

MANY AMERICANS KILLED IN FIGHT

Encounter of Federals and Insurrectos at Casas Grandes Attended by Long List of Casualties

REBEL SUCCESS IN EARLY PART

Arrival of Reinforcements Enables Federals to Win Battle—Sixteen Americans Are Among the Dead

EL PASO, Tex., March 11.—That Francisco I. Madero is concentrating his forces in western Chihuahua again to give battle to Col. Cuellar at Casas Grandes, is indicated by reports to El Paso by Roy Kelly, a wounded American survivor of last Monday's battle. Kelly says his home is at Smithport, Pa. According to Kelly's story, Madero is mobilizing his forces at San Diego, six miles south of Casas Grandes, which is defended by 400 federals and 800 civilians under Col. Cuellar. Madero expects to be joined by Pascual Orozco tomorrow, which will give him a force superior in numbers to the federals.

Although daily sorties have been made by the rebels during the week, they have been unable to lure Cuellar in the mountainous country south of Casas Grandes.

Regarding casualties among Americans in Monday's battle, Kelly says: "Sixteen were killed and seventeen captured by the federals. Of the six who were wounded and escaped with the rebels, among the killed were Captain Harrington, Roy Glenn, of El Paso; Martin Ryan, formerly of the United States Army; Robert E. Lee of California; H. Steyer, W. Reed and Robert Evans, John F. Greer was wounded.

Kelly states that Madero was slightly wounded in the arm and that the rebels lost a wagon train of twenty wagons, including a quantity of rifles and ammunition.

Among the insurrecto officers killed were Raoul Madero, brother of Francisco I. Madero L. Gutierrez de Lara, of Los Angeles; Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Italian liberator; Captain Alanis and Major Hayes, the latter of Scottish descent.

Kelly's story of the battle follows: The battle of Casas Grandes lasted from 4 to 9 a. m., Monday. Madero with 700 men attacked the town from three sides. The federal garrison, entrenched on the roofs of houses made a spirited reply and endured repeated assaults by the rebels.

One rebel band under Major Hayes charged down the main street and dynamited the jail before it was annihilated. The American company under Captain Harrington gained entrance to several houses, and from windows inflicted heavy losses upon the federals.

Being hard pressed, the garrison, about 9 o'clock hoisted a white flag. Madero's men then entered the town and the surrender when Col. Cuellar appeared across the river with six hundred men. Disconcerted by the appearance of this reinforcement, and prepared for the renewed attack, Madero's men were driven back and retreated to the mountains in a panic.

The rush of Cuellar's men trapped the American company in houses where they had taken refuge, but the latter inflicted heavy losses upon the federals before the survivors were finally compelled to surrender.

One hundred Maderoists were killed, while the federal loss is estimated at 200 killed and wounded.

Although never under fire before, Madero was in the thickest of the fight, encouraging his troops and giving orders with the coolness of a veteran. He was hit in the arm while reaching for the rifle of a man who was killed beside him.

Western Operations DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 11.—That the insurrecto force under General Blanco left Chihuahua Thursday afternoon, headed northward, and today entered the Canizas Spring Canyon, about 12 miles south of Agua Prieta, is the statement of a man who has just arrived here from over the divide. They say that he has more arms than men, many men carrying two guns. It is probable that an advance guard sent out to round up horses caused the scare at the Cochuta ranch, and if General Blanco should attack the border town, he is liable to have a warm reception. Two hundred regulars and one machine gun sent from Canizas in response to the call for help are at the Cochuta ranch, and a troop train made up in Agua Prieta tonight has gone to the ranch to bring them over.

De Lara a Victim LOS ANGELES, March 11.—L. Gutierrez de Lara, reported to have been killed at the battle of Casas Grandes on Monday while commanding a portion of Madero's forces, is known as a Socialist leader in Los Angeles, and was one of the most active members of the local junta of revolutionist sympathizers which is now directing the operations of the rebels in Lower California.

De Lara was a well educated man and a practicing lawyer here. His wife, a highly educated American woman, whom he married in Tucson, Arizona, is living here with their child. De Lara was associated with Mason, Flores and Villareal, the Mexicans who were recently released from the federal penitentiary at Florence, Arizona, after serving a term for alleged seditious utterances against the Mexican government.

Nome Left Phoenix NOME, Alaska, March 11.—Fire today destroyed the telephone exchange putting all the telephones on Seward Peninsula out of service. A temperature of twelve degrees below zero baffled attempts to extinguish the flames.

Bankers Released on Parole LEAVENWORTH, Kas., March 11.—Bankers W. H. Schmitz, of Cleveland, Ohio, and E. H. Brainerd, of Medina, Ohio, were released on parole from the federal prison here today. Each was under a sentence of five years for embezzlement. They were cellmates.

Found To Be Noted Burglar VANCOUVER, March 11.—Captured as a beggar on the streets of this city, Edward Murphy, a good-looking young man was taken to the police station. Later he was brought before the magistrate and remained. Detective James Anderson, seeing the man in court, thought his face familiar, and searching in the police records found that the supposed beggar was none other than William O'Brien, a noted burglar who had escaped from Walla Walla penitentiary a short time ago. The authorities here are awaiting a demand for O'Brien's extradition.

FEAR VENGEANCE OF CAMORRISTS

Reluctance of Men to Serve as Jurors or Witnesses Delays Trial of Alleged Murderers at Viterbo

PUNISHMENT IS THREATENED IN VAIN

Story of Double Crime as Told by Former Member of the Dreaded Society, Now a Police Spy

VITERBO, Italy, March 11.—Formal proceedings were begun in the trial of thirty-six members of the Camorra, including the alleged head of the organization, Enrico Alfano, also known as "Erlione," for the murder of Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife, Maria Cucinello, "The Beautiful Sorrentina." For the first time in Italy two presidents of the court were appointed to direct the trial, so that if one should be unavoidably absent the other might take his place. Notwithstanding the threats of the presiding judge to assess the severest fines on citizens for not serving on the jury, almost insurmountable difficulties arose at the last moment, and the trial was postponed until Tuesday.

The crown prosecutor strongly stigmatized such want of civic feeling which he declared, if repeated, would deprive the accused of their personal liberty and their right to be tried.

The attorneys intend to leave nothing undone to bring the prisoners to justice and to keep out of the case any person thought susceptible to fear engendered by the Camorra organization or influenced by threats from supporters of the accused.

"Erlione," learning that the partitioning of the Grand territory belonged to the Dominican inspectors and was the seat of the supreme tribunal of investigation, made complaint to the director that he was the victim of inequatorial methods. His protest was strongly against the accusation that he had inspired, directed, or was in any way connected with the murder of the American detective, Lieut. Joseph Petrosino at Palermo in 1908, one of the crimes with which the government has been most anxious to connect the Camorra.

Story of Crimes The revelations in regard to the murders made by Gennaro Abbatemaggio have been grouped under six heads: They were made to Marshal Capuzzelli, of the legion of carabinieri in Naples, who in the guise of an aspirant to membership in the Camorra, sought some information of the murders, which he said he would require to hold over the heads of any member who might oppose his entrance to "beautifully-organized society."

When Abbatemaggio learned that he had been duped, he made the best of the situation by becoming a police spy, and repeated his revelations in the form of a confession. As taken down by the police, they are as follows: 1. Cuocolo was murdered in revenge by the Camorra, the death sentence having been pronounced by its tribunal of justice.

The murder was provoked by the fact that Cuocolo had joined himself in opposition to the real head of the organization to the supreme nominal head of the Camorra, Luigi Fucci, to Generalissimo Abilio, head of the Camorra in the Venetian villages, to Giovanni Repl, nicknamed "The Teacher" because he had taught in the schools of Naples, and to Giuseppe de Marinis, known as O'Mandriere, a cattle driver.

Repl in his old age was the reputed keeper of a gambling house in Naples and another in Paris near the Place de L'Etiole. He was also known as the receiver of stolen goods, especially jewels, stocks and bonds, which he took to Paris to sell. Repl and Abilio dined with Alfano on the night of the murders.

Maria Cuocolo, "The Beautiful Sorrentina" was murdered immediately after her husband had been killed, for the reason that she had been spared, she would have known who the murderers were and have denounced them. Another motive was the anger of the Camorra, because with her husband she had retained some very valuable jewels that had been stolen, refusing to surrender them, although great pressure had been brought to bear upon her by the society.

The hatred of the instigators of the crime was due to the menacing and high-handed attitude of Cuocolo, most acutely felt by Alfano, otherwise known as Erlione, who had been struck in the face by the condemned man. The particular grievance of Repl and O'Mandriere was the competition Cuocolo had established in securing a percentage from stolen goods.

The executors of the crime were two desperadoes, one Morra and Curado Spornata. After the first murder, which took place near the tram station, Morra and Spornata gained admission to Cuocolo's house by saying they had a message from his wife, killed him and stole everything in sight.

While the crimes were being accomplished the heads of the Camorra were banqueting at Miami A'Mara. Two men entered the diningroom and approaching Alfano said: "It is done." Thereupon Alfano gave a sign of relief and ordered wine for his visitors. This latter circumstance was later substantiated by witnesses.

Abbatemaggio also said that in 1904, sixty of the most influential Camorriste met and discussed the necessity of ridding themselves of the Cuocolos, whom they considered dangerous to the society. Abbatemaggio himself was chosen as one of the instruments of the "coup." At the last moment, the informer, who although a thorough criminal, had never committed murder, withdrew on the ground that he was ill. He was accused but acknowledged not to reveal what he knew of the plot of death.

Acting on the information given by Abbatemaggio the police obtained sufficient evidence to order the arrest of sixty persons living in 1907. Information reached the Camorriste several of whom fled. Among these was Alfano, who went to New York. There he was discovered by Petrosino, arrested and returned to Italy.

Alfano, Alfano and others of the accused faced Abbatemaggio and denied his accusations, but he stuck to the charges and further said Cuocolo was sentenced when De Marinis received a postcard from Luigi Alfano, then in exile, declaring that Cuocolo had caused his banishment, because he had given a percentage of his loot to De Marinis instead of paying tributes to Cuocolo. Alfano pointed out that he had been arrested by a police agent, who was a close friend of "The Beautiful Sorrentina" and exhorted the Camorriste to avenge his betrayal.

Subsequently in the home of De Marinis the police found the postcard described by Abbatemaggio.

Cruiser at Tampico TAMPICO, Mexico, March 11.—The United States cruiser Chester arrived at this port this morning from Guantanamo, Cuba.

EFFECTS FELT FOR MANY MILES

Great Quantity of Dynamite and Giant Powder Explodes at Wisconsin Plant of Dupont Powder Company.

LOSS OF LIFE NOT YET KNOWN

Houses Destroyed Far Distant from Scene of Explosion—Shock Severely Felt in Chicago

PLEASANT PRAIRIE, Wis., March 9.—Five powder magazines of the Dupont de Nemours Powder Company, containing 2,900 kegs of giant powder, finished, 25,000 kegs of giant powder, unfinished, 150 tons finished dynamite and 130 tons dynamite in process of manufacture, exploded at the plant of the company, one mile northwest of here tonight.

One man, E. S. Thompson, a foreman, is known to be dead, 300 people injured, several hundred houses in this place were blown down, and buildings ten miles away were wrecked.

The force of the explosion was felt more than 100 miles from here, and in this town almost every house is ruined. All night long the country roads leading from here were filled with carriages and farm wagons carrying people whose homes had been destroyed. The plant fortunately has been totally closed down and only eighteen men were at work.

All of these escaped with minor injuries, except Engineer Joseph Flynn, who was blown through a window to the roof of a powder magazine adjoining.

Clarence Brady, the superintendent of the plant was also blown to the top of the same magazine and an instant later it exploded. Both men were tossed high in the air. Brady escaped unhurt, while Flynn sustained fatal injuries.

It is feared that the list of dead will be made much larger when a toll is taken of the farmhouses with which there is no telephone communication.

The cause of the explosion is unknown. It is estimated that the damage to the plant itself and to the town will amount to fully \$500,000.

Have in Chicago CHICAGO, March 9.—J. D. Wood, Chicago manager of the Dupont de Nemours company, which controls the plant at Pleasant Prairie, said tonight: "The plant was closed a day or two for a short time, and that fact undoubtedly saved many lives. The town has a population of about 700, largely composed of persons employed in the powder mill. I should say that at the time of the explosion the plant contained more than six thousand pounds of explosives, more than one-half of which was black powder. Of the cause of the accident we know nothing at present."

The glare from the explosion was seen in all the northern and western suburbs of Chicago. The vibration was felt from end to end of the city, and the force of the concussion came with a roar like that of a heavy wind. Windows were broken by the thousands all through the suburbs north of Chicago, and in the business section. The vibration rocked the heaviest granite buildings, and three hundreds of guests in the leading hotels into panic.

The shock was felt in Chicago at exactly 8:22 o'clock. At 8:24 a general fire alarm office received word from Logan Square Boulevard and Milwaukee avenue, five miles away, that an explosion had occurred at this spot. Within the next five minutes sixty-two separate fire alarms were received, the sender in each instance telephoning that an explosion had occurred in his immediate neighborhood.

In the new city hall building, which is an enormous granite structure, the vibration was so great that plaster fell from the walls in numerous places, and panels of the windows were shattered. Several occurred in several vaudeville theatres, and a number of persons were slightly injured.

Excitement prevailed at all the prominent hotels along the lake front, guests running from their rooms and filling the lobbies, many of them carrying suit cases and valuables. At the Auditorium windows were blown in front doors were dashed open.

For some time it was found difficult to convince the guests that an earthquake had not taken place. In the same block with the Auditorium hotel, is the Stuebaker theatre, and the audience there became excited, and some left their seats. Manager George Davis rushed upon the stage, and by repeatedly shouting that there was no danger, finally quieted nervous ones.

The force of the explosion was so terrific that its effects were directly felt at Lemont, Ill., which is fully 70 miles from Pleasant Prairie, and at

MINERS CAUGHT BY LANDSLIDE

Thirty Men Employed at Minnesota Iron Mine Carried Down—Only Four Survivors are Counted

SHOTS AT NEGRO FIREMAN

Winnipeg Street Railway WINNIPEG, March 11.—Considerable speculation exists over a prolonged conference between Sir William Mackenzie and Premier Roblin today, presumably in connection with the dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and the city. In one quarter it is stated that Sir William is about ready on behalf of the company, to offer to sell out lock, stock and barrel to the city.

MEAT FOR TROOPS

CHICAGO, March 11.—The largest single meat shipment on a United States order since the Spanish war left the Union Stock yards today for Texas. There were six carloads of bacon, cured beef and other meats and several more are ready for transit. "This is scarcely enough for twenty days," said Colonel Thomas Cruise, chief quartermaster, "and we shall have heavier requirements for some time to come. We may have to provide hay and grain from here."

SUDDEN DEATH FOR OUTLAWRY

Mexican Government Prepares to Punish with Extreme Severity Those who Commit Certain Offences

PERSONAL GUARANTEES TO BE SET ASIDE

Even Smallest Interference with Railways or Wires May Bring Penalty of Summary Execution

MEXICO CITY, March 11.—Thoroughly aroused by the spread of brigands and vandals incident to the revolution led by Francisco I. Madero, and determined to protect property, and to determine that next week will begin to wage against the lawless element a pitiless war of extermination.

Resurrecting a provision of the Mexican constitution not used in fifteen years, the government will set aside for six months certain personal guarantees. Those detected in the act of highway robbery, raiding a village or farm, train wrecking, cutting telegraph or telephone wires, or even removing a spike from a railroad track or throwing a stone at a train, will be summarily shot by those making the arrest. The bill providing for this drastic measure was today sent to the committee of the permanent commission of congress. It was signed by Manuel Macedo, sub-secretary of the department of the interior, and clearly states that its enactment is the wish of the president.

That the measure did not immediately become a law is due solely to official scruples. The parliament commission is a body endowed with power to act during that period when congress is not in session. The members unanimously approved the measure, but under the law it was necessary that the bill come up for a second reading. It was referred to a sub-committee and this was instituted to report it to the commission at a special session. That it will be favorably acted upon is undoubted.

The decision to ask for the provision of "personal guarantee" suspended by the constitution was reached by the president in conference with the members of his cabinet. This provision is one calculated to permit the federal government to put into effect at times of extraordinary conditions, a form of government approaching that of martial law. The members unanimously approved the measure, but under the law it was necessary that the bill come up for a second reading. It was referred to a sub-committee and this was instituted to report it to the commission at a special session. That it will be favorably acted upon is undoubted.

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Explanatory of the measure sent to the congressional commission, there accompanied it a note, also signed by Mr. Macedo. In this the sub-secretary reviews the growth of the railway systems of the republic, and calls attention to the part the railways have played in the development of the country.

Reasons Given. Since the inauguration of the revolution, the note says, the lawless element has destroyed railroads in parts of the republic, as well as other property, has endangered the lives of individuals, and has produced such a state of affairs that the president considers it advisable for the government to avail itself of its constitutional right to suspend certain personal guarantees.

An analogous condition prevails, according to this note, in the manner in which the telephone and telegraph wires and transmission lines have been cut.

Attention is called to the importance of the lines carrying electricity supplying light and power to many of the country's larger cities, and says that the cutting of these lines, at times, interfered seriously with them. The growing prevalence of highway robbery and the raiding of villages and plantations is discussed, and the statement is made that the president wishes the measure adopted also to provide drastic means for dealing with those who commit these offenses. In this note, Mr. Macedo indirectly quotes President Diaz as saying he regrets profoundly the necessity of resorting to means so extreme. The conditions now, however, are such that he considers the safeguarding of property of such great importance that it justifies recourse to the extreme provisions of the constitution.

Under the terms of the measure crimes specified as those which will be punished with summary execution.

MONTE CARLO POLITICS

Agitation for Changes in Recently Granted Constitution Causes Some Disquietude.

MONTE CARLO, Mar 11.—There is a growing uneasiness among those most interested in the future welfare of the principality owing to the persistent manner in which certain malcontents are still agitating for an alteration in the recent constitution granted by the Prince of Monaco. The real fight, they say, is to come in April, when the season visitors have left, and various plans for holding revolutionary meetings at that time are being quietly discussed.

In the opinion of those able to judge, the agitation is calculated to jeopardize the future of Monte Carlo, as it is thought that if France is driven to take part in dealing with a troublesome situation which might lead to an effective protectorate she would have no alternative but to require the suppression of the gambling rooms.

It is not surprising, therefore, that considerable anxiety exists among those whose interest lie in this direction, and that great efforts will be made to avert the internal dissensions without calling for outside interference.

The season promises to be an exceptionally good one, and the hotels are well filled. The weather, on the whole, has been delightful, with only occasional breaks in the almost perpetual sunshine.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—Prince Sviatopolk-Kobyltsevich, a wealthy landlord, has died under mysterious circumstances at Kiev. It is alleged that his death, like that of Captain Butirja, for the murder of whom Count de Lassy and Dr. Pranchenko were recently sentenced, was due to the administration of disease bacilli.

ANOTHER LINE FOR VICTORIA

Harrison Direct Steamship Line Enters Field to Bring Cargoes Here from European Ports

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(Continued on Page Two.)

MORE FATALITIES FROM EXPLOSION

Three Deaths Reported at Pleasant Prairie Yesterday - Opposition to Rebuilding of Powder Plant

PLEASANT PRAIRIE, Wis., March 11.—The Dupont Powder Company officials and directors, after an all-day meeting in the ruins of their plant here, promised tonight to rebuild the village...

SUDDEN DEATH FOR OUTLAWRY

take from the accused the ordinary right of formal trial include interference with the operation of trains, interference with telegraph, telephone and transmission wires, kidnapping, highway robbery and assault, or raiding of villages and farms.

Covers Many Actions

So broad is that clause covering the interference with trains that it includes even the throwing of a stone at a passenger train. Placing obstructions on the track, changing signals, derailing in any manner a train, damaging in any way the rolling stock, even the removal of a piece of timber or a bit of iron, the drawing of spikes from the ties, or the commission of any act calculated to endanger life or property or to impair the efficiency of the service...

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR

Addresses Large Audience in New Orleans and Makes Many Speeches From Train

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Francisco I. Madero, provisional president of Mexico, has addressed a note to each of the foreign powers, guaranteeing the persons and property of foreigners in Mexico.

Marguía a Deserter.

GENEVA, March 11.—The Marquis de Boysses went from Geneva to the nearest French frontier post at the village of Molesmeulaz a few days since and surrendered himself to the police...

TROOPS ALL READY FOR EMERGENCIES

Generals Bliss and Carter have Their Commands in Shape for Manoeuvres of For Active Service

Rebellious Russian Monk

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—The Monk Heliodorus, one of the worst demagogues of the union of the Russian people, has refused to obey the orders of the Holy Synod transferring him from Tseritayn, where his conduct has long been a public scandal.

Holdings of the Government

Tar's special protection under the plan that is imbued with the most intense loyalty and patriotism. He thereupon incited the passions of the mob against the loyal authorities, scurrilously abusing the governor, who was forced to resign.

PRESIDENT TAFT ENJOYS HIS REST

Playing Golf and Chatting with Other Guests of Hotel in Augusta - Meets Many Old Friends

Antiquarian Risks Million Francs in Purchase of Six Pieces - Will Make Good Profit.

PARIS, March 11.—Antiquarians often boast of wonderful bargains such as securing a valuable masterpiece for a morsel of bread, but one of their number has just been successful in another way by purchasing six tapestries for \$200,000.

War Pictures Censored.

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—District Attorney John D. Fredericks said yesterday that rigid censorship would be exercised over all moving picture films dealing with the Mexican revolution.

English Song Girls For Victoria

Twenty dozen song birds comprising six dozen goldfinches, six dozen blue jays, six dozen green linnets and about two dozen English robins will be imported by the bird committee of the Natural History Society from Whiteley, London, and will be liberated in the vicinity of Victoria.

CHINOOK BARRED

C.P.R. Telegraph Company Refuses to Transmit Indian Lingo Over Wires

Cruel indignity has been put upon that classical and beautiful language so dear to the hearts of British Columbia pioneers, the melodious Chinook jargon.

Allen Will Hang Thursday Morning

Slayer of Captain Peter Elliston Must Pay Extreme Penalty - Hears of Doom with Little Show of Feeling

Gunner Thomas Allen, slayer of Capt. Peter Elliston, whom he shot down at Work Point barracks, in August last, will pay the extreme penalty of his crime when he is hanged at the provincial goal on Thursday morning.

STRANGE STORY OF HYPNOTISM

Young Woman of Berlin Gets Into Power of Charlatan and Finds Herself Subject to Blackmail

BRINGS CONCENTRATES FROM STEWART MINE

Laden with five hundred tons of iron concentrates the barge Ivy is expected to reach Ladysmith shortly in the way south to rendezvous with the Princeton coming north for the same reason.

ALLEN WILL HANG THURSDAY MORNING

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DEAL IN TAPESTRIES

Antiquarian Risks Million Francs in Purchase of Six Pieces - Will Make Good Profit.

LACE NOT WANTED

Latest Attempt to Ornament Men's Dress Falls Like Prodigal - Mares Sober Than Ever.

NEW RIFLE PROPOSED

British Army Experts Likely to Approve of New Pattern Soon - Stronger Mechanism

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. J. H. Anthony, of Lytton, B. C., is visiting friends in the city.

SPANISH REPUBLICANS

Division in Ranks Leads to Convocation of Assembly - Forty-Two Provincians Represented.

Killed by Avalanche.

KASLO, B. C., March 10.—Crossing the Granite King mine near Victoria, two men named Banbury and Johnson were caught by an avalanche and were carried down the mountain side.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Lord Hindlip, who is coming to this province shortly in quest of big game, proposes to extend his travels through Alaska.

Messrs. J. Harwood and W. G. Armour have returned to Vernon.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TAXATION

Government to Consider Appointment of Experts at Executive Meeting Tomorrow - Kaslo and Slocan Line

At tomorrow's meeting of the Provincial Executive it is expected that several matters of provincial policy of more than ordinary interest and importance will be discussed.

MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH VICTORIA

Interesting Movement Afoot Among Property Owners of Southern Portion of Saanich Peninsula

A meeting of property owners in the southern portions of the municipality of Saanich was held on Friday night in the Tolmie school, Bole-skin road.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS

Mobs Maltreat Drivers Who Remain at Work for Express Companies in New York

NEW YORK, March 11.—Disorderly mobs marked the inception today of the second and last day of the strike in New York city.

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CONSIDER APERTS AT EX-G. TOMORROW

Consider Aperts at Ex-G. Tomorrow

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is a column a- the columns a- has offered the abandoned Railway Co. its proprietary is probable that and the local the operation a future railway most probably

WIKERS

Who Remain Companies

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BLICANS

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LOSSES FORTUNE IN SPECULATION

Noblemen's Lack of Business Knowledge Costs Him Dear

LONDON, March 11.—Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, uncle of the Duke of Sutherland, recently defended a claim for \$50,000 made by Messrs. Rowe and Pitman, brokers. Last April the plaintiff firm bought 1,000 Monte Video shares for Lord Ronald Gower at the instructions of Mr. E. R. Shackleton, who it was stated in court, was "mixed up in the transaction in question. The plaintiff did not receive payment for the 1,000 shares it had bought, and consequently brought the action. Mr. F. Piman, a partner in the plaintiff firm, said there was nothing unusual in the fact that Lord Ronald Gower, on the instructions of Mr. Shackleton, had bought the 1,000 shares of the defendant, said that down to a very short period before the transactions in question occurred, Lord Ronald's business affairs were in the hands of business people. The defendant had some invested up to \$250,000 or \$300,000 chiefly in railway stock. Shackleton became Lord Ronald's adviser, and to a certain extent his intermediary. But though it was perfectly true that he carried some matters through which Lord Ronald would not repudiate, they were all matters of which defendant had notice. That would apply to the first purchase of 3,000 Monte Video shares. But with regard to the second two blocks of 5,000 shares in the Monte Video Public Works corporation, he would call the defendant to say he certainly never gave any instructions to Shackleton of any sort or kind. With regard to the letters sent by the plaintiff firm to Lord Ronald's house at Penhurst, the defendant would prove that they never came to his hands.

SCHOOL STRIKE IN CZAR'S REALM

Students Insist on Satisfaction of Their Requests—Universities and Schools May be Closed

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—The ferment in the high schools throughout the empire is waxing intense. The students make two demands, first, the return of their comrades, of whom some are imprisoned, others expelled, and others punished for having taken an active part in disturbances; secondly, the annulment of the decree forbidding meetings within university precincts. The faculty, vice-rector, and adjoint-rector of Moscow university have tendered their resignations. The university council have requested the government to close the establishment until the autumn.

PAPKE TOYS WITH AUSTRALIAN CHAMP.

SYDNEY, Australia, March 11.—Turning the tables on Dave Smith, who was given a questionable decision over him a month ago, Billy Papke, "The Illinois Thunderbolt," this afternoon knocked out Smith in the seventh round of a scheduled 20-round bout. Papke, who is the champion in magnificent condition and simply toyed with the Australian. Papke rushed at his man as though he intended to finish him in the first round, and it was Smith who never last the limit. Papke accounted for his poor showing with Smith in their first bout by contending that he was in poor condition.

Portuguese Murder Case.

OPORTO, March 11.—The trial has begun at the ancient town of Guimaraes, North Portugal, of Dona Maria Amelia Silvino, a lady of one of the wealthiest and oldest families in the country, who is accused of murdering her butler, Jacintho, an old man, who was supposed to have saved a little fortune. The prisoner, whose maiden name was Agular, eloped with and married Senor Silvino, a poor man. It alleged that she contracted heavy debts, unknown to her husband, and she is accused of scheming to obtain Jacintho's hoard. On May 30, 1909, the old butler died suddenly in great agony. Senor Silvino and two maid-servants were subsequently arrested, and are charged with murdering him by giving him arsenic in milk.

Shot Two Chinese.

Advices from the United Kingdom indicate that considerable excitement prevailed after the collision between the steamer Banookburn and another steamer as a result of which the Banookburn had to be beached near Dover. Two Chinese were shot and killed by the chief officer when attempting to rush the boats. Two others were wounded in an attack on the steamer. The captain and other officers assisted in driving back the other intruders.

West Coquitlam Conservatives are planning the erection of a hall of their own.

FUTURE CREAT BY PASHA SKIRT

Wearing of One by Actress at Comedie Francaise Gives Rise to Incongruous Hilarity

PARIS, March 11.—The Pasha skirt almost created a disturbance at the Comedie Francaise, the home of French acting, the other afternoon. A soubrette and serious drama by M. Henri Bernheim, the author of "Sesous", "The Thief", and several other plays already well known in America, was being performed for a general rehearsal before the assembled critics and men of letters. Early in the first act the accused silence of the audience was broken by a ripple of laughter. It was caused by the entry of Mlle. Prevost, one of the leading actresses of the theatre, wearing a Pasha skirt in brilliant silk.

MOANA BRINGS DETAILS OF THE BURNING OF STEAMER AND RESCUE OF PASSENGERS ON HIGH SEAS.

A graphic story of the burning of the steamer Parlatana and rescue of the survivors was brought by the Moana. Captain Gordon, master of the Parlatana, declared that the origin of the fire was a mystery. It started amongst the general cargo, including a quantity of resin.

B. C. AND ALASKA RAILWAY

Surveyors Northerly from Fort George to be Undertaken This Spring

Attend Coronation.

WINNIPEG, March 10.—It is understood that Premier Roblin has received and has accepted an invitation to attend the coronation. The question of a delegation from Manitoba came up, and a suggestion that it be composed of the premier and a member from each side of the house was received with applause.

Marshall Field's Business.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A co-operative and co-partnership plan, whereby department heads will become joint owners of the business controlled by the trust estate of Marshall Field, was announced today. The result of this plan, it is said, will be that control of the estate business eventually will pass from the control of heirs of Marshall Field into the hands of men now employed by the company. The participation does not extend to the personal property and outside real estate.

Kills His Sisters.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., March 10.—Fred Schwartze, a member of a prominent family living on their ranch near Healdsburg, shot and killed his two young sisters, Lena and Luise, shortly after noon today. After his arrest Schwartze appeared dazed and irrational, and it is believed the shooting was done in a fit of temporary insanity.

Alleged Gold Thief. SEATTLE, March 10.—James Whetten, who is charged with being implicated in the theft of \$57,000 in gold bound from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Seattle on the steamship Humboldt last September, was arrested here today by the police upon information furnished by Detective William J. Burns. Whetten will be taken to Portland, where he has been indicted on a charge of taking stolen goods into Oregon.

GRAPHIC STORY OF PARISIANA

Moana Brings Details of the Burning of Steamer and Rescue of Passengers on High Seas.

The castaways found the cache kept by the French government on the island, containing three barrels of biscuits and five barrels of preserved meat and vegetables, but half the biscuits, which were 18 years old, were rotten, and a large proportion of the meat had decayed and was uneatable, while the stores containing the provision was broken down.

POWDER WORKS BAD NEIGHBOR

Country Surrounding Wrecked Dupont Plant in Wisconsin is Now Waste of Dismantled Dwellings

NEW PETRIANA LEAVES GLASGOW SOON

The new Petriana, which will replace that one sold to the Canadian Northern Fisheries Company, soon to be rechristened, is a three-masted schooner rigged, steel steamer, 195 feet long by 31 feet beam, and will be used in the ore carrying trade from Skagway and other northern ports. The coasting service to British Columbia ports in the north will be maintained by the Petriana and British Empire, while the Petriana will look after the ore-carrying business.

AS TO SIZES

While of course we carry all regular sizes we have this season an extensive showing of Misses and OUTSIDE SIZES.

Campbell's advertisement featuring a woman in a long dress and text: 'A Talk on Outer Garments', 'Garments which appeal to the lady who appreciates beauty of line, individuality, quality, quiet refinement.', 'Coats Suits Dresses', 'At this season of the year particularly, every woman eagerly scans the shop windows for the newest ideas, previous to the pleasure of "window gazing" almost every woman de-vours the various advance fashion plates and wonders if such and such a shep is going to have this or that particular style.', 'To maintain our SUPREMACY in the ready-to-wear field we must show you none but the most correct interpretations of new spring styles. Whether our efforts have been in vain or not we leave to your critical judgment.', 'There are hundreds of new Suits, Coats and Dresses here that must interest you.', 'While many fancy trimmed models are shown among the new Suits, the plain, simple, mannish effects are more in evidence. Our showing of these is especially strong—beautifully tailored models in smooth surface and rough weaves.', 'We would especially emphasize the perfect tailoring—so characteristic of "Campbell's"—and thorough workmanship in all our garments. Fabrics are superior, linings are of the very best.', 'AS TO SIZES', 'While of course we carry all regular sizes we have this season an extensive showing of Misses and OUTSIDE SIZES.'

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The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six Months75
Three months50
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE COMPANIES' ACT

The uproar over the Companies' Act is not warranted by the facts. We are far from saying that the act does not require amendment in some of its details, but we do say that its principle is correct. It is right that people in this province, doing business with foreign companies, should have a correct idea of their status; it is right that, as local business men have to contribute to the revenue of the province, foreign corporations, seeking to do business here, should also contribute. This is the case in every other province in Canada, and no good reason can be advanced why it should not be the case here. The existence of the act is being made an excuse for attacks upon the Attorney-General. He is accused of seeking to force his views upon the public regardless of whether they are right or wrong. Now the facts of the case are that the Companies' Act was prepared by counsel specially employed for that purpose, who were charged with the duty of examining similar acts in force in other countries and preparing a measure suitable for this province. When amendments were proposed, these were submitted to counsel for investigation, and such of them were adopted as seemed to be called for. Possibly others ought to have been adopted. This may be declined to think that this may be the case; but after a law has been prepared with care, and been reconsidered also with care, there seems to be some ground for the assumption that the Attorney-General has endeavored to reach a conclusion as nearly in the interests of the province as was possible. The door is not closed to further amendments, and in the meantime companies are taking advantage of the act, and are registering under it by hundreds. Under these circumstances we greatly question the wisdom of creating the impression abroad that companies are being treated with exceptional rigor in this province. Last year some of the Toronto papers were very emphatic in condemning certain provisions in the act, and charged the provincial government with displaying an un-Canadian spirit asking the house to pass it. It was shown to those papers that the section about which they complained the most was copied verbatim from the statute of Ontario on the same subject.

We feel warranted in saying that the government stands ready to examine into any representations that may be made by the business community in respect to the act and to pronounce upon them in a spirit of perfect fairness, without considering the fact that they may involve changes in the law as it now stands. Mr. Bower is a gentleman, who when he thinks he is right, is not to be lightly forced to change his views; but as he does not reach his conclusions hastily, and he is justified in standing by them until he has been shown that they are unwise. He is responsible in great measure for the legislation of the province, not those persons who so freely criticize him. The duties of Premier are so manifold and so arduous that he of necessity must entrust the framing of legal enactments to the Attorney-General, and those whom the latter may employ to assist him. Of course the Premier cannot escape responsibility for unwise legislation by seeking to place the burden upon the shoulders of the Attorney-General; and we are satisfied that he has no desire to do so. When we say that the responsibility for legal measures rests upon the Attorney-General, we are speaking in a professional sense not in a political one. The duty of preparing a Companies' Act rested upon the Attorney-General, and he may be presumed to have given it too great a degree of attention to be ready to alter it merely because he is asked to. We have the greatest respect for the views of such bodies as the boards of trade, and believe that due weight ought always to be given to them, but it does not follow that because the Attorney-General does not see eye to eye with representatives of the boards, he is wrong. Sometimes laymen are unable to see the full effect of changes they propose in legislation. In like manner it is doubtless true that lawyers may not quite see the effect upon business of certain enactments. The upshot of the whole matter seems to us to be that the amendment of the Companies' Act is something worthy of very careful consideration, but that in the meanwhile there is no sense in getting into a panic over it and calling any one hard names.

AN URGENT NEED.

The officials of the Victoria Post Office are endeavoring, so to speak, to put in a two-ringed circus in a single-ringed tent. Business has outgrown the building in which it is carried on. Room has only been got for the clerks by infringing upon the space provided for the public, and the end of the possible encroachment has been reached and yet the accommodation for the clerks is insufficient. It is difficult to see how any additional room can be got except by taking over a part of the already restricted space occupied by the Custom House. To our way of thinking the time has come when a new post office is urgently demanded. So urgent is the case that it will be impossible, no matter how active the Dominion Government may be in providing a new building, to get it ready before it will be needed. There is another reason for haste. The government has no site that can be used for a post-office, and as land is advancing in value steadily and, in the centre of the city, very rapidly, if a site for a new post office is secured within the next six months the cost will be very much less than it will be afterwards. Therefore not only in the public interest but for the sake of economy the Dominion authorities ought not to delay in taking steps in the matter referred to.

COURTS AND RECORDS.

Among the matters spoken of at the meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday was the necessity of providing more room and greater security for the office of the Registrar-General and also a new court-house. The cases seem to be very clear, and we assume that the only reason it has not received practical consideration before now is that its urgency has not been pressed upon the government. The demands upon the government are many, and very large appropriations had to be asked of the Legislature this year for matters especially relating to Victoria. Take the Songhees Reserve for one thing. We do not think the citizens quite appreciate what Mr. McBride asked his colleagues in the ministry and in the House to assent to, when he expressed a wish for an appropriation of three-quarters of a million dollars to settle this long-drawn out question. Then there have been large expenditures in connection with the Mill Bay Road, far larger than any one imagined. Provision has also been made for the beginning of new departmental buildings, for the general improvement of Parliament Square, for the assistance in protecting the Dallas Road foreshore and so on. Even with the large revenue available a line has to be drawn somewhere, and if the Victoria representatives hesitated in asking for an immediate appropriation for a new court-house and an enlarged and improved registry office, they can very well excuse themselves by saying that there had been no public demand for these things. We think, however, that the time has come when action ought not to be any longer delayed, and that at the next session of the Legislature provision ought to be made for these very necessary public works. Here again comes up the question of site. The suggestion has been made that the new court-house should be on Parliament Square, but we do not quite agree with this.

AN OBSERVATORY FOR VICTORIA

Mr. Napier Denison's appeal for an observatory for Victoria is one with which there will be much sympathy among those persons who have investigated the question. When the word "observatory" is used, most people have in mind an establishment equipped for astronomical observations, but while Mr. Denison does not exclude this from the scope of his plans, it is not the chief feature of them. His purpose is to have provided at Victoria an equipment for the careful and complete observance of earth movements, using that expression in its broadest sense. He believes that a study of these movements, which are constant, if irregular, will cast valuable light upon important matters, and especially that they may lead to the determination of connection between coal mine accidents and seismic action. It is not to be assumed that it will become possible to tell in advance when gas will be found in mines, but it may be possible to indicate when it may likely be found, and just as mariners, on being advised of the prospects of a storm can take the needed precautions, so those in charge of mines can be on the lookout for the first symptoms of danger. If this can be accomplished it will be of incalculable value. It will mean the saving of life and property to an extent which cannot now be estimated. Let it be supposed that by pursuing the line of investigations followed by Mr. Denison it becomes possible to inform the

owners of mines that the presence of gas may be looked for because of unusual seismic movements. Inspection would in such a case be extremely rigid and men could be kept out of the workings until assured of safety or until the gas could be removed. This possible commercial value of the investigations would along render the prosecution of them of great public importance. Victoria is especially well suited for the headquarters of such observations, because of its position in relation to the great zones of seismic activity. We hope Mr. Denison's praiseworthy efforts may be followed by action by the Dominion government.

THEATRICAL NUISANCES

First and foremost among theatrical nuisances is the person who will persist in coming late and insists upon being shown to his seat while the play is in progress. When the late-comer also persists in carrying on a conversation with another offender the offence is aggravated. Such observations as, "O yes, I think this is our seat," or "They are the best seats I could get," and so on do not add to the enjoyment of those persons who are trying to listen to what is being said on the stage. Doubtless they are infinitely more important, but the public will need a good deal of education before it can be made to think so. If you cannot help being late, and if you have to be shown to your seat while the play is going on, you owe it to yourself and to every one else to keep your observations to yourself. And just in passing it may be well to observe that a lot of people in Victoria would be the better if they would cultivate such a thing as respect of manner. This town is conspicuously deficient in that admirable quality. When you get on a street car for example, it is not necessary to inform humanity in general where you are going because you happen to see a friend who you think might be interested in knowing. In regard to this particular theatrical nuisance, if it is not abated, the management will surely have to take drastic measures to protect those of its patrons who come to a play in time.

Another theatrical nuisance is the person who has seen the play before and keeps telling all and sundry what is coming next. For such there is absolutely no forgiveness. Next to those sinners is the person who has seen the actor in other plays or other actors in the same play. It is well enough to talk about such things between the acts, provided you do not talk in a tone that can be heard over half the house, but to do so while the play is in progress is rudeness.

The third nuisance is the person who feels he must go out between the acts, even though in so doing he displaces a number of ladies. It is pleasant to be able to say that this nuisance is not so much in evidence in Victoria as it used to be; but really there is no good reason why a man cannot sit through a play just as well as a lady can.

We venture the guess that it will be a long time before the officials of Victoria undertake to be a law unto themselves in preparing a voters' list, and that hereafter when they are advised legally that they are wrong, they will get themselves right as quickly as they can.

"The Steam Engine Indicator and its Diagram" is the title of a paper read before the Institute of Marine Engineers of London and the Association of Marine and Stationary Engineers at Victoria. Its author is Mr. W. G. Winterburn of this city. The paper is necessarily very technical, but it is said to be very thorough and able.

Referring to the letter printed this morning from the Mayor in regard to the costs in the proceedings to declare the late municipal election invalid, we are in a position to say that the reason influencing the government to make the costs payable by the city was that it proposed by legislation to take away the right of appeal from the losing party to the proceedings. To do this and at the same time to force him to pay costs would have been clearly unjust.

Manchuria's Crew Stays Aboard
NORFOLK, Va., March 9.—After a night of terror, twenty-eight members of the crew of the British ship Manchuria, stranded three miles below Little Island, on the Virginia coast, refused to leave the vessel today. With the shifting of the wind the sea was almost as calm as a millpond. Wreckers say they will save the vessel and expect to float her on the late tide tomorrow.

Probably Massacred.
MELBOURNE, March 9.—The search for the administrator of Papua, who disappeared while on an exploration trip in the interior of the island, has established the probability that the party was massacred at a place called Purari when short of supplies.

CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS

WEILER BROS

LADIES! USE THE REST ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR

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Extension Tables From \$7.50

There Is no Substitute for Quality

To have a perfect dining-room you require a dining-room table chosen from our immense assortment. Every one of our dining tables has an appearance that others cannot imitate, the wood is of the best, the grain being unbeatable, all are equally selected. The high polish on the beautiful table tops which we are now displaying on our fourth floor is unequalled; they will grace any dining-room, no matter whether your room is large or small. We have received carloads of new furniture in the past few days, and a visit to our furniture floors will be of interest to you—articles of the highest quality at the usual reasonable price, the price that never alters. We have a splendid assortment of Mission style tables for those who prefer this style. Then we have them in Golden Oak, Mahogany and Golden Fir, etc. Round and square tops and regular pedestal styles. Prices start as low as \$7.50.

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Our assortment of quality Buffets from \$25.00 is of great interest to any one who is contemplating making a purchase for the dining-room. We have some new ones that are just being priced, and they are now ready for your inspection. They are magnificent Buffets, the woods are perfect, being specially selected—we choose the most beautiful grains. The finishes are of the best, the fixtures are all of high quality. Our showing at present on our third floor of these Buffets is a pleasure to any one who takes a pride in a pretty home. Why, you can spend hours looking at these Buffets, the different designs, studying the beautiful grain of wood, etc., is an education. Whenever you have the time make a visit to see this new furniture—you don't have to buy. Come and look around and enjoy yourself among these new goods. Every way you turn you see something new.

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Do you want a handsome piece of furniture for your dining-room, something that will at once prove a safe receptacle for your china and cut glass, while adding considerably to the appearance of your room? You will find that it will save labor by protecting the glass and china from the dust, besides bringing the chances of breakages to practically—nil.

This illustration gives you a slight idea of one of the many designs in this particular article of furniture. We have on display a large number of the very newest and most artistic designs in every kind of wood and finish. You will find the prices to your liking. They start at \$15.00.

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Do you prefer a nice sideboard for your dining-room? Our Sideboards are the finest and best that can be bought at the prices we offer. We have an immense stock at present, and many new styles just arrived give the largest variety of quality Sideboards in the West. All are beautifully finished, every piece of wood the best quality, every mirror the best procurable. If you have a dining-room that looks a bit empty you can fill up the vacancy for very little cost by getting one of these stylish and useful articles. You will make a big mistake if you buy furniture at sales. You never know what you are buying, it takes years before you can become an expert in the furniture business. Take no chances. Buy where you know you get the best quality, and besides the prices are just as good, if not better. These prices start as low as \$16.00.

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If you give one, you want it to be handsome in design and certain of lasting a lifetime. That's the kind we sell. We are showing a very handsome assortment of trophies just now, and would like to have you call in and see them. We are always pleased to show our assortment of silverware to any one interested. One of these handsome sporting trophies we are showing will stimulate unusual interest in any competition. They are unusually handsome in design. Come in and see these magnificent cups—you will find an assortment that will please you. We are always pleased to show you our stock.

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WEILER'S

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IRISH

For a long time it is said that the inhabitants of the island of Ireland were thought to be sun-worshippers, of which so many are in this worship, and these ideas have been proved to have been in fact, and it is now known that the people were burial places associated with the gods, and were also deities. There are no legends in the mythology of Ireland, but the religion is studied the have been monotheist appear to have been demi-gods, but the deity, who was supposed to be the sun, was the Irish were always loved folk-lore is richer than giants and all sorts of They were highly simple in their ideas, was exceedingly favourable of Christianity, and cordial welcome or early and complete a were presented to the mixed with Greek phantasies.

As was said in the Patrick was not the first to the Irish, for it had been so remarkable that a part in the history he would be said to mark a surrounded this remarkable man seems incredible, miss all the marvelous associated with his name he found Ireland places on the southeast from one end to the St. Patrick's birth is not but the authorities place 377 and 387. His birth certainly, some saying others in France. He Roman extraction. His father's name was Calman name. His own name being his Roman that he was of noble descent in France and was set in 434. The date of his years assigned ranging to 493. If the latter lived at least 116 years that have come to be of interest. It is he engaged in contest that took place between a priest. Patrick, full, and in one of the priests died. Recreation for him with words of his garments, but he glance. Laeghaire, the land, perished with him he would not accept of met the saint, and on died to become Christ allowed to see Christ the Eucharist and they found it hard to convince him, Patrick and then offered him joys of Heaven. He once died. So many a nature that Father Thring unable to deny the by saying that the Irish ple," with "a strong character."

It is not necessary an attempt to explain of other remarkable that his success was in For a third of a century the island, visited from end to end. The him, and he baptized. erected churches, and asteries and nunneries hundreds begged to prayer, and hundreds be made "brides of were from all classes appeared in what is the seven sons of the sand of their clansmen the people accepted of Cashel and all his at the time of Patrick whole Dalcassian tribe time. The later history this acceptance of the not materially affect ple as a whole. There five that with the sun by priests of the new religion of the people perished. The history of Ireland after the mission marked by a great de tribal wars, and her contacts from the Danes, hardy adventurers from

An Hour with the Editor

IRISH HISTORY

For a long time it was thought by antiquarians that the inhabitants of Ireland before the introduction of Christianity were idolaters, or at least sun-worshippers. The round towers, of which so many are scattered over the country, were thought to have been built for use in this worship, and the cromlechs were supposed to have been sacrificial altars. Both these ideas have been exploded by late research, and it is now admitted that the cromlechs were burial places, and the towers were associated with the churches, being intended to be used by the priests to call the people to prayer, and were also a refuge in time of hostilities. There are no traces of idolatry in Ireland. Indeed the more the ancient Druidical religion is studied the more clearly it is seen to have been monotheistic. There does not even appear to have been in Ireland any notion of demi-gods, but the people seem to have accepted from the Druids the idea of one supreme deity, who was surrounded with mystery. The Irish were always lovers of the mysterious. No folk-lore is richer than theirs in tales of fairies, giants and all sorts of supernatural creatures. They were highly emotional, but exceedingly simple in their ideas. Therefore the ground was exceedingly favorable for the introduction of Christianity, and the result is that in no country was the new religion accorded a more cordial welcome or was it crowned with so early and complete a triumph. Its mysteries were presented to the people as mysteries, un-mixed with Greek philosophy or Roman politics.

As was said in the previous article, St. Patrick was not the first to preach Christianity to the Irish, for it had already obtained a footing on its shores when he came; but his mission was so remarkable and played so important a part in the history of the people that it may be said to mark an epoch. Tradition has surrounded this remarkable man with much that seems incredible, but if we choose to dismiss all the marvelous and weird things associated with his name, the fact remains that he found Ireland pagan, except in a few places on the southeast coast, and left it Christian from one end to the other. The date of St. Patrick's birth is not known with certainty, but the authorities place it somewhere between 377 and 387. His birthplace is not known with certainty, some saying it was in Scotland, others in France. He appears to have been of Roman extraction. He himself said that his father's name was Calpornius, which is a Roman name. His own name was Succat, Patrick being his Roman name, and it signifies that he was of noble descent. He was educated in France and was sent to Ireland by the Pope in 434. The date of his death is uncertain, the years assigned ranging all the way from 460 to 493. If the latter is correct, he must have lived at least 116 years. Some of the traditions that have come down from his time may be of interest. It is said that when he landed he engaged in contests of skill similar to those that took place between Moses and the Egyptian priest. Patrick was invariably successful, and in one of the contests five of the Druid priests died. Recraid, a chieftain, came before him with words of incantation written on his garments, but fell dead before Patrick's glance. Laeghaire, the supreme king of Ireland, perished with many attendants, because he would not accept the faith. His daughters met the saint, and on hearing him speak, decided to become Christians. They asked to be allowed to see Christ; Patrick administered the Eucharist and they died. Rins, a chieftain, found it hard to accept Christianity, and to convince him, Patrick restored his lost youth, and then offered him the joys of life or the joys of Heaven. He chose the latter, and at once died. So many are the traditions of this nature that Father Thebeau in his history, feeling unable to deny them, seeks to explain them by saying that the Irish were "a primitive people" with "a strong supernatural spirit and character."

It is not necessary to trouble ourselves with an attempt to explain these and the hundreds of other remarkable things told of St. Patrick's mission. We have the incontrovertible fact that his success was instant and overwhelming. For a third of a century and more he traversed the island, visiting every part of it at least once, and making at least three tours from end to end. The people thronged to hear him, and he baptized. Everywhere he went he erected churches, and in many places monasteries and nunneries. Young men by the hundreds begged to devote their lives to prayer, and hundreds of maidens sought to be made "brides of Christ." The converts were from all classes in society. When he appeared in what is now the County Mayo, the seven sons of the king and twelve thousand of their clansmen were baptized, and all the people accepted Christianity. The King of Cashel and all his nobility accepted the faith at the time of Patrick's first visit, and the whole Dalcaissian tribe were baptized at one time. The later history of Ireland shows that this acceptance of the Christian religion did not materially affect the character of the people as a whole. There is, indeed, reason to believe that with the supplanting of the Druids by priests of the new faith, the ancient civilization of the people perished.

The history of Ireland during the five centuries after the mission of St. Patrick was marked by a great deal of discord and many tribal wars, and her coasts were harried by attacks from the Danes. It is notable that these hardy adventurers from the North were unable

to make any permanent conquest of the country. They took a few seaports, but were unable to hold them long. The claim is made, and apparently with justice, that Ireland was the only part of Western Europe upon which the Norsemen were unable to impose either their way or their institutions. In the Tenth Century Brian Boromh (Boru) ascended the throne of Munster. At this time O'Maelach-aghlen was Ard-Rhi, or supreme king, the position being something in the nature of that of an emperor. Brian deposed him and reigned in his stead. He set up his capital at Killaloe, but held court at Tara and Cashel. He was a great and successful ruler. He fought and won no less than twenty-six pitched battles with the Danes, compelling them to take refuge in Dublin, Wexford, Waterford and Limerick. He was killed in the battle of Clontarf in 1014, after inflicting upon the Danes a defeat from which they never recovered.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

There are several theories as to the nature of electricity, and a person may hold either or neither of them, and yet, if he knows how, he can send a message by telegraph. This thought was suggested by reading the statement that a society had been formed in Calcutta to convert the Christian world to a faith in Vaishnavism and the acceptance of Gauranga as God. The word Vaishnavism is derived from Vishnu, the first in rank of the Hindu Trimurti, or Trinity, who represents the power of preservation. While tradition and the teaching of ignorant priests have surrounded his name with much that is grotesque and absurd, there is no doubt that Vishnu was originally a philosophical conception. Gauranga seems to be only another name for Vishnu. Vaishnavism is very differently understood by those who profess it, and there are at least twenty separate sects, many of which hold such distorted views that any one becoming familiar with them and supposing them to be truly representative of the fundamental doctrine of the faith, might well smile at the idea of persuading enlightened people to adopt them. But at the foundation this religion is a belief in one Supreme God, to whom man can be united in bonds of love. One of the more recent offshoots of Vaishnavism was what was known as the Bramo Somaj, of which a great deal was heard some fifty years ago, after the visit of its great apostle, Chunder Sen, to Europe. This sect was founded as recently as 1836. The doctrine of the Bramo Somaj, that is, the Society of God, may be thus stated: There is one Supreme God, who is the only object of worship; that nature and intuition are the only sources of the knowledge of God, and that religion admits of progressive development. It recognizes perfect equality between individuals, opposes anything resembling idolatry, considers worship to be necessary, and while acknowledging no sacred books, admits that there is good in all religions. It may be mentioned that the idea of progress in religion is one of the essential features of Vaishnavism. There are said to have been nine avatars of Vishnu, that is, the Supreme Deity has been incarnate nine times. He is to be incarnate again, and then the end of time will be at hand. There is a great deal of what seems to be confusion in the explanation given of the relations of Vishnu to Brahma and to Indra. To reduce Vaishnavistic mythology to anything resembling rational order is quite impossible, and no good purpose would be served by it, if it could be done, for there is no doubt that it represents the groping of the minds of a mystic people after truths the nature of which they themselves did not understand. All that we are interested in is the new movement above referred to, which closely resembles the Bramo Somaj, at least as far as can be judged from the general terms in which it has so far been described in the European press.

Perhaps it would be correct to say that, stripped of all its extravagances and grotesque features, Vaishnavism is rather a philosophy than a religion. As taught by its most progressive teachers, it imparts an idea of God far more in consonance with that portrayed by Jesus than is the Jehovah of the Old Testament. But while it is chiefly a philosophy, it is also a religion in the sense that it insists upon worship and makes purity of life essential to worship. There does not appear to be anything in it inconsistent with Christianity, and there seems to be no reason at all why the Vaishnavic conception of the Deity might not be accepted by persons who accept Christianity as taught by Christ Himself. Christians accepted the Jewish idea of the Deity for reasons that are obvious, but there is nothing in the teachings of Christ which compel us to believe that God is as He is at times represented to be in the Old Testament Scriptures. By philosophy we reach the conclusion that there must be a God, but that belief does not of itself constitute a religion. It may well be the foundation of religion. If we are honest in our reasoning, we will not only realize that there is a God, but the cry of our souls will be, "O that I knew where to find Him." Christianity answers this question, but so far as seems evident from any published statement of its doctrines, Vaishnavism does not. Those who accept its teachings may worship God afar off; those who accept Christianity can feel His presence in their own souls. The modern Vaishnavic conception of the Deity is not different from that held by the modern Christian Church. Therefore the Hindu faith in its most enlightened form is not antagonistic to Christianity, but the latter is its complement. It seems we then might say that where the an-

cient philosophy of India leaves man, because it can take him no further, Christianity takes him up and carries him to a personal relation with the Deity. Vaishnavism holds out to its disciples the prospect of an ultimate union with the Divine; Christianity offers it now.

THE EARTH.

How is the external shape of the continents to be explained? Everyone who has examined a map of the world with any care cannot have failed to observe that north of the Equator the continental masses are irregular in outline, broadening towards the north, whereas south of the Equator they are smooth in outline and taper towards the south. He will also have observed that most of the peninsulas extend towards the south. Take South America as an example of the peculiar southern formation. It tapers from the Equator to the south and has not a prominent projection into the sea that can be called a peninsula. The same is true of Africa, and also of Australia, except that the latter does not show the tapering form. Take among peninsulas, Hindustan, Farther India, Korea, Kamshatka, Alaska, California, Florida, Nova Scotia, Italy, Scandinavia and Greece. These all project to the south. The peninsulas which project towards the north are few in number, Denmark is almost the only one that suggests itself without inspection of the map. These interesting facts seem to be more than mere coincidences and afford ground for the theory that they are due to a common cause. What that cause may be we shall endeavor to suggest.

Before doing so it may be well to specify a few more details. It has already been mentioned in this series of articles that the three more northerly continents are marked by low-lying areas extending to their northern boundaries. In the case of North America, the low-lying area form the great plain of Central Canada, which falls away from its extreme elevation in southwestern Alberta in a fan-shaped form to the shores of Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Ocean. In Asia the corresponding area rests on the south upon the Altai Range and falls off towards the north. In Asia, the low-lying region extends across the continent from north to south. In Canada and Siberia there are to be found numerous salt lakes, and on the borders of Europe and Asia we have the Caspian Sea. In the reference made to the structural geology of Asia mention was made of the opinion of geologists that the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Azoff are the remnants of what once was an ocean. The existence of these lakes and seas and of the numerous great bodies of salt found in various places over the low-lying areas in the three continents seems to be conclusive proof that the ocean once occupied what is now dry land.

The observations of Lieutenant Shackleton have established the theory, long held by geographers, that a South-Polar continent exists in a place corresponding to that part of the Northern Hemisphere which is now known to be occupied by water. On some of the maps of the world it is now the practice to place hemispherical representations of the earth, showing a land hemisphere and a water hemisphere. If a terrestrial globe be taken and standing above it, you look down upon what represents the North Pole, you will observe a water area nearly surrounded by land; if you reverse the globe so that the South Pole is uppermost, you will see a land area surrounded by water. The south is the water hemisphere. There is vastly more water south of the Equator than there is north of it. If the water were evenly distributed between the two hemispheres, the whole appearance of the earth's surface would be changed. A very large part of Central Canada would become an ocean and there would be a fringe of possible seaports along the eastern and northern coast of a part of the region we now call Alberta. The Tundra of Siberia would become an ocean bed; the Altai summits would look out over an ocean and ships could sail from the White Sea to the Black Sea across the steppes of Russia. The characteristic features of the northern Hemisphere would disappear. The northern prolongation of the Rocky Mountains would become an archipelago and the summits of the Scandinavian Mountains and of the Ural Range would form more or less broken islands resembling in shape the Dominion of New Zealand. What would take place in the southern Hemisphere we can only surmise, for we do not know enough of the land, which is there covered by the ocean, to be able to suggest with any definiteness what the coast line would be like if a very considerable part of the water were drained off towards the north. It is safe to assume, however, that the southern continents would lose their characteristic features; that the continents themselves would have large new areas added to them; that new islands would appear and new peninsulas would project into the sea. Some of these peninsulas would project from the Antarctic Continent, and they would of necessity extend towards the north. The shifting of the water would also have the effect of greatly reducing the area of those peninsulas, which now extend towards the south in the northern Hemisphere.

The conclusion to which these facts and considerations seem to point is that there has been within comparatively recent time a great

displacement of water from the north to the south. It is very probable that this displacement was gradual and not in the nature of a flood. It may have been due to the elevation of the land in the north or to its subsidence in the south. There are constant oscillations in what we call the crust of the globe. Sometimes they are confined to small areas and are sudden, and we call them earthquakes; sometimes they extend over centuries. They are not uniform. For example, you can see near the Isthmus of Chignecto, which connects Nova Scotia with New Brunswick, abundant evidence that there has been a subsidence of the land during the historic period. On the coast of Sweden there is unmistakable evidence that an elevation of the land occurred long before the beginning of the historic period. We saw last Sunday in speaking of the formation of coral islands that there is a more or less steady subsidence going on in the South Pacific Ocean, and on the previous Sunday it was mentioned that an elevation of the ocean bottom seems to be in progress in the eastern part of the Pacific. It is quite conceivable that, while these local and relatively minor oscillations have been going on, there may have been a greater oscillation between the north and the south, a sort of tetering, as it were, the north formerly having been down and the south up, and that at present the process is reversed.

When this oscillation began there is no means of ascertaining. There are reasons for thinking that it was not at a very remote period. Possibly much of it has taken place within the past ten thousand years. In previous articles on this page mention has been made of the evidence of a great event of a geological nature that happened possibly not more than a hundred centuries ago, or at the time the ice of the Glacial Age began to disappear from the northern part of this continent, and when the canyons so characteristic of our northern rivers were formed.

Stories of the Classics

(N. de Bernard Lagnin)

Helen of Troy

(Continued)

How the old-time poets loved Achilles! A modern writer finds a subject more to his taste in Hector, Menelaus, Ulysses, or even Patroclus, distinguished principally for his devotion to his friend. But Achilles possessed all of those heroic qualities which the ancient Greek most admired, qualities which made him more godlike than human. We look at things from a different standpoint now. To love, with us, is greater than to admire. The Greeks purported to learn their cunning, their strength, their skill, their dauntlessness from the gods, who loved as they hated, with a power that knew no scruple. We have established a purer and a gentler code of virtue since Jesus was born in Bethlehem two thousand years ago.

And so, because the Greek poets loved the warlike hero, they felt that he possessed no fitting mate except that queen of women whom a whole world adored, and if they could not bring Achilles and Helen together in reality, they must provide a meeting between the two through the instrumentality of Thetis and Aphrodite, who permitted that Achilles should see Helen in a vision on the summit of Mount Ida. Then he told her that it was his hatred of Paris that had brought him against Troy. "The valiant holding the hearth as sacred as the temple, is never a violator of hospitality. He carries not away the gold he finds in the house; he folds not up the purple linen worked for Solemnities, about to convey it from the cedar chest to the dark ships, together with the wife confided to his protection in her husband's absence, and sitting close and expectant by the altar of the gods." And Helen, abashed, threw the blame of her participation in the abduction of Aphrodite, "who urged me by day and night."

It was a very human Helen indeed who wept with Andromache over Hector's corpse.

"Hector," she cried, "of brethren dearest to my heart,

For I in sooth am Alexander's bride,
Who brought me hither: would I first had died!

For 'tis the twentieth year of doom deferred
Since Troyward from my fatherland I fled;
Yet never in those years mine ear hath heard
From thy most gracious lips one sharp accus-
ing word;
Nay, if by other I haply were reviled,
Brother, or sister fair, or brother's bride,
Or mother (for the king was always mild),
Thou with kind words the same hast pacified.
With gentle words, and mien like summer tide.
Wherefore I mourn for thee and mine own ill,
Grieving at heart: for in Troy town so wide
Friend have I none, nor harbinger of good will,
But from my touch all shrink with deadly
shuddering chill."

The death of Hector spelt the beginning of the end to the Trojans, though their hopes for a little while revived when Penthesilea, queen of the Amazons, with a band of her courageous women warriors came to their assistance. Death and destruction were the lot of all, however, who had Achilles for an antagonist, and though at first the Amazonian queen was suc-

cessful in beating back the besiegers, it was only later to fall herself beneath the sword of this invincible warrior. Flushed and breathless with triumph, Achilles knelt and removed the helmet from her head, whereupon her white and lovely face was exposed, and her golden hair fell about her in a shower. So amazed and grieved was he upon learning that his brave enemy had been a woman, and a woman of so many charms, that the great hero almost wept, and burying his face in his hands groined aloud. Whereupon one Tharsites, overjoyed to see the invulnerable chief display some weakness, taunted him scornfully, and Achilles avenged the insult swiftly and surely by killing the rash young soldier with one blow of his fist.

Then there arrived upon the battlefield, Memnon, son of the dawn, with a company of enormous black Aethiopsians. Again for a brief space the fortunes of the besieged seemed in the ascendant, but when at length the result of the combat rested between Memnon and Achilles, though the fight was long and arduous, the strength and skill of the latter, and the prayers of his mother Thetis to Zeus, prevailed, and brave Memnon fell, though his mother, Eos, obtained for him the gift of immortality.

But Achilles' end was drawing near, and it was fated that after all his death should be comparatively ignominious, for he was slain by him whom he had so bitterly despised, that Paris, who, the cause of all the bitter feud, cared best to fight behind the protection of the wall. Achilles had routed the Trojans and was chasing them back to the town, when near the Scaean gate he was struck in the heel by an arrow from the quiver of Paris.

The Trojans made every attempt to procure the body of the great Greek chief, but Ajax and Ulysses snatched it from under their very eyes. "Bitter was the grief of Thetis for the loss of her son. She came into camp with the Muses and the Nereids to mourn over him; and when a magnificent funeral-pile had been prepared by the Greek to burn him with every mark of honor, she stole away the body and conveyed it to a renewed and immortal life in the Island of Leuke, in the Euxine Sea. According to some accounts, he was there blessed with the nuptials and company of Helen.

It was during the splendid funeral games which Thetis celebrated in honor of her son that Ajax came to an end. The panoply of Achilles, forged and wrought by Hephaestus, had been offered as a prize to the most illustrious warrior in the Grecian army. Ulysses and Ajax became rivals for the honor of its possession, but the deities favored Ulysses, and some Trojan prisoners being asked which one had worked greatest havoc in their country, named Ulysses also. And so the brave Ajax, feeling himself wronged and humiliated, went out of his mind with grief and anger, and in a paroxysm of madness slew some sheep, mistaking them for the men who had wronged him, then fell upon his own sword.

TO A JILT

If handsome is as handsome does,
As handsome hath been said to be,
Why, you're the handsomest ever was,
For you have "done me" handsomely!
—London Opinion.

FLASKS

Sing a song of sixpence,
Pocket full of rye—
That's the way to carry it
When the town is dry.
—Philadelphia Telegraph.

WELL?

"You must not rock the baby at all," says the grave physician.
"But I think an old-fashioned cradle is so cunning, and besides the gentle motion gets the baby to sleep without crying for an hour," says the young mother.
"Yes, but that rocking motion is very injurious upon the child's brain. The constant swaying really damages its mind."
"Doctor?"
"Yes, madam?
"When you were a little baby they still used cradles, didn't they?"
"Certainly. That was before science had determined so many of the—"
"Well-I-I!"

YOUNG AMERICA

The following answers are taken from a number collected by a teacher in the Topeka schools:
"A blizzard is the inside of a hen."
"Oxygen is a thing with eight sides."
"The cuckoo never lays its own eggs."
—Indianapolis News.

Stranger—But, hang it, man, if you don't know whether there'll be another train today, who in thunder does?
"Ye might try ole Hank Henders, over yonder. They do say he's a gind o' fortune teller."

"Son, I hear you have joined the Boy Scout movement."
"Yes, dad."
"Well, s'pose you scout ahead and see if your mother is sitting up for me."
—Pittsburg Post.

OF THE 1911 SESSION

Annual Gath-ear at Lad-

of A. O. U. W. ... on Wednes-

and lodge offi- ... were of various

... Fred Davie ... M. W. Min-

... J. S. Knars- ... No. 1—Alex-

... No. 7—W. E. ... J. T. McIl-

... No. 11—Arthur ... Thos. Todd,

... R. D. Feath- ... 17—Edward

... 17—Edward ... rison; grand

PRESIDENTIAL TALKS TO SOUTHERNERS

Makes Reference to Reciprocity Agreement with Canada in Address to Southern Commercial Congress

ATLANTA, Ga., March 10.—President Taft in a speech before the closing session of the Southern Commercial Congress tonight made a plea to the Congress to make a plea to take up

political issues from a broad and liberal standpoint and to eliminate from their consideration narrow partisanship and sectionalism.

The president reviewed briefly the accomplishments of the last congress, and in its three sessions it enacted more helpful legislation than any other congress since the Civil War.

Other leading speakers at the closing session of the congress were Governor Wilson of New Jersey and Secretary Dickinson.

The president arrived in Atlanta shortly after 11 a. m. and departed at midnight for Augusta, where he is to have a nine-days' vacation.

At the moment of his arrival until his departure, the president was busy. He was escorted from the terminal station, through streets crowded with people, to the Auditorium, where the congress is in session.

After reviewing the general legislation of the late congress President Taft said:

"Finally, and the most important thing done was the ratification of the treaty with Japan. The old treaty was to expire in less than a year. It contained a clause with reference to a limit on immigration, which offended the sensibilities of the Japanese.

JAPAN GRANTED NO CONCESSION

Mexican Government Corrects Rumors Afloat in America Concerning Its Relations with Island Empire

MEXICO CITY, March 10.—That Mexico has granted to Japan no concession for the maintenance of a railway station and no privileges on the Tehuantepec railway, are statements which Foreign Minister Creel this afternoon authorized Francisco Z. La Barra, Mexican ambassador at Washington, to make.

The increasing rumors in the United States that Mexico had entered into an agreement with Japan whereby the latter was to be permitted to use certain ports along the coast of Lower California and be granted special privileges for the transportation of supplies over the isthmian railway

Quebec Pulpwood Policy QUEBEC, March 10.—Amid outbursts of applause from both sides of the house, Sir Lomer Gouin told the legislature this afternoon that the Quebec government had no intention of departing from the policy adopted last April, which requires that all pulp wood cut on the crown lands shall be at least partly manufactured before being exported.

President Diaz, which appears to have been made a factor in the situation in home quarters, although it has not been prepared in the slightest degree by the business of the last few months.

San Antonio, Texas, March 10.—Colonel John E. Sperry, chief of the department of Texas, who is in Washington today to secure privileges for four months for 10,000 men, twenty thousand troops are expected to mobilize here, but it is thought that half that number will be detailed elsewhere.

London Opinions. LONDON, March 11.—The last news received here concerning the situation in Mexico, and the concentration of American troops and warships, appears to be regarded with great seriousness.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 10.—By a vote of 56 to 6, the assembly voted today to prohibit the operation of slot machines in the state.

LONG BEACH, Cal., March 10.—After having been marooned 48 hours, William George and his wife and two children were rescued today from their home near the Los Angeles tract over the Los Angeles river.

MONTAGOS VOTE IS IN NEGATIVE

Great Mass Meeting in Ontario Capital Unanimously Passes Resolution Against Reciprocity Agreement

TORONTO, March 10.—Five thousand people occupied Massey hall this evening at the meeting to protest against reciprocity, and a great many more turned away.

Another Explosion Suspect CALEXICO, Cal., March 10.—A man giving his name as Smith Jackson was arrested yesterday on the C. M. ranch on suspicion of being Bryne, one of the Los Angeles Times dynamite suspects.

Seattle, March 10.—Clarence D. Hillman, the millionaire highway promoter, was found guilty of using the mails to defraud by a jury in the federal court today.

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LIBERAL SCHEME OF LORDS REFORM

Home Secretary Churchill Speaks of 'Evenly Constituted' Body in Touch with Public Opinion

LONDON, March 10.—In a speech at the National Liberal Club tonight, Winston Spencer Churchill, the home secretary, indicated the government's plan for the reform of the House of Lords.

When the veto was abolished, he said, it was contemplated to substitute for the existing obsolete second chamber a body more or less evenly constituted, whose balance would be preserved and corrected from year to year by some effective perennial contact with public opinion.

Progress of V. V. & E. Work of Tracklaying From Princeton to Commence This Spring

Tracklaying on the V. V. & E. line northwest from Princeton will commence in about two months. On account of the snow near Princeton nothing can be done for some time, but just as soon as the summer season arrives the work of pushing the steel westward to the coast will be gone ahead with at present the line is graded from Princeton, sixteen miles to Tulameen, and it is understood that when the tracklayers begin on the Princeton end, to put the rails on the grade, other gangs will continue the grading.

Unique Building The plans for the new Court House and Provincial government building at Grand Forks, for the erection of which tenders are now being invited by the Public Works department, have just been completed by Mr. Lawrence, an experienced architect for the provincial government, and are now on exhibition at the big buildings "over the Bay."

Depositors Secured President Barnett and His Wife Give Up Property for Washington.—Alaska Bank

Fairbanks, Alaska, March 10.—Captain E. T. Barnett, president of the defunct Washington-Alaska bank, which went into the hands of a receiver, January 1, and Mrs. Barnett signed an agreement today whereby the depositors in the bank are secured against loss.

German Views. COLOGNE, March 11.—The Cologne Gazette today prints a dispatch from Berlin dealing with the American government's concentration of troops along the Mexican frontier and of warships in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

FOR SALE

By Tender

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the following described land: Situated in the Province of British Columbia, and marked "C. H. G. S. NW cor. post," thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; and intended to contain 640 acres, more or less.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum in the following described fore-shore lands and lands covered with water.

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FRUIT GROWING COURSES

Successful Series of Government Conducted Addresses and Demonstrations

The series of short courses in fruit growing which have been conducted under the auspices of the provincial department of agriculture in the Kootenay-Boundary district and at Salmon Arm, have just been brought to a close, the entire series of practical meetings having attracted very large attendances and having proven highly successful in every way.

The series opened at Midway on the 8th ultimo, and addresses and demonstrations were given there, also at Grand Forks, Princeton, Kaslo, Proctor, Wameta, Fruitvale, Nelson, Castlegar, Rossland, Edgewood, Burton, New Denver, Arroyo, Nakusp, and Salmon Arm, the series closing with a two-day meeting at the latter point, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

The fruit packing schools work that has been in progress for the past month or so has also drawn to a conclusion during the past week. This work has greatly expanded of late, no fewer than twenty-eight schools having been successfully conducted with a full attendance of pupils at every point.

Stump Pulling THE DUCHESS PATENT STUMP PULLER, made in four sizes. Our smallest size will pull a stump 12 inches diameter with one horse. For sale or hire. This is the best machine of its kind. We also manufacture all kinds of up to date tools for land clearing.

Land Act Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range 51

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COMPANIES ACT UNDER DISCUSSION

Mr. H. B. Thomson Tells Board of Trade Why Government Brought Down Measure—Attitude of Business Men

The Companies Act figured largely in the deliberations at the general meeting of the British Columbia Association of Commerce yesterday. That the government, while anxious to give the measure a thorough trial, is still willing to meet in a spirit of fairness any recommendations with respect to any of its provisions made by the joint boards of trade of Victoria and Vancouver, was stated by Mr. H. B. Thomson, M. P. F., who was in attendance at the meeting.

Mr. Thomson said that he had interviewed Premier McBride on the matter that morning and the latter had agreed that if the Victoria and Vancouver boards of trade would appoint committees and agree upon recommendations to communicate with him he would make an appointment to meet a delegation from the two boards and discuss the matter on a fair and square basis. The main desire of the government, Mr. Thomson stated, was to protect the companies operating in a legitimate way in the province. The B. C. Act had been framed after careful consideration. It had been before the house for twenty-three days and not a single complaint regarding its provisions had been received from any of the commercial interests in the province. It had never been the intention of the government to hamper any trade or industry. The question of the new act first came up through representations which had been received from the British Columbia office, recommending that the former act should be made to conform with the British Columbia Companies Act. There had been certain straggling companies operating in British Columbia and it was considered advisable to protect the public from these. Previously there had been no machinery for the collection of duties in respect to extra provincial companies operating in B. C., so the government had decided the extra provincial companies would have to register in the province. The B. C. Act would compare favorably with any other act of a similar nature in the world. He could not see how any delegation it might send to the government would receive every consideration for any recommendations it might put forth.

Mr. A. E. Todd, the acting president of the board, said that he understood that certain provisions of the act were considered unnecessary by the business interests in the province. He pointed out that a joint delegation from the Victoria and Vancouver boards of trade had waited on the government and that in the amendment to the act the delegation's amendments had been carried out.

Minor Amendments.

Mr. J. J. Shallice said that the amendments were only of a minor character. Not one of them had met the substance of the delegation's recommendation. If the act were allowed to remain in effect for a year or two, it would mean that trade would be diverted into new channels. Mr. Bowser, in introducing his amendments, had stated that the province had benefited in revenue to the extent of \$129,000 in the year, and that 443 companies had registered under the new provisions. The effect of the measure would be, in his opinion, to reduce the credit of the province. Another effect of such a restriction would be to increase the cost of goods. The act would bring money into the pockets of the brokers, the companies operating and the lawyers who engaged, at the expense of the consumers who would have to pay, through an additional cost of living. It was along these lines that both the board of trade in Victoria and that in Vancouver had opposed certain provisions of the Companies Act. The commercial men did not wish to make British Columbia a free province to live in by restricting competition. He hoped that any committee, or committees appointed would not lay down their work until they had made British Columbia a free province for commercial intercourse.

Give Act a Fair Trial.

Mr. C. H. Lugin said that he believed the government wished to give the Act a fair trial. There were undoubtedly some good provisions in the measure. It had been framed on account of the decision of the Supreme Court that extra provincial companies should register in the province. He did not believe that the act was preventing any great proportion of companies from operating in British Columbia. He had been credibly informed that foreign companies doing business in Ontario paid over to the government of that province yearly a sum of over \$400,000. The impression should not be spread that British Columbia was placing greater burdens on foreign corporations than other provinces.

Mr. A. E. Todd said that on broad lines the act was considered a good one. The principle of registration was a right one. What was objected to was that companies should be compelled to register their mortgages, etc.

Continuing the discussion, Mr. Shallice said that in Ontario companies could operate with registration and a comparison in this respect was not fair. Moreover the local act was not in any way similar to the British measure. The latter only required a nominal fee of five shillings as a registration tax, and it did not require any company to incorporate, as was done through an agent or by correspondents. He was very glad to hear that the government was prepared to consider the act on its merits. He should like to hear that the attorney-general would

COMMENCE WORK IN FEW WEEKS TIME

Board of Trade is Informed of B. C. Electric Railway Company's Plans on Saanich Peninsula

The question of the Saanich extension of the B. C. Electric Railway company came up before the board of trade at the general monthly meeting held yesterday. Mr. A. E. Todd, vice-president, occupied the chair in the absence of President Wilson. He explained that the question of the Saanich extension had been before the board on previous occasions and it was a matter in which the members were considerably interested. He was now glad to be able to state that a letter had been received from Mr. A. T. Goward, the local manager of the company, which indicated that work on the extension would be under way within a very short time. The letter, which was read before the board and received with thanks, follows:

Sir: I am very pleased to be able to ask you to notify the members of the council of the board of trade that a cable has been received from the London board stating that they have finally decided to construct the Saanich extension. As the news has only been received by cable, I am not at this time of writing quite sure just when actual construction will be commenced, but I have every hope that a beginning will be made within the next few weeks and that the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Later the directors were inclined not to look with much favor on the building of the road, thinking the time was not yet ripe; and I am sure you the representations of the local management were immensely strengthened by the cooperation of the board of trade, and I believe the views as expressed by your members were materially in getting the directors to finally make up their minds to undertake this large outlay.

Personally I know that I am only loving the sentiments of the members of the board when I say that I believe the building of the Saanich peninsula will be one of the best things that has for many a year happened in Victoria.

A. T. GOWARD.

Drugged to Death

YUMA, Ariz., March 9.—United States army officers today established a number of graves in connection with the death of the Papago Indian, whose body was yesterday found tied to the tail of a young wild horse.

By following back the trail of the horse, the men were led to a place ten miles out on the desert. There they found a stump to which the horse had been tied while the Indian was being tied to the animal's tail. There were signs of a desperate struggle.

A trail back to the Papago Indian camp showed that the condemned man had been carried on a conkey to the place of execution. The trail further showed that four men led the donkey and the horse.

After the horse was released it ran ten miles at full speed to the river bottom and then wandered about for several miles in all directions. Five men were found in the Papago camp and they were placed under arrest. One of the prisoners admits seeing the horse wandering about in the bottom, dragging the body. Persons here who were familiar with the Papago Indian customs believe the Indian was accused of witchcraft and for that reason was executed. One of the prisoners has further admitted that the young Indian lived in the camp, but says he was crazy.

Australian Cyclone

MELBOURNE, March 9.—A terrific cyclone has passed across a district in Gippsland, clearing a track three miles wide and ten miles long across the giant gum trees. No loss of life has been reported as a result of the storm.

Buffer From Burns

EVERETT, Wash., March 9.—Mrs. Edward Phillips, 68 years old, was probably fatally burned and her three-month-old grandchild was seriously injured in a fire which damaged the little home here last night. Mrs. Phillips was induced to leave the burning building, and her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Culligan, who lives nearby, was seriously burned trying to get her mother out of the house. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp used to heat an incubator.

Earthquakes Recorded

CLEVELAND, O., March 9.—The seismograph at St. Ignace College observatory recorded earthquake vibrations tonight beginning at 8:45 p. m., and lasting for 26 minutes, when they began decreasing. Father Odenschach, observer, says the records show two distant shocks.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Four distant earthquake shocks were recorded late today by the seismograph at St. Louis University, the first being at 6:24.30 p. m. Others followed at 7:38, 7:58 and 7:48.30 p. m., calculations place the greatest disturbance in the Far East.

Chinese Marries White Girl

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 9.—Miss Anita Deschamps, aged 22, actress by occupation, was married here yesterday to Law Ting, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Hongkong, Washington. The girl is of Spanish descent and her home is in Pittsburg, Pa. Being unusually attractive, the young woman, accompanied by a Chinaman, created a sensation when it became known that their purpose was

TO SECURE A MARRIAGE LICENSE

YUMA, Arizona, March 9.—With the body of the man who was identified as a Papago Indian, was found today by a detachment of the First United States Cavalry at the edge of the Gila river, near Mesa. The Indian apparently was about 35 years old. In order to secure the body the horse had to be shot at the soldier was unable to capture it, as it started about with its ghastly encumbrance. The body was frightfully mutilated from having been dragged about. Physicians who examined the body say the man had been dead about four days. It is believed that the Indian had been condemned to die in this manner because of having violated some law of the tribe.

Policeman Shot

OAKLAND, Cal., March 9.—Policeman John Leonard was shot and probably fatally wounded, by one of three men he tried to halt near the Piedmont Baths tonight in a search for three things who, earlier in the evening held up and robbed a man. E. Singleton, secretary of the Clarendon Country Club near the club grounds, Leonard noting that the three men corresponded to the description sent out after the holdup, ordered them to stop as they went away after seeing him approach. Without replying to his hail, one of the men turned and fired, the other falling at the first shot, wounded in the stomach. Leonard managed to crawl to the Piedmont Baths, where an ambulance was summoned. He had hardly reached there about midnight, when policeman P. J. Connelly arrived with a man he had arrested running from the scene of the shooting. On this man Leonard found a diamond ring taken from a woman. Leonard identified the suspect as one of the band of three thugs from which the shot came that brought him down. The accused man gave the name of Frank Smith.

Presents Prizes to Fifth Regiment

Lieutenant-Governor Paterson Officially at Interesting Ceremony Given in Drill Hall Last Evening

The Fifth Regiment, which turned out in large force, held a reception at the Drill Hall last evening on the occasion of the presentation of prizes for the best performance of the drill. The prizes were presented by Lieutenant-Governor Paterson. His Honor, on arriving at the hall, well filled with spectators, was accorded a general salute. The presentation programme was of a spectacular character, and the awards made by the Lieutenant-Governor to the best drill company, the Lansdowne shield for gun practice to No. 3 Company; the Hugh Blake cup, second prize in the foregoing competition to No. 1 Company, and a number of minor awards, including a long service medal to Staff Sergeant Lettice.

The presentation ceremony was followed by a band concert and an "over home" thoroughly enjoyed by over five hundred people who thronged the galleries and floor.

Hillman's Case

Jury Now Considering Evidence Concerning Operations of Seattle Millionaire

SEATTLE, March 9.—The case of Clarence D. Hillman, the millionaire townsite promoter, on trial in the federal court, charged with using the mails to defraud, was given to the jury late today.

There are twenty-seven counts in the six indictments to be considered by the jury, and it is conceded that it will take several hours for the jurors to go over the documents before they can arrive at a verdict. Judge George Donworth instructed the jury at great length, requiring an hour and a half to read his charge.

The bill of indictment, according to the charge, rests entirely on the question of intent. Judge Donworth said that the government must prove that Hillman concocted a scheme with the intent to defraud; that the scheme involved the use of the mails, and that Hillman placed or caused to be placed in the mails, matter designed to further such scheme.

The question of intent has been the bone of contention throughout the trial, Hillman insisting that he made all his representations in good faith and that he had formed an elaborate scheme to defraud purchasers.

The trial has been the longest in the history of the federal court in Seattle, having occupied the entire time of the court since January 21st. The case attracted much attention and every day the court room was crowded to suffocation. During the closing days of the trial it was frequently necessary for the court to keep the doors closed to stop the crowding.

The skis that Captain Raoul Trunyan, the Norwegian explorer, used in making the Northwest passage some seventy years ago, have been presented to the Carnegie library at New Westminster.

MAKING OPS TO RECEIVE AMPLER CONSIDERATION

Mayor J. T. Robinson Has Satisfactory Interviews with Premier McBride and C. N. P. Railway Officials

Mr. J. T. Robinson, mayor of Kamloops, who has been spending the past fortnight here and in Vancouver in conference with Mr. T. G. Holt, executive agent, and other high officials of the Canadian Northern Pacific, has returned home well satisfied with the result of the negotiations which he had had in hand in behalf of his home city. Mr. Robinson will here have numerous interviews with Mr. Holt, and in association with Mr. Holt, with Premier McBride and Finance Minister Ellison. The mayor is now in a position to report to the city council and the board of trade of Kamloops that the terms outlined from the Canadian Northern Pacific are materially better than the city had reason to expect or was expected.

While here Mayor Robinson also went fully into hospital matters affecting Kamloops with Hon. Dr. Young, and was informed that in addition to this year's grant of \$15,000 towards the new hospital building in Kamloops, a letter will be written the city guaranteeing a further grant of \$15,000 next year, while the mayor has reason to hope that still further assistance will be forthcoming from the provincial purse, if it is required, in 1913. The matter of refunding police fines to the government was taken up with the attorney-general, with very satisfactory results to the city.

With respect to the new school building which is urgently required in Kamloops, Hon. Mr. Young informed the mayor that the government would be willing to give substantial aid towards the construction, but formal application for a grant will first have to be made, and full details submitted of the plans in view. In the public works department, the government has given assurance that it will take the necessary steps to ward controlling the overflow on Patterson creek where that stream runs through government property to the Columbia street line, as soon as the city of Kamloops is in a position to carry out similar reclamation work on the remainder of the creek. Instructions to this effect have been given to Engineer Griffiths of the public works department.

Whatever may be done later in regard to a combined railway and general traffic bridge across the South Thompson, the government is planning to erect a new structure to replace what is commonly known as the Red bridge. This new structure will be for traffic only and will be of steel. Engineers Gamble and Griffiths of the public works department are now at Kamloops, and go thoroughly into the matter, having plans prepared, therefore so that work may be done as soon as the water recedes in the autumn, probably about mid-August.

These were some of the chief matters taken up by the Kamloops mayor while in the capital, although several other questions of local interest were discussed with the government, among these being the \$30,000 grant to be added this year to the provincial home.

Last Match of the Prior Cup Series

VANCOUVER, March 9.—The provincial hockey championship, carrying with it the Prior cup, will be decided tonight Saturday, the contest being again those near neighbors, North Vancouver and Vancouver. The teams are now tied in points and the play off will be an exciting event, for both teams appear to be evenly matched. Vancouver will be without the services of E. B. Deane, who was injured in last week's contest, but Evans Deane will be back on the team, occupying the position of goalkeeper. Rhodes, one of the best forwards, is also expected to again lend his assistance. It is not yet definitely decided where the game will be played, but if Brockton is available, the match will be decided there.

Commerce Court Case

Rate on Lemons First Question to be Considered by New United States Tribunal

LOS ANGELES, March 9.—The first case to be heard by the recently created United States commerce court, opened here today when Judge Julian W. Mack heard evidence bearing on the \$1 per hundred rate on lemon shipments from this state to the east. The railroads have established a rate of \$1.15 per hundred, but after considering certain evidence, the interstate commerce commission fixed the \$1 rate. The railroads maintain the new rate is confiscatory and have appealed from the ruling of the commission to the commerce court.

As this is the first case to be heard by the court Judge Mack stated today that in view of the fact that the work is new, he would show a wide latitude in the introduction of evidence, but that this action would not necessarily establish a precedent.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., March 9.—Jumping through the window of the lavatory of a railway coach while the train was travelling at a good speed was the risky method adopted by John Howard, who was being brought to the city from Mission City to the penitentiary to serve a six months' sentence for theft. He has not yet been recaptured. Officers are searching the woods in the vicinity of Stave river, near where he made his dive for liberty.

Just One Minute Copas & Young

Ask You to Take That Much Time to Read Their Prices. It Will Pay You Well. Try It.

- NICE NAVEL ORANGES, per dozen, 35c, 25c and ... 15c
- QUEEN CITY TOMATO CATSUP, large bottle ... 20c
- FINE MEALY POTATOES—none better—100-lb. sack for ... \$2.00
- CHRISTIE'S GRAHAM WAFERS, 2-lb. tin ... 35c
- FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack ... \$1.15
- TAPIOCA, SAGO, RICE or BEANS, 5 lbs. for ... 50c
- CREAM OF WHEAT, per packet ... 20c
- ANTI-COMBINE or PURE GOLD JELLY POWDER, 4 packets for ... 25c
- SAFETY MATCHES, packet of 10 boxes ... 5c
- CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, sack, \$1.75
- ANTI-COMBINE ESSENCES, all flavors, 8-oz. bottle, 50c
- 4-oz. bottle, 35c; 2-oz. bottle ... 20c
- CANADA FIRST or ST. CHARLES CREAM, large 20-oz. can ... 10c

Support the Store of Small Prices

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
Corner Fort and Broad Streets
Grocery Dept. Phones, 94 and 95 Liquor Dept. Phone, 1632

The Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine

One of the best and simplest engines in the world.

We guarantee low price and high satisfaction. In every sense a strictly high grade product.

Don't buy a gasoline engine until you investigate the "Waterloo Boy."

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.

Victoria, B. C. Agents.

Don't Let the Price

Of a one-dollar bottle of Bowser's Fortified Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil stand between you and good health. It is the best general system tonic and restorative we have ever seen, and we daily recommend it to all who are the least run down, thin, weak or nervous. It is a most palatable combination, readily taken even by those with a very weak stomach. A grand remedy that will make you strong and hearty.



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Gold Robbery Again

PORTLAND, March 9.—Charles A. Barrett, under arrest in San Francisco, was indicted by the Multnomah county grand jury on a charge of receiving stolen property, consisting of eight bars of gold, valued at \$7,000, in Portland. The case involves the theft of \$50,000 in gold expressed on the steamer Humboldt from Fairbanks, Alaska, last September, at which time there was also stolen a sack of United States mail from the same vessel, the sack containing \$18,000 worth of gold. Barrett's arrest is one of several arrests that have been made of persons supposed to have been involved in the robbery. As Barrett is charged with having received a part of the money while in Multnomah county, Oregon, his case will be tried here. Others will be tried in San Francisco and perhaps some others will be tried in Seattle.

Special Today

SARDINES AND TOMATOES. Today we give you two tins for ... 25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street
Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

Secretary Ballinger's Departure

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Ballinger, of the department of the interior, spent yesterday preparing affairs of his office for his successor, Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago. Several persons, many of them leaders in public life, called on the secretary in his good bye and express regret that he was leaving Washington and the public service. Among the callers were Archbishop Ireland, Secretary McVeigh and Franklin K. Lane, of the interstate commerce commission. Letters and telegrams expressing regret at the secretary's resignation continued to come during the day.

REL

Of the many decay tries that quietly pass, noticed and unheeded for, powerfully appeals to the true sportsman's interest in oldtime sporting meth interesting and not unedecoyman who earned duck-decoy.

Each succeeding day sport—if sport it could and more into desuetude this present century, gather numbered and dim past, never more.

Most probably, in sportsmen, so deeply dismaying of the duck to be deplored. For a son to fear the extinction is evidence that there come sadly decreased events—during the past could not afford to have the "good old days," a full working order, an but few compared with.

It is on record that three hundred fowl have day on one decoy along duck, widgeon and rarer birds—were sent season from the decoys, where in those days swarmed in legions.

It is obvious that a on the gunners' resource in these degenerate regards quantities of the wildfowler would grate with joy the existing roads upon his sport, man cannot but give a ingenious contrivance bingers were caught at on must, too, have been a spirit in the decoy-man the wild and solitary pl knowing intimately, a ent species of wildfowl tribes. His calling con sport in the true sense, a certain measure of directly connected the field as great a fascina part in it.

But the coy-man's doubtless a less romantic employment no.

It was with a pleasure that we visit the site of a ruined words attend it may no.

Down in a deep v haunts of man, is clu larch wood. The curl long in its deep shade well up in the heavens sufficient to make it dense leaf-canopy.

Adjoining the wood esque lake, gleaming washed with gold wh on its rippling wavelets oaks and graceful silve ing background to the far-brooding calm that far-reaching spell—re whooly and entirely w quite undisturbed by There is a subtle encha spot that is well-ign appeals directly to the naturalist alike. A gla resting into its tangled tude of this abode tery birds is quite a heart of this lonesome and forgotten—lies a duck-decoy. It does imagination to conjure of the decoy in the days hundreds of wildfowl c to the secluded hollow to the seductions of the Standing for a moment thick undergrowth on the wisdom in erecting wild and solitary place. the wood one feels ind dening crowd"; and ta that quiet and peace is if one wishes to keep the foresight of choosir roundings strikes one a

A narrow winding s on its way through the proved most invaluable pond—now but a noozy lake beyond the wood for the passing fowl.

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Of the many decay tries that quietly pass, noticed and unheeded for, powerfully appeals to the true sportsman's interest in oldtime sporting meth interesting and not unedecoyman who earned duck-decoy.

Each succeeding day sport—if sport it could and more into desuetude this present century, gather numbered and dim past, never more.

Most probably, in sportsmen, so deeply dismaying of the duck to be deplored. For a son to fear the extinction is evidence that there come sadly decreased events—during the past could not afford to have the "good old days," a full working order, an but few compared with.

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It is obvious that a on the gunners' resource in these degenerate regards quantities of the wildfowler would grate with joy the existing roads upon his sport, man cannot but give a ingenious contrivance bingers were caught at on must, too, have been a spirit in the decoy-man the wild and solitary pl knowing intimately, a ent species of wildfowl tribes. His calling con sport in the true sense, a certain measure of directly connected the field as great a fascina part in it.

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Down in a deep v haunts of man, is clu larch wood. The curl long in its deep shade well up in the heavens sufficient to make it dense leaf-canopy.

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LAST MATCH OF THE PRIOR CUP SERIES

VANCOUVER, March 9.—The provincial hockey championship, carrying with it the Prior cup, will be decided tonight Saturday, the contest being again those near neighbors, North Vancouver and Vancouver. The teams are now tied in points and the play off will be an exciting event, for both teams appear to be evenly matched. Vancouver will be without the services of E. B. Deane, who was injured in last week's contest, but Evans Deane will be back on the team, occupying the position of goalkeeper. Rhodes, one of the best forwards, is also expected to again lend his assistance. It is not yet definitely decided where the game will be played, but if Brockton is available, the match will be decided there.

Commerce Court Case

Rate on Lemons First Question to be Considered by New United States Tribunal

LOS ANGELES, March 9.—The first case to be heard by the recently created United States commerce court, opened here today when Judge Julian W. Mack heard evidence bearing on the \$1 per hundred rate on lemon shipments from this state to the east. The railroads have established a rate of \$1.15 per hundred, but after considering certain evidence, the interstate commerce commission fixed the \$1 rate. The railroads maintain the new rate is confiscatory and have appealed from the ruling of the commission to the commerce court.

As this is the first case to be heard by the court Judge Mack stated today that in view of the fact that the work is new, he would show a wide latitude in the introduction of evidence, but that this action would not necessarily establish a precedent.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., March 9.—Jumping through the window of the lavatory of a railway coach while the train was travelling at a good speed was the risky method adopted by John Howard, who was being brought to the city from Mission City to the penitentiary to serve a six months' sentence for theft. He has not yet been recaptured. Officers are searching the woods in the vicinity of Stave river, near where he made his dive for liberty.

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Secretary Ballinger's Departure

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Ballinger, of the department of the interior, spent yesterday preparing affairs of his office for his successor, Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago. Several persons, many of them leaders in public life, called on the secretary in his good bye and express regret that he was leaving Washington and the public service. Among the callers were Archbishop Ireland, Secretary McVeigh and Franklin K. Lane, of the interstate commerce commission. Letters and telegrams expressing regret at the secretary's resignation continued to come during the day.

Gold Robbery Again

PORTLAND, March 9.—Charles A. Barrett, under arrest in San Francisco, was indicted by the Multnomah county grand jury on a charge of receiving stolen property, consisting of eight bars of gold, valued at \$7,000, in Portland. The case involves the theft of \$50,000 in gold expressed on the steamer Humboldt from Fairbanks, Alaska, last September, at which time there was also stolen a sack of United States mail from the same vessel, the sack containing \$18,000 worth of gold. Barrett's arrest is one of several arrests that have been made of persons supposed to have been involved in the robbery. As Barrett is charged with having received a part of the money while in Multnomah county, Oregon, his case will be tried here. Others will be tried in San Francisco and perhaps some others will be tried in Seattle.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

A RELIC OF A DECAYED INDUSTRY

Of the many decayed and decaying industries that quietly pass away into oblivion—unnoticed and uncared for—there is one that most powerfully appeals to the innermost sentiments of the true sportsman. We refer to that old-time sporting method of wild-fowling, that interesting and not unexciting calling of the decoyman who earned his livelihood by the duck-decoy.

Each succeeding decade this once legitimate sport—if sport it could be called—falls more and more into desuetude, and by the end of this present century will doubtless be altogether numbered amongst the things of the dim past, never more to be resurrected.

Most probably, in these days of countless sportsmen, so deeply attached to the gun, the dismantling of the duck-decoy is a matter not to be deplored. For although there is no reason to fear the extinction of the wild-fowl, there is evidence that their numbers have become sadly decreased—in some places at all events—during the past few years, and we could not afford to have their ranks further depleted by such heavy tolls as was the case in the "good old days," when the decoys were in full working order, and the army of gunners but few compared with today.

It is on record that so many as two and three hundred fowl have been netted in a single day on one decoy alone, and that thousands of duck, widgeon and teal—to say nothing of rarer birds—were sent up to the markets in a season from the decoys of the Lincolnshire fens, where in those days the wildfowl simply swarmed in legions.

It is obvious that a continual drain like this on the gunners' resources would be most disastrous in these degenerate times (degenerate as regards quantities of fowl). And though now the wildfowler would not for a moment tolerate with joy the existence of such serious inroads upon his sport, yet the genuine sportsman cannot but give a lingering thought to the ingenious contrivance by which such vast numbers were caught at one fell swoop. And there must, too, have been something of a kindred spirit in the decoyman, living his life among the wild and solitary places of the country, and knowing intimately, as he did, the many different species of wildfowl and other feathered tribes. His calling could hardly be termed a sport in the true sense of the word, since it had a certain measure of that excitement and luck directly connected therewith, and must have held as great a fascination to those who took part in it.

But the 'coy-man's' occupation is gone, and doubtless a less romantic and more uninteresting employment now claims him.

It was with a feeling of gratitude and pleasure that we were recently privileged to visit the site of a ruined duck-decoy, and a few words anent it may not be unappreciated. Down in a deep valley, far from the busy haunts of man, is clustered a thick, tangled larch wood. The curling films of mists linger long in its deep shades, for the sun needs to be well up in the heavens ere his generous heat is sufficient to make itself felt through the dense leaf-canopy.

Adjoining the wood is a small but picturesque lake, gleaming like a sheet of silver washed with gold where the sunlight glitters on its rippling wavelets, and beyond stately old oaks and graceful silver birches form a charming background to the view. Infinite solitude—a brooding calm that enamates a potent and far-reaching spell—reigns over the whole. Here, indeed, can the Nature-lover commune wholly and entirely with his Mistress, and be quite undisturbed by outside interferences. There is a subtle enchantment about the lonely spot that is well-nigh irresistible, and which appeals directly to the heart of sportsman and naturalist alike. A glamor that lures him unresisting into its tangled fastnesses. And the quietude of this abode of innumerable twittering birds is quite as it should be, for in the heart of this lonesome larch wood—neglected and forgotten—lies a one-time prosperous duck-decoy. It does not take a very vivid imagination to conjure up a mental picture of the decoy in the days of its prosperity, when hundreds of wildfowl came from far and near to the secluded hollow to fall innocent victims to the seductions of the decoyman.

Standing for a moment in the cover of the thick undergrowth one can readily appreciate the wisdom in erecting the decoy in such a wild and solitary place. Once in the depths of the wood one feels indeed "far from the maddening crowd"; and taking into consideration that quiet and peace is most vitally essential if one wishes to keep wild-fowl in any number, the foresight of choosing such propitious surroundings strikes one at once.

A narrow winding stream, rippling merrily on its way through the woodlands, must have proved most invaluable as a feeder for the pond—now but a noozy shallow—and the small lake beyond the wood was a great attraction for the passing fowl.

In gone-by days two principal kinds of decoys were employed for the capture of duck. One kind being the pipe decoy and the other the trap decoy. In the centre of the pond is an island well wooded; and a channel some 8 feet wide by 2 feet deep was cut through the middle thereof. Over this channel were placed angle irons curved to a radius and covered with wire-netting, whilst at either end was a trap-door operated from a hut built into the outer bank of the pond. This hut or sight-house also served the purpose—as the latter name indicates—of watching for the wildfowl, a "peep-

hole" being provided for the 'coy-man to make observations. A few tame ducks were usually kept on the water with the object of attracting their wild brethren, and grain was liberally scattered within the precincts of the trap. There was little enticement needed—especially in severe weather—to lure the unsuspecting duck on to the water. The sight of their tame fellows greedily feeding in such gloriously quiet surroundings, whilst they were going hungry, being sufficient to break their natural wariness, and soon the interior of the trap would be almost filled by the trusting birds, voraciously shovelling up the grain that was strewn so plentifully.

Then would the lonely watcher, in the dark watch-house, be compensated for his somewhat tiring vigil. We can imagine how his heart would be gladdened by the sight and it would be with fingers tingling with excitement and eagerness that he would hasten to lower the trap-doors—a windlass being provided for that purpose—and proceeding across the pond by means of a narrow plank bridge, would enter the trap by a side-door and so remove the wildly-fluttering creatures.

But the clamoring of countless duck is heard no more. The decoy has fallen into disuse and is but a thing of the past, to be relegated into oblivion—and forgotten.

Pushing through the tangled undergrowth of the outer wood, you can hear the soft gurgling of the few mallards that represent the once mighty army of long ago, and the sharp ringing cry of a coot and the querulous note of a green plover breaks the silence, where once the resounding "quacking" of countless wildfowl delighted the ear of the 'coy-man.

Climbing the bank on which the thick cover of larches is planted, you are greeted by a whirring of wings, and the stillness of the surroundings is brought to an abrupt end. The sudden invasion of man produces a general stampede—as it usually does, no matter how good his intentions are—and the mallard, gossling in quiet gurgling a moment before, up-lift themselves on swift pinions over the treetops. A pretty little teal, feeding quietly in the oozy bed, follows suit, and the coots and water-hens skim the shallow water in the effort of putting as great a distance as possible between themselves and the intruder—whilst a king-fisher in gaudy raiment of blue and gold and green flits rapidly through the "dark alleyway" of the trees. Evidently there are toothsome dainties in those pools which darkle under the overhanging branches.

There is a feeling practically akin to sorrow as you gaze on the abandoned site. The pond is now but a few inches in depth, save where a stagnant pool lies glittering amongst the riotous crop of weeds that springs up profusely from the alluvial bed. The curved irons of the decoy-trap stand gaunt and naked amongst the trees on the island, and the wire netting has long ago disappeared. Even the narrow wooden gangway over which the decoyman was wont to travel to procure his spoils has fallen into absolute decay, and the rotten supports stand out of the shallow water with lichens and water-moss clinging to their weather-worn sides. Here, built in the bank-side, is the sight-house; and curiosity tempts you to descend into its sunless atmosphere.

To all appearance, a generation has elapsed since the foot of man disturbed the deposit of dead leaves on the stone steps leading into it, and you leave a clear imprint on the thick carpet that has accumulated during many years. The door, fallen from its rusty hinges, lies athwart the doorway, and as you push it aside and enter, a damp odor of wet earth and mossy places assails you.

There is a spyhole—a narrow slit cut in the stonework and on a level with the trap—and there is the windlass used for raising and lowering the trap-doors. Time has left its indelible traces over all, from the rust-encrusted cogs of the windlass to the crumbling door and the lichen-covered walls. And it is with a deep sigh of regret that you turn your back on its somewhat cheerless aspect.

Truly times have vastly changed since the days when the decoying of wild-fowl was a recognized calling, and it is doubtless due to the encroachment of the railway and the rapid growth of the population and to "modern progress," that the wildfowl have forsaken their once-beloved haunts and emigrated elsewhere to wilder and more desolate places. The old ever gives place to the new, and so the duck-decoy has yielded to the punt-gun and the breech-loader.

Leaving the larch-wood, one feels a keen satisfaction in having seen a most interesting relic of "old-world associations," a fast disappearing link with the "good old times," when the coach horn echoed over the distant valley and hill, and the merry jingle of harness made music with the hoof-beats of the four-in-hands, and you cannot but have an abiding regret for the dismantled and forlorn duck-decoy dying in the hollow of the woodlands—a memorial to the skill and ingenuity of man in circumventing the wariness of that most wary of birds—the wild duck.—Arthur Sharp in Baily's.

THE FISH THAT HAVE BEEN

There is a respectable adage which tells us that we cannot eat our cake and have it too, and a world which loves wisdom in easy tabloid form has got into the habit of assuming that the truth compressed into the words is of universal application. It would scorn all past delights as dead and irrevocable, and would consign the pleasures of memory to the dim

twilight land of poetry, a land which of course nobody enters now. But as a matter of fact there are plenty of things which are beyond the scope of the adage, although they may bear some affinity to cakes. Trout, for instance. You may eat your trout and still have him, and that is because you first caught him. It may be that if you made a superlative cake, and then ate it, you might still have it, or if perchance you stole—but I had better be done with the adage; it is not my business to bolster it up. As I have said, the trout is of marvelous enduring quality. Only the other evening my good friend Ingrove was telling me about his 4½-pounder caught now several long years ago, eaten—no, put in a glass case, but anyhow a dead delight, irrevocable, never to cause a thrill more—so wisdom would assert. Ingrove was quite calm—it was a mere question of restocking that occupied us—and we were discussing the respective merits of yearlings and two-year-olds dispassionately, when I happened to observe that there must be quite a lot of big fish at the bends. "Like my 4½-pounder," said he. I led him on—I will not deny it. Where did he catch it precisely? And was it on a dry fly?

Then the eye of Ingrove brightened as he recalled the circumstances of that great fishing to his mind. And straightway he began his tale. How, marvelous to relate, he found the great fish rising in the morning—no, that was the odd part of it, it was not in the May-fly time—and how—no, there seemed to be no definite hatch of fly of any kind—and how he crept up and looked over and then withdrew into the meadow; and how he cast once, and twice, and yet again, and each time the great fish rose warily and would do no more than inspect the fly. "I am quite sure," he went on, "that he could see me; and that was why he came short!" So the story went on to tell how Ingrove crept cautiously away and spent intervening hours on the lower water, and how he met Ephemeris, who had a 2-pounder, and said gaily to him, "You wait, I shall do better than that." And thus we approached the evening and the great moment. The eye of Ingrove flashed, his form stiffened, his arm took on the motion of one who casts a fly underhand. "I lay down quite flat." For a little Ingrove would have done it again, then and there on the carpet. "And then I got the zulu over him and he took it the moment it fell." There followed an animated description of the battle—for a penny Ingrove would have followed the trout across the room, and for two-pence I, holding imaginations, landing net, would have been hard at his heels—and so the story drew to its triumphant conclusion and to the artistic finale in which Ephemeris was reminded that many a word spoken in jest has an earnest result. The adventure was simply re-lived from start to finish. Of course you can catch your trout and have it too.

What is perhaps more remarkable is that you have a trout which you never caught. This was revealed to me also within the last few days. We were seated at tea, and conversation, since Caradoc was there, had the Penydwdwr for its starting point, its middle and its end. He is quite passionately addicted to the Penydwdwr; from which we catch extremely small quantities of extremely small trout every spring, and so am I. Several years ago there was a really nice warm day there, and he filled his basket. Therefore we go each year now in the hope of another. This, however, is a digression, and so was Caradoc's dream about being back at Eton, which he told at great length. I merely mention it because it evoked reminiscence of a dream from the third member of the company, who also joins in the annual expedition. This dream was much more pertinent, for in it the dreamer had actually been beside the Penydwdwr, captured a fish—no, in reply to Caradoc, not a "breakfast" fish, but quite a good one—and was engaged in subjugating another of great size when the dream ended. I have related the dream very badly, but there was much more finish in the original version, passages about how the fish jumped, and how it weighed three-quarters of a pound, (this elicited from Caradoc a complacent remark that he had once caught a trout there which "really" weighed three-quarters of a pound; we whittled it down to 1½oz. after a little argument), and how annoyed the dreamer was on waking up too soon. I cannot hope to convey a just impression of the animated manner in which it was all described, so I shall not try. But the narrative clearly showed that the fish was just as real to the dreamer as an actual fish would have been. It will be remembered as vividly as an actual fish, and will be added to the store of experiences in the happy valley. This, then, proves my second point. You can have a trout which you never caught. Other proofs could be adduced, but it might be invidious to enlarge on the theme of that too vivid imagination which ultimately leads to complete faith in its creations. There may really be a man here and there who has invented some large fish which which to entertain his friends, and has done it so thoroughly that he now believes that it was so. I am all for charitable interpretations.

I now come to the last pleasing point in this inquiry. It is possible to have a fish which is no concern of yours at all, which you never even saw, much less caught—which you never even dreamed. That explains and, I hope, excuses my feeling of proprietorship with regard to Ingrove's big trout. He described the incidents of its capture so vividly that I could see myself the protagonist in the drama, getting the short rises, prophesying at tea time, lying prone, running wildly in the wake of the

hooked fish, enacting the whole affair. If at some future date attentive listeners shall find me relating how I caught a 4½lb. trout one evening on a zula in circumstances very similar to those which have here been described, I beg that they will bear in mind the value of the charitable interpretations aforesaid. Most anglers, however, will understand and sympathize, for at some time or other they will in like manner have become possessed of somebody else's fish; Harry Otter's first grilse, for instance, which is so poignantly described in "Days and Nights of Salmon Fishing," or the fish which caused the pupil's delighted cry: "Look you, master, what I have done! That which joys my heart; caught just such another chub as yours was." A very fortunate thing is this power of appropriation. We cannot always be fishing; some of us can be fishing scarcely ever, but we can all have the pleasure that attended the fishing of other folk. From the lips of a friend, or the pages of a book, we can live battles over again, until almost they become our own battles. Even that battle with the dream fish in the Penydwdwr—but enough.—H. T. S. in Field.

GOT EXCITED AND TOOK COUNT

"Nope," remarked the guide, deftly igniting the pyramid of leaves and dry twigs and suspending the kettle over the blaze, "You city fellers 're not the only fools 't come to the woods 'n' I remember one time when I made a darned fool of myself.

"I have laughed a lot 'bout it since tho' I was pretty mad 'bout it at the time.

"You know," taking a potato out of the pocket of his mackinaw and peeling it with his hunting knife, "whar that trail runs down by the old lumber camp to the five-mile? Waal, we'd had an early snow that year 'n' I was watchin' the park line 'n' moggin' along 'n' thinkin' I'd be blamed glad to get in by the fire 'n' warm my feet—when I run 'cross a bar track. Say, that bar had feet bigger 'n a fryin' pan and he'd headed south to east to Hamilton Mountin'.

"Here's whar I started to foller Mr. Bar. 'Long 'bout ten rods I see whar he'd been scratchin' the bark 'n' I declar to goodness that bar must have reached ten or to feet without stretchin'.

"I had a full magazine Remington 'n' I saw to't was filled to the brim before I did any more trackin'.

"I must have follered that cuss five miles 'n' 's was gettin' dark I had just made up my mind to quit, when I slid off a rock and plunked down not more 'n ten feet from 'im. Waal, it was run or shoot, I couldn't run so 't I had to shoot. I raised my gun and begun to pump lead, 'n' he stood right up 'n' took 'em 's fast as I could pump 'em in. Finally he got down on all fours and ambled away, 'n' as I started to load up again, I happened to look down by my feet, 'n' there was every gold darned cartridge 'n' not one of 'em shot off!

"I might as well be usin' a putty blower. I had pumped that bar gun cleaner 'n a spanked baby and hadn't shot off a single shell! Say, what do you know about that?"—C. G. Burr, Field and Stream.

IN MEMORY OF OLD GROUSE.

(The Companion of Captain Cottingham, of Red Deer, Alberta.)

He's dead, He's gone, Red Deer will mourn
The finest dog, that e'er was born.
The Captain low, his head will bend,
In sorrow to his faithful friend.

The Captain lo'd him, like a brither,
Ye ne'er saw one, without the ither.
Baith was his friend, sae staunch and true,
Baith guid and bad 'uck saw him through.

The muckle clumsy, towsie tyke,
I'm sure there never was his like;
For nae Retriever, Pointer, Setter,
Could dae a thing, Grouse couldna better.

Nae wounded duck was ever found,
Tae pine, and dee, when Grouse was round;
Nae bird, that ever cleft the air,
When hit, escaped, if Grouse was there.

Nae mortal thing, wi wings tae fly
Could e'er escape his eagle eye;
The birds in Heaven all got a fright,
When Grouse arrived the ither night.—
L. G. C. in Rod and Gun.

The members of the British Sea Anglers' Society on Wednesday last listened to what the lecturer, Mr. Percy C. Edwards, described as "a chat on the fish and fishing in British Columbia." The son of an old and distinguished member, no mean angler himself, and for some years past a resident in Vancouver and now on a visit to England, the lecturer displayed a full knowledge of his subject. As he is also a very expert photographer the slides illustrating his remarks were of great excellence and interest. At some length he described the commercial fisheries on the coast and in the rivers, but chief interest was taken in his account of the sea angling obtainable south of the Island of Vancouver and the adjacent narrows. Numerous photographs witnessed to the plentiful takes which he declared were common and to the popularity of the sport. So plentiful were the fish that not much need existed for refinement of tackle. Cordial thanks were given to the lecturer for the great pains taken and labor incurred in bringing the subject before the members.—From the Field.



Sportsman's Calendar

MARCH

Sport for the month:
For the Angler—Trout-fishing from March 25; grilse and spring salmon-fishing.
For the Shooter—Geese and brant, which may be shot on Vancouver Island and islands adjacent thereto—BUT NOT SOLD.
March 25—Trout-fishing legally opens for salt and fresh water.
Spring salmon at their best this month.

A POEM FOR LOVERS OF DOGS

Do you love dogs? If the answer is in the affirmative, the following lines will strike a responsive chord in your heart. Nearly half a century ago they were printed in a weekly paper. The authorship was not given, and today probably cannot be ascertained unless some reader of this magazine holds the secret. It is not necessary to argue that the verses are of high merit; it cannot be controverted that they embody sentiment:

I am only a dog, and I've had my day;
So, idle and dreaming, stretched out I lay
In the welcome warmth of the summer sun,
A poor old hunter whose work is done.

Dream? Yes, indeed; though I am but a dog,
Don't I dream of the partridge I sprung by the
log,
Of the quivering hare and her desperate flight,
Of the nimble squirrel secure in his height,

Far away in the top of the hickory tree,
Looking down safe and saucy at Matthew and
me,
Till the hand true and steady a messenger shot,
And the creature upbounced, and fell, and
was not?

Old Matthew was king of the wood rangers
then;
And the quails in the stubble, the ducks in the
fen,
The hare on the common, the birds on that
bough,
Were afraid. They are safe enough now,
For all we can harm them, old master and I.
We have had our last hunt, the game must go
by,

While Matthew sits fashioning bows in the
door
For a living. We'll never hunt more.
For time, cold, and hardship have stiffened his
knee;
And since little Lottie died, often I see
His hands tremble sorely, and go to his eyes
For the lost baby daughter so pretty and wise.

Oh, it's sad to be old, and to see the blue sky
Look far away to the dim fading eye;
To feel the fleet foot growing weary and sore
That in forest and hamlet shall lag evermore.

I am going—I hear the great wolf on my track;
Already around me his shadow falls black.
One hunting cry more, Oh, master, come nigh,
And lay the white paw in your own as I die!

Oh, come to me, master, the last hedge is
passed—
Our tramps in the wildwood are over at last;
Stoop lower, and lay my head on your knee.
What! Tears for a useless old hunter like me?

You will see little Lottie again 'by and by,
I sha'n't. They don't have any dogs in the
sky.
Tell her, loving and trusty beside you I died,
And—bury me, master, not far from her side;

For we loved little Lottie so well, you and I.
Ha, master, the shadow! Fire low—it is nigh!
There was never a sound in the still morning
heard,
But the heart of the hunter his old jacket
stirred,

As he flung himself down on the brute's saggy
coat,
And watched the faint life in its quivering
throat
Till it stopped quite at last. The black wolf had
won,
And the death-hunted hound into cover had
run.

But long ere the snow over graves softly fell,
Old Matthew was resting from labor as well;
While the cottage stood empty, yet back from the
hill
The voice of the hound in the morn echoed still.

—Anonymous.

Millinery Apprentices and Improvers Wanted

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Millinery Apprentices and Improvers Wanted

Spring and Summer Styles in Garments, Millinery, Fabrics and Accessories

We have chosen Monday to be a day purely and solely set apart for the display of all the newest and most fashionable creations. This includes all the authentic styles of the season in Hats, Gowns, Dress Goods, Silks, Suits and Lingerie Dresses

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS

Are developed in crepe de chine, satin chiffon, messelines and foulards, in the season's prevailing colors.

The various models express advanced fashion tendencies, including the heightened waist line, peasant sleeve, and straightcut skirts.

STREET SUITS

Are tailored from men's wear worsteds, serges, novelty mixtures and suitings of excellent quality. The Short Coats are severely plain, with regulation notch collar, pockets and coat sleeve. Skirts are equally simple in design and cut on approved straight lines.

CHARMING HATS FOR SPRING

Practical styles for women who dress becomingly. Picture Hats, Flat Shapes, Turbans in the newest straws and braids. Handsome and Exclusive Pattern Hats are being displayed.

Children's Colored

Wash Dresses

6 Months to 4 Years

Children's Dresses of checked gingham, in blue and pink. Mother Hubbard yoke, high neck and short sleeves. Sizes, 6 months to 3 years.**65¢**

Children's Dresses of striped prints and square yoke, back and front. High neck, short sleeves. Trimmings of fancy braid. Sizes 6 months to 3 years.**75¢**

Children's Buster Dresses of striped prints, in navy and white. High neck and long sleeves. Band of plain material down left side of front and to form belt. Sizes 2 and 4 years.**\$1.00**

Children's Buster Dresses, in white pique. Low neck and long sleeves, finished with large pearl buttons. Sizes 2 and 4 years.**\$1.00**

Children's Buster Dresses, of pale blue chambray. Dutch neck and three-quarter sleeves. Trimmed with strapings of contrasting material. Sizes 2 to 4 years.**\$1.00**

Children's Buster Dresses of plain blue duck. Kimona sleeves, Dutch neck. Embroidery insertion down centre of front and edge of sleeves. Bands of white muslin round neck and at bottom of skirt. Sizes 2 and 4 years. Price.**\$1.00**

Children's Buster Dresses of dark blue duck. Low neck and long sleeves. Fancy yoke and panel front. Belt, cuffs and yoke piped with white. Sizes 2 and 4 years. Price.**\$1.00**

Children's Buster Dresses in fancy striped print. Fancy yoke of dark blue. Cuffs and belt to match. Sizes 2 and 4 years.**\$1.25**

Serviceable White

Aprons

Aprons of white lawn, finished with deep hem. Price.**25¢**

Aprons of fine white lawn, made with bib and finished with wide hem. Price **35¢**

Aprons of good quality white lawn, made with flounce of self, finished with 2-inch embroidered insertion.**35¢**

Aprons of extra good quality white lawn. Full size, with deep hem, stitched hem **50¢**

Aprons of white muslin, dotted Swiss and fine lawn, in a variety of styles, daintily trimmed with lace and embroidery. Prices ranging 75¢ to **25¢**

Black Sateen Aprons, made with wide hem and pocket. Prices, 75¢, 50¢ and **25¢**

Axminster Door-

Mats, Monday, 65c

Axminster Door Mats, in strong weaves, rich, heavy pile. These come in a variety of colorings and designs, and are well finished, with fringe ends. Monday. **65¢**



New Dress Goods for Spring and Summer

Our selection of the very latest production is now complete, and in making your selection now you find the stock at its best. If you wish a costume made, we would refer you to our Dressmaking Department, where Mrs. Angus, Miss McMillan and Miss Armstrong—each with a competent staff—will execute any styles decided upon to the utmost satisfaction.

SPECIAL 50¢ COUNTER

See the values we are offering this season at this small price. New, clean goods, consisting of Serges, Poplins, Lustre, Cashmere and Fancy Suiting.**50¢**

Exclusiveness is the key note of our Dress Patterns this season. A large shipment of the latest productions just opened.

Novelties in Dress Patterns, only one of a kind, and exquisite designs. Large range of colors. Prices range, a pattern, \$30.00 to **\$15.00**

44-inch Arbratross Suiting, in a beautiful range of colors. Particularly suitable for misses' and children's dresses.**85¢**

46-inch All-Wool Shepherd Check, in four different size checks. Swell suits.**\$1.25**

44-inch French Cashmere, a fine, even cloth in the daintiest shades—pink, pale blue, old rose, mauve, grey, champagne, wisteria, Persian, cream and white.**75¢**

46-inch All-Wool Poplin. This cloth is much in demand for this season. Wears well. Comes in full range of colors. Per yard.**\$1.00**

52-inch French Broadcloth. This reliable cloth makes very stylish tailored suits. Colors, champagne, king's blue, navy, myrtle, wisteria, taupe, reseda, tan, biscuit, mauve, pink, pale blue, gold, grey, lemon, cream.**\$1.75**

44-inch Wool Voile, with silk stripe. Will make smart street and afternoon gowns. Colors, mauve, king's blue, biscuit, electric, tan, cream, white and black. Per yard.**\$1.00**

44-inch Silk Stripe Barathia Suiting. Very effective for both in and outdoor dresses. In the latest pastel shades. Per yard.**\$1.00**

44-inch Bengaline Suiting, a clean, even weave of good wearing quality. Comes in tan, brown, reseda, electric, king's blue and black. Price **\$1.00**

42-inch Armure Suiting, a good wearing cloth, and will make up into the most serviceable suits. Colors, taupe, reseda, myrtle, brown, tan, grey, king's blue, wisteria and black.**75¢**

Novelty Stripe in Black Dress Goods, 44-inch, silk and wool mixture, very rich patterns. Yard **\$1.50**

Cream Dress Goods. This season we are well in advance with Cream Serge, Coatings, Bedfordts, Cheviots, Lustres, Selicilians, Fancy Stripe Voiles and Satin Cloth. Prices, \$2.00 to **50¢**

Spring and Summer Silks In a Glowing Display

Our buyer, who is still in Europe, is daily sending us personally selected creations. Each one is distinctive, and represents a new departure in Fashionable Silks.

The New Silk Tissue. This silk can be used for over-dress. Is in great demand for trimming. 44-inch. Colors, silk, oxydized and gold.**\$1.75**

The New Chanticleer Silk, Paisley effect, 12 different designs and colorings. \$1.50 and **\$1.00**

42-inch Oriental Silk, satin finished. Will not crush. Make beautiful reception gowns. In colors, mauve, pink, pale blue, reseda, champagne, Nile, king's blue, biscuit, cream and black. A yard.**\$2.00**

27-inch Jap Silks, in fifty different shades.**50¢**

Fancy Louisiana Silk for summer dresses and waists. Washes well. 12 different patterns. Very special.**35¢**

BLACK SILKS

Black French Paillette, a very rich twill silk that wears well and does not cut.**75¢**

Black Amure Silk, very rich appearance and soft finish, diagonal effect.**75¢**

Black Cashmere Superbe Silk, a clean, even weave, very silky and wear guaranteed.**\$1.25**

Black French Merv, a good wearing heavy silk, satin finished.**\$1.25**

Black Peau de Sole, extra fine quality, wear guaranteed. Every yard stamped.**\$1.50**

Fancy Brocade Louisiana, in light grounds with dainty floral patterns. Very smart for afternoon dresses.**50¢**

Tartan Plaid, in red and green grounds, various clans represented.**50¢**

Fifty Shades of New Tamaline Silk.**50¢**

26-inch Colored Pongee. A full range just opened. Fine, even weave, fast colors—pink, pale blue, champagne, wisteria, reseda, Persian blue, cornflower, biscuit, navy, myrtle, cream, white and black. Special.**75¢**

26-inch Natural Pongee, a truly remarkable value. This Pongee has a nice, even weave and round thread, and a comparative absence of dressing that makes low-priced pongees objectionable. Use it for waists, dresses, drapes and scrolls and other purposes. Monday special.**35¢**

34-inch Natural Pongee. This silk has the weight of many silks higher priced. The weave is very even and free from checks and faults. Extraordinary value Monday.**50¢**

A List of Domesticities That Will Afford Every Woman an Opportunity to Buy These Every-Day Necessities at Low Prices

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Spring Underwear

for Women

Fancy Lisle Combinations, tops and shoulder straps finished with lace. Wide at knee and lace trimmed.**\$1.25**

Combinations with plainly finished tops. Short sleeves or sleeveless. Tight or wide at the knee. 85¢, 75¢ and **65¢**

Vests of fine cotton with long and short sleeves. High neck, buttoned front, finished with silk straps and fancy edges. Drawers to match. **65¢ 60¢**

Vests in O. S. sizes. In long, short or no sleeves. Drawers loose at knee and finished with woven lace, 35¢ and **40¢**

Vests with fancy or plain tops. 35¢ and **25¢**

Vests of cotton, neatly finished. Short sleeves or sleeveless. 20¢ and **15¢**

Showing of Spring

Gloves

Our spring stock of Gloves is now replete with the latest styles in Glace and Suede Gloves, in the well-known makes of Trefousse, Perrin's and Dent's.

Perrin's Cramois Washing Gloves, 12-button length. Price.**\$1.50**

Dorothy Trefousse Glace Kid Gloves, 2-clasp.**\$1.50**

Delorme Suede Gloves, 2-clasp. Price.**\$1.50**

Perrin's Marchioness Glace Kid Gloves, 2-clasp. Special.**\$1.00**

Perrin's Chamois Gloves, natural and white.**\$1.00**

Dent's Misses' and Children's Gloves, chamois and dogskin. Special.**75¢**

New Muslin Wear

Corset Covers of all-over Swiss embroidery elaborately trimmed with Maltese lace and dainty ribbon. Price **\$4.75**

Drawers of fine cambric, French styles, with deep eyelet flounce, finished with insertion and satin ribbon. Price.**\$3.00**

Drawers of fine nainsook, with wide circular flounce, made of Swiss embroidery and Valenciennes lace insertion, trimmed with satin ribbon. Price.**\$3.50**

Princess Slips, of good quality cambric, yoke of embroidery. Neck and sleeves finished with fine lace. Skirt with frill of embroidery. **\$2.50**

Night Gowns, made of extra fine nainsook. Yoke made of German Valenciennes lace and trimmed with white satin ribbon. Short sleeves, made of lace and ribbon. **\$4.50**

Night Gowns of fine French nainsook. Yoke, back and front formed of German Valenciennes lace. Butterfly sleeves of lace finished with white satin ribbon. **\$7.50**

VOL. L. NO. 740.

SEES EARLY FOR RE

General Bernardo dict's Collapse of any Movement in Two Months

CALLS JAPAN STR AN

Finance Minister Gives Out Statement of His Departure City

ROME, March 15.—Ge

slaves, the former Mex of war, today gave his Mexican situation. He the revolution would expressed satisfaction of the United States in troops along the front

camped of the good w certain government to and characterized the alliance between his our against the United States

General Reyes has be for more than a year, an no idea of returning ho his reason being that he interpreted as a de politically by the distur

"The internal situatio he said, "by reason of the revolution has not the g revolutionists consisted

pendence they were ab cannot last more than as President Diaz posse once and force necessar and bring about peace.

"In the past the str revolutionists consisted of the United States. He cannot last more than as President Diaz posse once and force necessar and bring about peace.

"The revolutionists ce ceive any further help the troops of the Mexic have occupied the princal positions and the mil will diminish daily.

"With reference to the loyalty of the Ametment and I am convembling of the Ameri the frontier has as its friendly manifestation of

the United States is sim has doubted resulted in that there is an old agre by, in 1908, Japanese cit lowed to land in Mexic tural work.

"Should Diaz die, which tant, the constitution of vides for the succession president."

Limantour's Ap NEW YORK, March 15. Limantour, Mexico's fin slipped quietly out of to noon apparently bound dir City.

From what could be le abandoned his idea of goi of Florida and Havana, Fo York at 2. He was on the railroad in his private car. St. Louis he would go dir Texas, and then travel to by rail in a course to be conditions on the border.

It is understood here the Limantour ask for a m through Texas his reques ably he granted to the ex ing him to the border b and Texas.

There were indications h Limantour was debating route he should follow.

The clerk in the hotel been stopping, and with long typewritten statemen inquired particularly abou or of about March 26, of ing between Havana and his arrival from Europe h added to go home by Havana, Yucatan and Ver will be hoped to arrive in within ten or twelve days, the left New York.

There have been frequ minor rumors, "his farew roads in part, "that I wa to Mexico and that if I not be to assume the dut I have tried to fill a some years. It affords me say that I am returning to only to assume those dut to do whatever may be wit