

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, or the commission of any act calculated to endanger life or property or to impair the efficiency of the service...

ROBBERIES ALL READY FOR EMERGENCIES

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

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 11.—General Bliss, commanding the provisional brigade in the Department of California, reported to army headquarters tonight that his forces were ready for emergencies, be they either manoeuvres or 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.

PRESIDENT TAFT ENJOYS HIS REST

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

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR

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

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of New Orleans tonight, and the city outdid itself to make him welcome.

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.

CHINOOK BARRED

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

BRINGS CONCENTRATES FROM STEWART MINE

ALLEN WILL HANG THURSDAY MORNING

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

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.

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's—Mara Sober Than Ever

NEW RIFLE PROPOSED

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

SPANISH REPUBLICANS

Division in Ranks Leads to Convocation of Assembly—Forty-Two Provinces 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.

STRANGE STORY OF HYPNOTISM

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

BERLIN, March 11.—One of the most extraordinary stories that has ever come before a court of law, was told in a remarkable blackmail case which has just ended in a fashionable young woman, Emma Helm, being sentenced to three years imprisonment.

MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH VICTORIA

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

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

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

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TAXATION

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

RIOTOUS STRIKERS

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

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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 Months .50 Three months .25 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 we may not be inclined 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

miners 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.

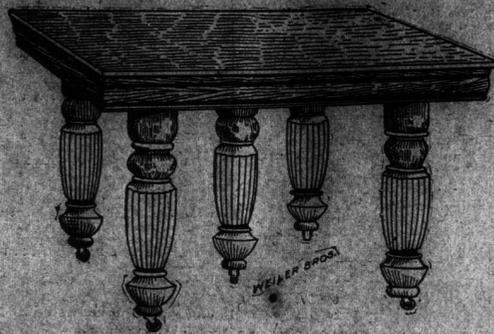
Probably Massacred. MELBOURNE, March 9.—The search for the administrator of Papua, who disappeared while on an exploration trip in the interior of the island, has established the probability that the party was massacred at a place called Purari when short of supplies.

CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS

WEILER BROS

LADIES! USE THE REST ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR

WHERE THE MOST FURNITURE IS SHOWN AND SOLD



Extension Tables From \$7.50

There Is no Substitute for Quality

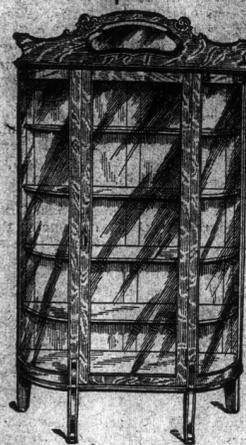
To have a perfect dining-room you require a dining-room table chosen from our immense assortment. Every one of our dining tables has an appearance that others cannot imitate, the wood is of the best, the grain being unbeatable, all are equally selected. The high polish on the beautiful table tops which 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.

Buffets \$25

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.

Prices Start at \$25.00 Dining Room Chairs From \$2.00

China Cabinets \$15



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.

Sideboards \$16

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.

Dinner Wagons From \$12.50

Sporting Trophies

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.

SEE THESE CUPS TODAY ON OUR FIRST FLOOR

We have them from \$4.00



Furnishers of Homes, Hotels and Clubs

WEILER'S

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IRISH

For a long time it seems that the inhabitants of the island of Ireland, at least sun-worshippers of which so many are, were thought to in this worship, and these ideas have been search, and it is now known were burial places associated with the gods to be used by the priests, and were also altitudes. There are no land. Indeed the religion is studied the have been monotheist appear to have been demi-gods, but the deity, who was surrounded by Irish were always loved folk-lore is richer than giants and all sorts of. They were highly simple in their ideas, was exceedingly favor of Christianity, and cordial welcome or early and complete were presented to the mixed with Greek ph

As was said in the Patrick was not the fit to the Irish, for it had on its shores where sion was so remarkable ant a part in the hist may be said to mark a surrounded this rema that seems incredible, miss all the marvelous siated with his name he found Ireland pa places on the southeast than from one end to the St. Patrick's birth is no but the authorities plac 377 and 387. His birth certainty, some saying others in France. He Roman extraction. E father's name was Ca man name. His own cius being his Roma that he was of noble d in France and was set in 434. The date of h years assigned rangin to 493. If the latter lived at least 116 ye tions that have come be of interest. It is he engaged in contest that took place betw tian priest. Patrick's ful, and in one of the priests died. Recra fore him with words of his garments, but fe glance. Laeghaire, t land, perished with he would not accept t met the saint, and on cided to become Chris allowed to see Chris the Eucharist and they found it hard to acc convince him, Patrick and then offered him joys of Heaven. He once died. So many nature that Father Th ing unable to deny the by saying that the Iris ple," with "a strong character."

It is not necessary an attempt to explain of other remarkable th mission. We have t that his success was in For a third of a cen versed the island, vis least once, and mak from end to end. Th him, and be baptized. erected churches, and asteries and nunnerie 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 clansme the people accepted of Cashel and all his at the time of Patrio whole Dalcassian trib time. The later histo this acceptance of th not materially affect ple as a whole. There five that with the su by priests of the new tion of the people peris The history of Irel turies after the miss marked by a great d tribal wars, and her c tacks 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 in 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 accusing 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 Skaean 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.

NEW MINISTER OF RAILWAYS SWORN IN

Responsibilities of the Hon. Thomas Taylor are Increased—An Important Portfolio, with Many Duties

The Hon. Thomas Taylor, Revelote riding, energetic and capable representative in the provincial legislature...

It is the intention of the new minister to proceed forthwith with a systematic organization of the new department...

The railway department as constituted by legislation of the just closed session, in view of the very important and extensive railway works now in progress...

The new department will be inaugurated with strict regard to businesslike system, and is fortunate in having at its head a man so thorough and practical...

A quiet, unassuming, conscientious and practical business man, he has brought to the administration of his very important department a large store of experience...

BATTERS RESTAURANT

Innocent Diner Fined in Police Court For Smashing Up Things

With a plank as a battering ram John Finlay wrecked the Klondike restaurant and Maximiano Bar...

Two women, found in a cabin engaged in a beer drinking bout with Robert Oukie, longshoreman...

Fort George to Coast

Engineer Gunn, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, last week completed his portion of the survey of the railway line from Fort George to Vancouver...

SEVERE DEFEAT FOR INSURRECTS

Madero's Force Routed and 250 of His Men Killed—Rebels Ready to March on Ensenada

MEXICO CITY, March 10.—Official confirmation was received here today that the battle at Casas Grandes...

WON'T SEND STANLEY CUP TO MONTREAL

MONTREAL, March 10.—Stanley Cup Trustee W. E. Foran, of Ottawa, this morning returned the bond forwarded by the Wanderers Hockey Club...

FIRE SWEEPING ALASKA TOWN

Douglas, Seat of Famous Treadwell Mines, in Danger of Total Destruction—Cold Hampers Workers

JUNEAU, Alaska, March 9.—The town of Douglas, on Douglas Island, across Gastineau Channel from Juneau...

BURNS SUES CAR COMPANY FOR DAMAGES

Ex-Heavyweight Champion Claims Injuries Loss Him \$25,000 Annually

SEATTLE, March 9.—For injuries to his knee that he says are greatly diminished his earning capacity...

Rev. Dr. Ferguson Resigns

NELSON, B. C., March 9.—Rev. Dr. J. T. Ferguson, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church here...

COMPLETE LINE TO THE LAUNE CACHE

G. T. P. will be Built to Point Forty-Seven Miles West of Yellowhead Pass by the End of Season

The main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be completed as far as Tete Jaune Cache, 47 miles west of the Yellowhead Pass...

IMPERIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY INCORPORATED

Prominent Shipping Men in Organization Formed for All Red Steamship Service

The All-Red Steamship Company formed to place steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific, has been incorporated...

CRUISER BOSTON KEPT

Vancouver Man Falls in Application to Supreme Court to Gain Possession of Vessel

WASHINGTON, March 10.—That the cruiser Boston may remain in the possession of the state of Oregon...

MILITIA NOT WANTED

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 10.—An order issued by Governor Croft to the effect that the militia of Oklahoma...

White Firemen Strike

CINCINNATI, March 10.—White firemen of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas railroad (Queen and Crescent) struck tonight in response to a call...

OPEN UP PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

Canadian Northern Railway will Complete Location of Line This Summer—Route Mapped Out

The Canadian Northern Railway will complete the location of a line to the Peace River country this summer...

PREFERENTIAL TRADE

Southern Indian Association Forwarded Resolution to Board of Trade

The local board of trade has been forwarded a copy of a resolution recently passed by the United Planters Association of Southern India...

RUSSIA AGREES TO SEALING PACT

Arrangement for Suspension of Sealing Only Awaits Japan's Acquiescence

Advices have been received here that Russia has agreed to the sealing pact...

Canadian Scores Knockout

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 10.—Private Andrew Courtney, First United States Infantry, was knocked out by Ralph Rau...

Election Inspector Arrested

SEATTLE, March 9.—Geo. H. Allison, who served as an inspector of elections in the primary last September...

Arrow Lake Fair Association

The Arrow Lake Fair Association has re-organized with William Hunter, M. P., as honorary president...

SEVENTEEN DEAD IN NEVADA CAMPS

Avalanches Caused by Great Storm Take Heavy Toll of Life—Number May Yet be Found Greater

CARSON, Nevada, March 10.—Late despatches from Mono county, California, confirm the deaths by avalanche during the recent storm of seventeen people...

GRAND LODGE OF THE A. O. U. W. IN SESSION

Officers Elected and Appointments made at Annual Gathering Held This Year at Ladner

The grand lodge of the A. O. U. W. held its annual session at Ladner, commencing at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, March 8th...

REVISING CONSTITUTION

A revision of the constitution rendered necessary by the late secession from the supreme lodge...

NO CHANGE IN NAME

On a proposal to change the name of the order the opinion was generally expressed that the old name was plenty good enough...

INVITATIONS HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

Invitations having been received from New Westminster and also from Vancouver to hold the next grand lodge session in one of those cities...

HEARTY VOTES OF THANKS

Hearty votes of thanks were passed to the retiring grand master, Bro. S. M. Eveleigh and to Bro. Budlong...

AGREEMENT AS TO ONE OF THE FULL VOTERS OF THE WORLD

Under his promise to us efforts to secure the ratification of the constitution...

LIQUOR IN FAIRBANKS

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, March 10.—District Attorney Crossley has begun a campaign against retail liquor dealers...

POTASH CONTROVERSY

WASHINGTON, March 10.—With the American reply to the German note on the potash controversy in the hands of the German ambassador...

DETECTIVE TOO STOUT

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 10.—How a stout detective had the misfortune to scare away his quarry is the joke of police circles here tonight...

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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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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.

Washington, March 10.—The Red Cross today called \$3,000 to the American Consul-General at Shanghai making \$25,000 which already has been sent to China in this way.

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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.

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STUMP PULLING

The Ductest Patent Stump Puller

THE DUCTEST 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 stump puller ever made. It is made of heavy iron and is guaranteed to pull any stump 12 inches diameter with one horse.

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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 Business Men...

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...

COMMENTS TO RECEIVE AMPLE 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 his negotiations...

Tied to Wild Horse

YUMA, Arizona, March 9.—With the body of a man has been identified as a Papago Indian...

Policeman Shot

OAKLAND, Cal., March 9.—Policeman John Leohart 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 a man...

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...

DRAGGED TO DEATH

YUMA, Ariz., March 9.—United States army officers today established a number of facts in connection with the death of the Papago Indian...

HILLMAN'S CASE

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...

COMMERCIAL 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...

LEAVES AND BARK THEIR ONLY FOOD

Grotesque Stories from Famine District of China—Families Swept Away by Hunger and Pestilence

WASHINGTON, March 9.—More grotesque stories of the horrors of the Chinese famine reached the state department today from the consul-general at Shanghai, who sums up conditions at the beginning of February...

MINOR AMENDMENTS

Mr. J. J. Shalleross said that the amendments were only of a minor character. Not one of them had met the substance of the delegation's recommendation...

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...

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...

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, Wn., 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 marry...

STRIKE LEADER'S SUGGESTION

MELBOURNE, March 9.—In connection with the present labor disputes in the Commonwealth one of the strike leaders suggests that the daily papers should be prevented from publishing in consequence of their attitude towards the strikers. The suggestion has not, however, been taken up with any enthusiasm by the labor parties.

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 to say 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.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—Russia will be represented at the conference in Washington in April over the preservation of the North Pacific fauna by F. B. Bocklin, minister at Tangier, who participated in the previous conference.

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.

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.

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 article.

DON'T LET THE PRICE KEEP STRONG

Of a one-dollar bottle of Bowes' 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.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist

1228 GOVERNMENT STREET. Dried Fruits Make Nice Desserts. French Prunes, per lb. 30c. California Prunes, per lb. 15c, 12 1/2c and 10c. California Prunes, the best grown, per box, 25-lb. box, \$3.25. 10-lb. box, \$1.50. Silver Prunes, per lb. 15c. Apricots, 2 lbs. for 35c. Pears, 2 lbs. for 35c. Peaches, 2 lbs. for 25c. Evaporated Apples, 2 lbs. for 25c. Black Mission Figs, per lb. 10c. Smyrna Cooking Figs, 3 lbs. 25c. Nectarines—these are very scarce, better buy today—lb., 20c.

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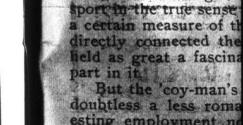
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Of the many decayed tries that quietly pass, noticed and unheeded for, powerfully appeals to the oldtime sporting meth interesting and not un deoymian who earned duck-decoy. Each succeeding de sport—if sport it could and more into desuet this present century, gather numbered amo dim past, never more. Most probably, in sportsmen, so deeply dismaying of the due to be deplored. For a son to fear the extirpation is evidence that come sadly decreased events—during the pa could not afford to have pleted by such heavy the "good old days," w full working order, an but few compared with It is on record that three hundred fowl hav day on one decoy along duck, widgeon and rarer birds—were sent season from the deco fens, where in those d swarmed in legions. It is obvious that a on the gunners' resourc trous in these degener regards quantities of f the wildfower would grate with joy the exist roads upon his sport, man cannot but give a ingenious contrivance bingers were caught at on must, too, have been s spirit in the decoy-ma the wild and solitary pl knowing intimately, a ent species of wildfow tribes. His calling cov sport in the true sense, a certain measure of d directly connected the field as great a fascina part in it. But the coy-man's doubtless a less roma esting employment no. It was with a fe pleasure that we ver visit the site of a ruine words attend it may n Down in a deep v haunts of man, is clu larch wood. The urch 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 here, indeed, can the wholly and entirely w quite undisturbed by There is a subtle encha spot that is well-igh appeals directly to the naturalist alike. A gla resisting into its tangl quietude 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 mom 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 i 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. In gone-by days two boys were employed for One-kin being the pip the trap decoy. In the an island well wooded; feet wide by 2 feet dee middle thereof. Over th angle iron's curved to a r wire-netting, whilst a door operated from a h bank of the pond. Th also served the purpose-dicates—of watching for

Copas & Young

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



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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 for 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 enames 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 iron 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; and he 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.

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 guid and bad luck 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 fricht,
When Grouse arrived the ither nicht.—
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.

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



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 upbanded, 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.

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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 ginghams, 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, 65¢

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 pastille 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, Chevots, Lustres, Selcilians, 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 is 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 the troops of the Mexic have occupied the princal positions and the mil will diminish daily.

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

the, which Mexico high for besides insuring ne presents considerable he down the rebellion.

"The talk of an allianc of Mexico and Japan s the United States is sim has doubtedly resulted 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 in 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