, friend?" asked the pastor. "I have a sad errand, pastor,' replied the farmer. 'Farmer Henrik's cow is dead in my pasture, and I am on my way to tell him." "'A hard task, indeed." "You may well say so, pastor, but I shall break

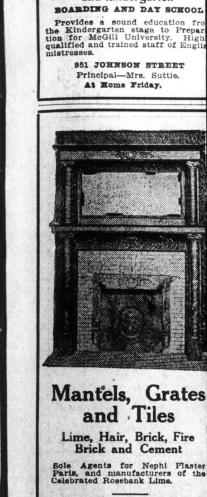
"I'm sorry to go like this." Twas a wonder she saw so well

In a hesitating way, And he hoped that her eyes would understand What his lips refused to say. He held her hand and he murmured low: "I'm sorry to go like this. It seems so frigidly cold, you know, This Mister of ours, and Miss." "I thought-perhaps..." and he paused to note, If she seemed inclined to frown; But the light in her eyes his hearistrings smote, As she blushingly looked down. She said no word, but she picked a speck Of dust from his coat lapel, Such a small, such a wee little tiny fleck, "Twas a wonder she saw so well. And it brought her face so very near, In that dim, uncertain light, That the thought, unspoken, was made quite clear, And I know 'twas a sweet "good-night." What is patience? Can you tell me, Bonnie blue-eyed little maid? "Bide a wee and dinna weary," These the artless words she said. O maiden fair from Scotia's strand. O maiden fair from Scotia's strand, From the north or from the south, I'd love to grasp thy daility hand, Love to kiss thy rosy mouth. Thou'st sent into our'weary bearts . A glint of heaven's brightest ray. So, though the road be rough and long, . We'll hum the Scottish maiden's lay. "Bide a wee and dinna weary!" Sing the sweet words o'er again; "Bide a wee and dinna weary" Is like sunshine after rain, Is like sunshine after rain. In Patience we'll possess our souls Though clouds may frown and skies look gray; With loving heart and kindly hand Help. our brothers on the way, Continuing still in doing well, Guarding feet that fain would stray, Unmoved, among the motley of the market place he with the deeds of divers races in his little grimy hands; Round the press of thronging thousands, in the thick of straining strife, He will cry you for a copper all the traffickings of Though you hall from sunset islands girt by seas of jewelled foam,
He can cheer you on your journey with a greeting from your home:
Though your heart is linked by memories to the countries of the morn,
He can barter you a message from the land where you were born. Through the strident stress of noontide, through the blazing bloom of night, Down the slow, slack hours of morning, ere the com-ing of the light. In the times of joy and laughter, in the darkest days He can give you brave adventures from the farthest ends of earth.

father, but the cow!'

Caller Anna 200 Mantels, Grates and Tiles Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement Sole Agents for Nephi Plaster Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime. **RAYMOND & SON** No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C. "Everybody Works But the Plumber.





Tuesday, March 9, 1909

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University VANCOUVER, B.C. 336 HASTINGS ST., W. OFFERS & CHOICE OF TWO T

FOUR POSITIONS

Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Sho hand, Telegraphy, Typewiiting (on six standard makes of machines), anguages, taught by competent spec

J. SPROTT. B.A., Principal. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-Preside M. ROBERTS. Gregg Shorthand. G. SKINNER. Pitman Shorthand.

St. George's School for. Girls

and Kindergarten

To every graduate. Students alw Great Demand.

or in the early spring, the carpet of brilliant flowers that cover the illimitable plain without the walls, or the sea of waving eorn both within and without, which burst from the teeming soil with a produce so plenfiful that the Grecian traveler dared not risk

so plentiful that the crectan traveler three not risk his gredit by stating its enormous magnitude." Such was the Tower of Babel of which we know historically, and it is not surprising that traditions of it preserved by the descendants of Abraham sepre-sented it as a structure built so that the top thereof would reach to Heaven, and they with their customary practice of thinking of Jehovah as not very unlike themselves, should attribute to him a belief that a mselves, should attribute to him a bellef that a ble, who' could erect such a tower, could accompeople, who could erect such a tower, sould accom-plish anything that they set out to de. St. Gregory of Nyssa, one of the earliest of the Christian Fathers did not hesitate to characterize the story of Babel as "Jewish babble." Two ancient writers say Babel as "Jewish babble." Two ancient writers say that the tower was overthrown by the winds. The most recent description of the structure has been de-ciphered from cuneiform tablets in the British Museum. From these it is inferred that it was erected before 2000 B.C., and its builder was said to be a demi-god named Etanna.

The Hebrew tradition of the tower finds a counterpart in the legend of Xelhua, one of the seven giants, who survived a deluge, who is the reputed builder of the great pyramid of Chobula in Central America, which was erected to enable men to invade The legends say that the gods destroyed Heaven. fire and confused the language of its builders so that they were unable to restore it. A somewhat similar story is preserved in the Mongolian legends, and Dr. Livingstone found traces of another like it among one of the African tribes. The resemblance between the Central American legend and that of the Babylonians has been cited as a reason for believing that, at a very remote period there was close intercourse between the peoples of these widely separated countries. The peculiarity about the Hebrew version of the story is that the confounding of the tongues of the tower builders is at-tributed to fear on the part of Jehovah as to what mankind might accomplish if left to their own de-

It seems very clear that the story of the Tower of Babel must be classed among the myths, which are a part of the common heritage of a large part of humanity. Bellef in it is of no importance one way or the other, and to lay stress upon it, as some religious teachers yet do, is to run the risk of casting discredit upon the essential teachings of the Christian religion.

Dr. Warren, the author of "Paradise Found," a work containing a great number of myths and tra-ditions bearing upon the pre-historic era, advances the theory that in pre-glacial times mankind had reached a very high state of civilisation and inhabit-ed the regions around the North Pole. At the Pole itself was a great mountain, the summit of which was swathed in clouds, and upon its sides was the city wherein the sovereign of the whole world resided. This mountain, which disappeared at the be-ginning of the Ice Age, is the Mount Meru of Asiatic mythology, and the efforts of the tower builders of the period when Babel was erected were inspired traditions handed down to them from a very distant past. Dr. Warren sought to prove by com-

The weak he strengthens and confirms the strong, And hurries war's impetuous stream along." The slaughter was terrible. Pompey, who had viewed the battle from a distance, for being now 54 years of age he was hardly fit for the hand-to-hand fighting of those days, hastened to the thick of the conflict, hoping by his example to encourage his troops, but all is vain. Lucan said that Pompey tried to find death upon the battlefield, but was persuaded to fly, when defeat was certain, rather than remain and cause the shedding of more Roman blood. He escaped safely and took refuge in Egypt, where he was assassinated not long after, by a mis-creant, who tools that means of ingratiating himself with Caesar, who showed himself to be above any such narrow revenge, for he caused the murderer to be executed. to be executed.

After the victory of Pharsalia, Caesar went to Egypt, where he remained for some time, a victim to the charms of Cleopatra. Thence he marched into Asia, and subdued Mithradates, one of the most formidable enemies with whom Rome ever contend-ed. Then he returned to Rome. He was now the and the returned to home, he was now the master of the republic, the only opposition to his power being from the sons of Pompey, who col-lected a large army in Spain. They were overthrown and Caesar returned once more to Rome, to find the mation at his feet. The principal events of this re-markable man's career have already been dealt in one of the articles on the Makers of History series, and the brief reference just made is to show how complete the victory of Pharselia was from a politi-cal point of view. Under Brutus and Cassius the democrafic spirit struggled awhile until it was crushed at Philippi; but the Roman republic pershed at Pharsalia.

ished at Pharsalla. There is perhaps no history better worthy of study than that of Rome, not solely or even principally in order that we may familiarize ourselves with the chief events in the progress of one of the greatest of the nations of antiquity, but because our institutions and principles of jurisprudence and political organizations are to a large extent founded upon those of Rome, and because no people of whom we have any record tried so many experiments in the way of government as the Romans did. Mon the way of government as the Romans did. Mon-archy, a broad democracy, oligarchy, representative institutions, benevolent dispotism, military despot-ism, absolute government in its extremest form, all were tried by the people whose capital was that wonderful city on the Tiber. Socialism, communism, paternalism and almost every conceivable form of social organization had their day, and failure at-tended upon each of them. The final collapse of the everytic was unduptedly due to the amassing of was undoubtedly due to the amassing of great wealth by's few and the dependence of the many upon their bounty, to the pernicious influence of a servile class, to the prevalence of luxury and to the absence of any true religious sentiment among to the absence of any true religious sentiment among the people. The Romans, whom Caesar ruled after Pharsalia, were unfit for freedom, and therefore the Goddess of Liberty left them to their own devices, seefing a refuge in the wild wastes of Central Europe, where the yellow-haired Teutons were al-ready preparing for the overthrow of the edifice of civilization and statecraft, which had been built up through many centuries of endeavor and at the exthrough many centuries of endeavor and at the ex-penditure of rivers of blood.

ported across rivers and ravines, and raised to their elevated position upon the sierra and adjusted there with the nicest accuracy without the aid of machin-ery or tools familiar to the European." No wonder the for a suite and the size of the s stant without the aid of beasts, of bury the Inca smiles with conscious pride as he views the fortress and realizes that this marvelous specimen-of architecture is only a small part of a vast system of fortifications established throughout the whole

kingdom. The great squares of the city of Cuzco are throng-ed with cheering crowds, the streets are carpeted with flowers, the palaces are gay with decorations, but the litter does not pause here. The people of Cuzco often have the honor of a visit from their king, and the royal traveller grows weary for his long jour-ney is almost at its end. He passes through the capi-tal four leagues beyond, to the valley of Yucay. Here is built the most beautiful of his palaces, nestling amid gardens and groves of rarest loveliness, where the fairest flowers grow and the most graceful trees shed a grateful shade and where streams fed from shed a grateful shade and where streams fed from subterranean pipes flow into basins of pure gold. The palace itself of unpretentious exterior is a marvel of beauty within. The interior walls are thickly studded with gold and silver ornaments and images of plants and animals fill the niches about the rooms. Couches and chairs are upholstered in gold and jewelled tap-estries, and here in their splendid solitude with the music of the garden coming drowsily to his ears, the

perfume of the garden coming drowshy to me ears, the perfume of the flowers making the warm air sweet, the king rests after his journey is done. At the time of its convest by the Spaniards, the Empire of Peru included the modern republics of Equador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chill. The sea was its "Mountains of Gold" formed a mighty bulwark. The origin of the Peruvian Empire is shrouded in mys-tery, but the old fable tells us that there was a time when all the people on the continent lived in a state of savagery, continually at war with one another and leading deplorably immoral lives. The Sun, the great leading deplorably immoral lives. The Sun, the great father of the world, was filled with compassion at the eight of this misery, and sent two of his children Manco Capac and Mamo Oello Huaco to teach the unhappy people the arts of civilization. So the cel-éstial pair bearing a golden wedge flew across the plains, and at the spot where the wedge was dropped and sank into the ground of its own accord they found-ed the city of Cuzco. The natives floked to hear their teaching and Manco Capac instructed the men in ag-griculture while his wife taught the women how to weave and spin. The heavenly couple showed them moreover that suffering was consequent upon evil liv-ing and proved to them the worth of morality. The incas, who were the rulers of Peru until the co of the Spaniards, claimed a direct descent from these two children of the Sun, and in the course of their reigns endeavored to extend the teachings of their first parents throughout the land. In fact, the Inca's sole reason for the wars in which they constantly negaged was their desire 60 spread their religion among the savage tribes beyond the frontier. "Like the followers of Mahomet," writes Prescott, "bearing the sword in one hand and the Koran in the other, the Incas of Peru offered no alternative but the worship they adored they operated by gentleness more potent

ends of earth. At the portals of the city, at the gateways of the sea, Where the ringing wheels of commerce shout their sounding symphony, Where the flags of every nation are to all the winds

He will sell you for a penny all the romance of the world.

-Henry M. Hoyt, fr., in Appleton's for March.

That is an exploded idea—so is a notion of millionaire plumbers; the ain't any! The plumber has to we hard to earn a decent living—to we early and late, in all kinds of weath in dirt and danger, and he well deserv praise for his labors. We are exp plumbers, and make a specialty of qui cheap, and conscientious work. Es mates for new work or repairs given Telephone 1854. HAYWARD & DOD SANITARY PLUMBING. Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fittin Acetylene Gas Supplies. Fort Street, Cor. Blanchard. Victoria, B.C. T. Hayward. Dr. H. A. Brown Veterinary Surgeon, Victoria. Chicago Office, Bray's Stables Phone 182, College Residence Phone 1178 P. O. Box, 428 **RAW FURS** Highest prices paid for all B. C. a Alaskan furs. Write for our pr list containing much information raw fur shinpers. M. J. JEWETT & SONS Redwood, New York, Department LAND ACT Form of Notice Coast Land District-District of M Westminster. Take notice that Guy Frederick F Vancouver, B.C., occupation, luma an, intends to apply for permission ase the following described lands:-

lease the following described lands:-Commencing at a post planted on northeast shore of Frederick Arm the land point between Frederick Arm the land point between Frederick A and Estero Basin and about two mi north of the northeast corner of We man & Edmonds' lease No. 90; the south ten (10) chains; thence west t (2) chains, more or less, to low we mark; thence north ten (10) chai thence east two (2) chains, more or le to the point of commencement conta in five (5) acres more or less. GUY FREDERICK FOX Date, January 16th, 1909.

FURE BRED LIVESTOCK

STANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghon pullets and hens, for sale, from \$ up, from Captain Mitchell's fam laying strain, Santa Barbara, Ernest T. Hanson, Cowichan Stat V. I. "You may went say so, pastor, but I shall the "And how will you do that?" "'Oh, I shall tell him first that it is his father who is dead; and then, having opened the way for sadder news still, I shall tell him that it is not his

V. L

STUMP, PULLER for sale or for h made in three sizes; also contra taken. J. Ducrest, Burnside Road.



"I'm sure I have caught

scared about?" asked the pa-

led the doctor, "I don't think I r's Weekly.

rats held their state convention last fall to nominate Chandler the leaders thought it would give a dinner to the Democratic armen of that part of the state. nyitations and ordered the din-d th would be a word scheme to d it would be a good scheme to A Rochester friend told him ent quartette that could be ge-leader of the quartette over to

he asked. n sing very well." suits? Them's necessary." have evening clothes." it cost?" ars apiece for such an engage-

w much'll it cost? How many s quartette?"—Saturday Evening

lidnight Marauder.

his wife that he would reform. ion laid down had been that he For several days his conduct was For several days his conduct was then there came a day, or rather ind himself in his front hall at an linary excuse. Following an old his boots, overcoat and hat and wife's room. While he was in wife's room. While he was in its vest on the gas jet his wife

te you doing up at this hour? It shrilled.

ned her husband with a readiness you know I've reformed, and I arly start. There are a lot of before business hours." And he he rest of his clothes and walked

huckle his wife turned over and

Tactful

of Holstein," says a traveler who of doisten, says a travel of the order of the order of the country people are not only ceedingly fond of their cows, as om a characteristic story current

one farmer was walking sadly

cast, friend?' asked the pastor met rrand, pastor,' replied the farmer. tell him.' indeed.' say so, pastor, but I shall break

you do that?' Il him first that it is his father then, having opened the way for I shall tell him that it is not his



THE OPENING OF WOMEN'S APPAREL

VICTORIA COLONIST

New Costumes, New Coats, New Jackets, New Skirts, New Blouses-everything in Women's Apparel is included. Our stocks of Novelties of all kinds, for Women's Wear are now in good shape to supply your needs. Tuesday, March 9 we will have our opening of Millinery Novelties, to which all are invited. After you have viewed the Millinery, have a look at the many other new things, you will see much to interest you and the prices were never so moderate.

Millinery Opening and Exposition of Millinery Novelties Tuesday, March 9

Of the two Millinery Openings of the year, the Spring Opening always arouses the greatest enthusiasm. Probably it is the contemplation of the coming Spring and Summer which the millinery flowers bring strongly to our notice, and arouse an interest that no other time of year can do. Whatever the cause, there is no denying the fact that the Spring Opening is the most popular opening of the year. This season we feel sure that everybody will admit that our Millinery display is unsurpassed. The best that Paris, that acknowledged style creating centre, produces is here for your critical inspection-London's best efforts for those that admire the English Styles-novelties from New York, smart, dressy, "breezy" so to speak-styles evolved in Toronto, adapted to suit Canadian people and Canadian trade, and the productions of our own millinery staff, copies of the most popular styles that are shown in all the fashion centres. The whole combines in making the finest display of Millinery that it has ever been our good fortune to make.



General Information

Directoire Hats are correct. Many large toques will be worn, having very high crowns.

Turbans will be very popular, the "Tub" Turban being the novelty in this shape. Hats of the poke style, also poke bonnets, will be favorites.

Blues of the lighter shades will be very much worn. let will be the season's novelty; every-

where jet and spangles are very much used. Champagne shades are strong favorites.

Biscuit and Apricot shades will be much WOTI.

Old Rose will also be a very popular shade.



Regarding Trimmings

Garlands of Flowers are considered the most stylish

Large flowers will also be used. Roses will be more popular than ever. Small flowers such as the cowslip, helio-

trope, bachelor's button, and daisy, are considered correct.

Large cabochons are among the novelties. Spangles or jet of any kind are the season's

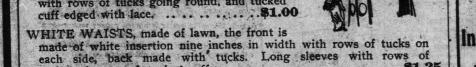
Fruit, such as grapes, plums, cherries and other small fruit will be used. Ornaments of all kinds will be greatly used; they will be light in weight. The Ca-

bochon is the novelty at present.





No better corsets made at these prices. We are sole agents for them in this city. These are some of the models:



WHITE WAISTS, made of lawn, the front is made of rows of wide and narrow Swiss insertion with rows of tucks between, back made of wide and narrow tucks. Long sleeves with fine tucks and finished

ulder, back made with tucks. Short sleeves

COLORED WAISTS, made of fine quality chambray, in different colors,

open front with rows of tucks down each side, the centre being piped with white, finished with pearl buttons, back finished with tucks. Long sleeves with cuffs of self strapped with white, stiff linen collar em-

COLORED WAISTS, made of fine Scotch zephyrs, in white with col-ored stripes, open front each side and tucks the same width down back. Long sleeves with stiff cuffs of self, stiff linen collar embroidered.

WHITE WAISTS, as illustrated, entire front made of eyelet embroidery with row of tucks between. The back is finished with fine tucks, back finished with fine tucks. Long sleeves with rows of tucks going round, edged at wrist with fine lace, high collor to WHITE WAISTS, made of fine Persian lawn. The entire front is made of rich Swiss embroidery in a medallion design with fine tucks. Long sleeves finished with one row of medallions and two rows of lace insertion, insertion and lace at wrists, high collar of embroidery and fine lace. Price \$3.00 WHITE WAISTS, made of Persian lawn, entire front made of rows of Swiss embroidery with tucks between, entire back made of rows of tucks. Long sleeves with rows of wide tucks going round and finished at wrist with lace and insertion, high soft collar made of tucks and edged with fine WHITE WAISTS, made of fine Persian lawn, the front made of rich Swiss embroidery,

rows of fine tucks and valenciennes lace insertion, back made of fine tucks. Long sleeves with valenciennes insertion set in and finished at wrist with lace, high soft collar of tucks and fine lace. Price ... \$2.50



THREE-PIECE SUIT, made of black and white check, coat semi-fitted, back finished with black piping and buttons, roll collar inlaid with satin, deep roll cuffs, lined throughout with black silk. Skirt made Princess style, with row of buttons on the side and trimmed with black THREE-PIECE SUIT, made of pretty peacock blue striped material, coat has semi-fitted back, finished with buttons and black piping, roll collar inlaid with black satin and finished with covered buttons, plain sleeve, finished with buttons. Skirt Princess style, with row THREE-PIECE SUIT, a rich suit made of black voile, coat semi-fitted style, trimmed back and front in a fancy design with black silk trim-ming, flat collar, finished with trimming, deep cuffs, trimmed with silk. Skirt Princess style, trimmed with silk to match coat. Price PRINCESS SUIT, made of pretty fawn striped worsted, two rows of buttons down front, flat collar inlaid with silk and edged with fancy PRINCESS SUIT, made of blue striped goods, waist part trimmed with black silk braid and buttons, rows of braid and buttons on sleeves, satin girdle with sash. Skirt pleated with rows of buttons in front. STYLISH SUIT, made of bronze green serge, coat semi-fitted style, the back trimmed with buttons and braid, flat collar made of rich de-sign, of Persian trimming, front has row of black braid and buttons and narrow braid trimming, sleeve trimmed with silk braid and cuff edged with Persian trimming, lined throughout with green silk. Plain gored skirt, with front and side gores, finished with braid and buttons. Price \$45.00

No. 641-Is the height of corset fashion in medium priced corsets IT 15 the very newest pattern for the average figure. The bust is high, and although the corset is apparently of extreme length at every point, it is perfectly comfortable, most of the extra length being in the soft skirt attached below the boning. Admirably suited for wear with Directoire No. 460-One of the very newest patterns for average figures. It is equal in style and fit to many higher priced models and is unquestionably one of the season's best values. High bust, very long front hip and back, with pliable skirt, comfortably creates the modish lines. Price. \$1.75 No. 517-This is an up-to-the-minute style, modeled expressly to fit aver-No. 449-A fashionable new pattern, designed for average figures. Has medium high bust, long flat hips and very long back. Price\$1.75 No. 587—A special featured corset for those of average figure desiring very high soft extended bust, with long flat hips and back. Price \$4.00

Bon Ton Corsets No better Corsets made at any price. We are sole

gents for this city. No. 837—Is a new Directoire design for the aver-age figure. This model has high bust, shows ex-treme length of front, hips and back, and is admir-ably adapted for wear with the new gowns. Price fect ease and grace. Has high bust, long, flat hips No. 842-A special featured model for the average

Our Special "D.S." Corsets The "D, S," No. 10-A corset for moderate figures, in grey and white. The "D. S," No, 20-Moderate Directoire Corset, in white coutil. Price

Queen Quality Footwear, New

Spring Styles

certainty as to overcome the presu tion of innocence which surfounds defendant. It would have to be sa-fied beyond all reasonable doubt there was a definitely fixed 18 rate. The court of appeals has upon this same evidence, after ha considered it in all its relations, a the evidence which was given, they cannot say that these two pay the railroad tariff sheet No. 24, and Illinois classification really fixed 18 cent rate."

VOL. L. NO. 230

his

STANDARD OIL

IS NOT GUILT

Federal Jury Returns Verd

Under the Direction Fron

Judge Anderson

RATE NOT ESTABLISH

Not Known Whether Washi

ton Authorities Will Proceed Further

Chicago, March 10 .- The Stan Oil Company of Indiana today found not guilty of accepting re

from the Chicago and Alton Rai

company on 'shipments of oil Whiting, Indiana, to East St. I Illinois. The verdict was returne a jury in the federal court or structions of Judge A. G. Ande who averged that he followed the mit court of onesal's decision:

or the same case, on which Judge Kenesaw Mountain Land sessed a fine of \$29,240,000.

Judge Anderson's decision w nexpected, as he had yesterd

the government prosecutors proof relied on the first trial

competent, and that it must pleted or fail. It was with so

f an air of hoplessness that

Attorney Sims and his assista

tempted to show the admissib the Illinois classification to pr

existence of a local rate of which was a vital point in the ment's contention. It was a sistant District Attorney H.

son had argued for two hour at the end admitted that the pr

ion could not furnish the furthe deemed necessary by the cour continuation of the case, that Anderson decided.

Mr. Wilkerson said that the i ment could proceed no furths suggested dismissal of the cas Attorney John S. Miller, chiet sel in the case for the oil cou immediately moved that there instructed verdict of not guilty court so ordered, and the jury

art so ordered, and the jury d been excluded during the

ments by the attorneys, was and charged. The decision Baker and Seaman of the

Baker and Seeman of the U. States circuit court of appeals, re-ing Judge Landis, together with action of the United States Sup court in refusing to review the of sion of the court of appeals, was signed as authority for today's of sion. Judge Anderson quoted from opinion of the appellate court juu The strongest expression in favo his views, he said, was the stater in that decision that "the most

in that decision that "the most

we can say is that the question upon which Judges, after full upon which Judges, atta ussion, might very réasonably agree." Continuing, he said: "TI fendant is charged here by indic "This a criminal offence. The d

"This a criminal offence. " ant is presumed to be inr

proved to be guilty beyond all

be justified in returning a ver

single one of these counts.

able doubt, and before this jury

Is cent rate." Judge Anderson then ordered jury, under the authority of the clsion of higher court, to which said he also was obedient, for re a verdict of acquittal. The verdie innocence was formally signed by foreman of the jury, entered in court records and the famous case finally ended.

Maily ended. Whether prosecution on seven of indictments still pending against oil company will be instituted. Dis Attorney Sims would not express oplnion. He said that the ques rested entirely with the United St Attorney Caparal

opinion. He said that the quest rested entirely with the United St Attorney General. The prosecution which today er in failure, after having once i tried by Judge Landis, whose d sion was reversed by the court of peals, and the case remanded to district court for a second trial, its beginning in August, 1906. On date ten indictments were returned a federal grand jury, charging Standard Oll Company of Indiana accepting concessions from rallway shipments of oil from Whiting, One of them contained 1903 counts, it was on this indictment that Standard Oll Company prosecution based. With 140 counts allowed stand, the case went to trial be Judge Landis on March, 1907, and suited in a verdict of guilty on 13, 1907. On August 3, 1907, Judge 1 dis imposed his famous \$29,240,000 On appeal the case went to U. S. cuit court of appeals and was ar a year ago. The decision of the co of appeal last July was in favor o company. The case was then rema for a new trial, which was begun fore Anderson on February 23rd after the government had failed to tain a re-hearing of the case by the appellate court to secure a re the appellate court to secure a before the Supreme court.

Judge Ketcham Dead

Higher Salaries Wanted.

Ottawa, Mar. 9.—A deputation presenting the entire rallway service of the Dominion waited Hon. Mr. Lemieux this afternoon, ing better remuneration, as re mended by the civil service con sion.

Queen Quality Footwear, New Spring Styles

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Here