

NAVAL MEASURE READ THIRD TIME

Final Passage in Commons Carried on Straight Party Vote.—Bill Has Taken Three Months to Reach Last Stage.

OPPOSITION LEADER RIDICULES PLAN

Hon. Mr. Fielding Makes Typical Stump Speech in Defence of Proposals.—Mr. Bristol's Caustic Criticisms.

OTTAWA, April 20.—The naval bill passed its third reading in the house today by 41. It is a government majority vote, there being no bolters. The bill came at 8 o'clock after a whirlwind session, the opposition offering no amendment, but simply placing themselves on record against the measure, which was criticized today by Messrs. Borden and Bristol and championed by Mr. Fielding. The bill now goes to the senate. The debate on the bill ended crisply, there being only three speeches, all of which were of a high order of merit. The opposition fought the bill as a whole, and offered no amendments, not even the six months' hold. The naval proposals of the government were not in dispute, except as to the expense and of no material assistance to the Empire. After Mr. Bristol had concluded the speaker put the formal question, "Shall the bill be read a third time?" "No," said the opposition, and the division was on. Both Mr. Borden and the premier were loudly cheered on their way to the chamber.

This brought to an end the chief legislation of the session. The bill was before parliament for three months. In January, the second reading was carried, and in February, the first reading. After the second reading carried, the bill was passed yesterday, when the bill was put through committee.

GENSURE ASKED FOR MINISTER

Mr. Crockett in House of Commons Arraigns Hon. Mr. Pugsley in Connection With Sawdust Wharf Scandal.

OTTAWA, April 20.—The famous sawdust wharf at Rimouski, which occupied the attention of the public accounts committee for weeks this week, was the subject of a speech by O. S. Crockett, M.P., N.B., in the House of Commons tonight. The Minister of Public Works, Mr. Crockett, until at last he was informed without the consent of the member who had the floor. Mr. Crockett, who read copiously from the evidence, declared that the Minister was involved in the transaction, which was of a corrupt and fraudulent character, and deserved the condemnation of the House. Mr. Crockett moved an amendment of censure. The debate goes on tomorrow, when a field day is expected. F. B. Carvell, M.P., has introduced a resolution on the occasion of the strike in the public accounts committee, has the floor, and Mr. Pugsley will also take part.

PAPER MILL STRIKE

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—Representatives of the striking employees of the International Paper company, at a meeting here tonight endorsed the action in carrying on the strike against the company. Methods of continuing the strike were discussed. The bank statement for March, issued by the bank in support of March, indicates a healthy business condition. The bank deposits stand at \$1,527,117, an increase of about \$3,000,000. The total net circulation was \$78,265,822, as compared with \$74,521,946 in the previous month. The bank in Canada had an increase of \$10,000,000. Current loans in Canada stood at \$33,000,000, compared with \$30,455,455, an increase of \$2,544,545, as against \$24,402,714 in the previous month.

NEW CONFESSION OF FAITH

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 20.—A new confession of faith, which drops the apostles' creed and requires no acknowledgment of the divinity of Jesus, and will be presented for adoption by the Centre church (Congregational) of this city. The church has strictly held to puritan orthodoxy for more than two and a half centuries, having been founded in 1633. New members will only have to pledge themselves to be in a higher life, and to moral purposes. The old confession of faith will be spread upon the records of the church as an historical relic. The new confession is the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, a member of the Yale corporation.

BUDGET CERTAIN TO BE PASSED

Necessary Resolutions Are Carried in Commons by Substantial Majorities and Financial Bill Read Third Time.

NO PROSPECT NOW OF BEING DEFEATED

The Liquor Interests Protest Against Increased Taxes.—Mr. Birrell Hints at Creation of Additional Peers.

LONDON, April 20.—The government may now proceed to collect the long-overdue arrears of the income tax. The House of Commons, having by a majority of 66, sanctioned the various budget resolutions, and passed the first reading of a financial bill, which will carry the budget resolutions into effect. There is now no further prospect of the budget being defeated. The liquor interests are raising a great outcry against the greatly increased burdens placed upon the licensed houses. Many big brewery companies owning numerous public houses will be so severely affected by the increased license duties as to be faced with the possible inability to pay interest upon their ordinary shares. Formerly £300 was the maximum duty of a licensed house, but budget this in many cases will be increased to \$500. Additional difficulty is presented through the securing of licenses having to pay twice within a few months for both the last and the current year.

LORD KITCHENER

Was Not Invited to Visit Canada—Leaves New York for Home on Oceanic

OTTAWA, April 20.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed the Commons this morning that the government had not invited Lord Kitchener to visit Canada on his way from San Francisco to New York.

CONDITIONS IN NORTH

Vancouver Merchant Finds Prosperity, But Warns Against "Wild-cat" Propositions

VANCOUVER, April 20.—E. W. Leeson, a wholesale merchant, has just returned from a northern trip, which he visited Stewart City, Prince Rupert, and the Queen Charlotte Islands. While he found the northern centres looking exceedingly well, his business sense was a little shocked at the wild outlook for the Portland Canal district.

LIQUOR BILL KILLED

OTTAWA, April 20.—The senate has killed the bill of Sir Richard Scott to regulate the transportation of intoxicating liquors. The bill was designed to prevent liquor being taken into Prince Edward Island, where there is a prohibition law. Senator Donville moved that the committee be discharged from the bill. This was carried by 29 to 20.

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ELECTION RUMORS

OTTAWA, April 20.—Rumors are current here tonight that the government intends to appeal to the people this autumn. Mr. Laurier has decided to make a tour of the west in July and August, accompanied by Mr. Graham, and possibly by Mr. Fielding.

MARK TWAIN

AGED AUTHOR IN CRITICAL CONDITION AND DOCTORS DOUBTFUL OF HIS RECOVERY

REDDING, Conn., April 20.—Doctors attending on Samuel Clemens, "Mark Twain," are doubtful of his recovery. Dr. Quintard was summoned from New York to assist Dr. Halsey, who has been administering oxygen in an endeavor to prolong the patient's life.

THREE SEAMEN LOST

New Brunswick Schooner Loses Men and is Dismissed in Severe Storm

ST. JOHN, N. S., April 20.—Reporting the loss of three of her crew, her boom, foremast and mainmast gone, and the vessel in a perilous condition, the schooner "Arthur D. Gibson," Capt. Howard, bound from New York to this port, was towed into the harbor tonight by the tug "Hercules."

SERVA SUFFERS FROM INSULATION

Torrential Rains Cause Large District to be Flooded.—Loss of Life and Property Likely to be Heavy.

BELGRADE, April 20.—Serbia is again flooded as a result of torrential rains during the past few days. At Kragevatz, the floods have become most severe, twelve deaths have already occurred, while the damage to property is enormous.

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TELLS OF PROGRESS OF FAR SIAM

Director of Railways in Oriental Kingdom Here en Route to His Home in Germany—Progress of Country

That the awakening in the Orient resulting from the outcome of the Russo-Japanese war and the arousing of the national consciousness had little or no effect on the Siam...

The King of Siam

The present King is a man of rare intelligence and much culture. He feels particularly well disposed towards the British people...

Trade Possibilities

Speaking of the probabilities of trade between Canada and Siam, Mr. Weller said that the opportunities were very great...

Referring to railroad development

Mr. Weller said that British capitalists were at present engaged in building a railway about 500 miles in length, connecting Singapore and Burma...

Reverting to the personality of the king

Mr. Weller pointed out that he had had to say to maintain his country as an independent state...

Ontario Bank Shareholders

TORONTO, April 18.—The Court of Appeals today dismissed the appeal of W. J. McFarland...

Chief Chamberlain of Vancouver

Chief Chamberlain of Vancouver has a most interesting plan of police department reorganization...

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 18.—Heavy rains and water-soaked grounds made it impossible to play any of the baseball games scheduled in the past today...

COMMISSION CHOOSES LOCALITY BUT DOES NOT CHOOSE THE ACTUAL SITE OF UNIVERSITY

It is expected that the commission which is to select the location (not the actual site) of British Columbia's new university...

VIEWED FAVORABLY

Viewed in this light and as evidence of the bona fide attitude of the United States toward sealing matters generally...

COMPROMISE OFFER

In this connection it will be well remembered that at the time of the joint commission in 1897...

NEW LUMBER COMPANY

Corporation Formed in East Takes Over Property of Fraser River Concern

VANCOUVER, April 18.—Announcement was made today of the complete personnel of the new company which is to take over the Fraser River Lumber Co.

MUCH BACTERIA

Whether "bacteria" may be classed as brutes is the question that was asked today by the mass of figures...

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DIXON BILL PLEASURES LOCAL SEALERS

Would Be Willing to Accept Compromise Offer of 1897 for Their Ships and Gear and Other Effects

On the 12th of the current month Mr. Payne, chairman of the Lower House of Commons of the United States, reported back to that body the Dixon bill regarding fur seals...

A widely traveled man, a student of human nature, the author of many treatises on Socialism, Mr. Orr when arrested by the police...

While incarcerated here he wrote a tale he himself was the hero of. He pointed out that he had no claims to a professional rogue...

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CLEVER CROOK IS ARRESTED ON THE ISLAND

Frank Orr, the Socialist Burglar, Who Broke Jail Here, is Captured by the Portland Police

It is probable that committees representing the Board of Trade, the Natural History Society, and the local branch of the Vancouver Island Development League...

For some weeks the proposal has been considered by the several bodies but nothing definite has been done because of the fact that all the information wanted was not available...

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NATIONAL PARK DEPUTATIONS FROM NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Board of Trade and Development League to Wait on Government

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KETTLE VALLEY ROAD'S PRESIDENT COMING

Understood That Work Upon Road Will Be Actually Prosecuted in the Near Future

Word has been received from Mr. James J. Warren, president of the Kettle River Valley Railway Co., that he is now on his way to British Columbia...

For some weeks the proposal has been considered by the several bodies but nothing definite has been done because of the fact that all the information wanted was not available...

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COPPER COMPANY'S MEN ON STRIKE

General Regret That Acute Situation Has Arisen—Men Believed to Have Acted Precipitately

In the opinion of gentlemen closely in touch with conditions in the Greenwood camp the news given in a Colonist dispatch yesterday that a strike had been declared by the B. C. Copper Co. employees...

For some weeks the proposal has been considered by the several bodies but nothing definite has been done because of the fact that all the information wanted was not available...

The opinion of the author of many treatises on Socialism, Mr. Orr when arrested by the police...

While incarcerated here he wrote a tale he himself was the hero of. He pointed out that he had no claims to a professional rogue...

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UPPER COMPANY'S MEN ON STRIKE

General Regret That Acute Situation Has Arisen.—Men Believed to Have Acted Premeditately.

The opinion of gentlemen closely in touch with conditions in the Greenwood... The strike may very probably be broken out of work, who have drawn wages of from \$12.50 to \$15.00 a day continuously, in the mines.

STARTS ON VOYAGE TO LIVERPOOL

Shipment of Flour for Liverpool and London... The steamer Titan, of the Blue Line, Capt. Day, sailed from the Water Wharf yesterday morning.

GIA LEAVES FOR MEXICAN PORTS

San-Mexican Liner Took Grain... The steamer Knight of St. George, which was chartered for the purpose of carrying grain to the ports of Mexico, sailed from the wharf yesterday morning.

BRIDGE EXPERT GIVES EVIDENCE

Dr. Waddell Witness at Alberta Railway Investigation—Speaks of Change Made in Specifications for Road

EDMONTON, April 19.—Under cross-examination by Mr. Bennett, at the Great Waterways investigation, Dr. Waddell said that although he was known as an expert bridge engineer, perhaps the most noted on the continent, he had never been actively engaged in railway construction.

STRIKE AT GREENWOOD

Union Employees of B. C. Copper Company Quit Work Because of "Open Shop"

GREENWOOD, B.C., April 19.—Owing to a few non-union men being employed by the B. C. Copper Company, the miners' union declared strike, and the smelter and the Mother Lode mine were closed.

LUMSDEN INQUIRY

R. Poulin, Successor to Major Hodgins On District F, Gives Evidence

OTTAWA, April 19.—R. Poulin, the engineer in charge of district F, testified in succession to Major Hodgins, the evidence before the Lumsden committee today. He said he had received his orders from Mr. Lumsden himself. His orders were to push forward the work in reply to Mr. Chrysler's mention that one method of hastening the work was to erect in some cases temporary prestles over parts which could be filled in as excavation proceeded. As to classification, his opinion was that \$100,000 would cover the differences due to misunderstandings and orders issued.

Asks for Divorce

RENO, April 19.—Gene Kent Allison, wife of Arthur Hamnerstein, theatrical manager, and son of Oscar Hamnerstein, today filed a suit for divorce, alleging failure to provide.

Earl Grey's Movements

OTTAWA, April 19.—Earl Grey goes to Hamilton tomorrow, where he will be present at the George Society banquet in the evening. He goes to Peterboro on Saturday.

English Featherweights

LONDON, April 19.—A big crowd today saw Jim Driscoll, the featherweight champion of England, knock out Spike Roberts, also of England, in the fifteenth round for the featherweight championship and a purse of \$5,000. The bout was scheduled for twenty rounds, but Roberts was outclassed. The Lonsdale belt goes to the winner.

Johnson Heads for Coast

CHICAGO, April 19.—Jack Johnson, disgraced with the near winter which is lingering in the lap of spring in this city, announced today that he would make no more attempts to train until he reaches the coast. The champion expects to leave next Thursday, stopping at Salt Lake and Los Angeles, and arriving at San Francisco on May 1.

CONSTABLE LANE NOT MURDERED

Death Due to Overtaxing of Weak Heart in Course of Struggle With Disorderly Passenger on Train

MISSON, April 19.—Provincial Constable A. W. Lane, one of the oldest and most reliable members of the British Columbia force, died from a heart failure on C. P. R. train No. 29 at Mission, about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was 47 years of age.

EXECUTIVE DECIDES VARIOUS APPEALS

Provincial Government Considers Petitions from Different Districts and Adjudicates Upon Disputes

One of the longest sittings the Provincial executive has held in recent weeks was that of Monday last, the ministers being closeted in the council chamber from early morning until after seven. And yet the whole of the important business being deferred for future action, were the issues of railway franchise, the issue of the British Columbia Lumber Association, the suspension of the Timber Manufacturers' Act in so far as may be necessary to enable rough, cedar for shingle making to be exported to other parts of the province.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR LAST YEAR

Report of Registrar General Shows Number of Births and Deaths by Accident—More Deaths by Accident

There has been a rather large increase in the number of deaths in British Columbia resulting from accidents and negligence, during 1909, according to the report of the registrar general just submitted. The report which is prepared in better form this year than ever before, and which reveals at a glance the comparisons between years, which heretofore were to be arrived at only after considerable trouble, shows that the total of last year's reports, the totals of the last two years comparatively, were 484 while in 1908 there were 484, and in 1907 there were 484.

Mayor of Halifax

HALIFAX, April 19.—Joseph A. Cahoon, K. C., was today re-elected mayor of Halifax by acclamation.

Renowned C. N. R. Purchase

OTTAWA, April 19.—It is rumored that the purchase of the Ottawa River Navigation Co. by the C. N. R. is being completed.

Old A. P. Man Dead

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 19.—Chas. J. Osborne, 84 years old, connected with the Associated Press continuously for fifty-five years, died tonight.

School Lands Sales

CALGARY, April 19.—The annual sale of school lands will be held in Camrose and Medicine Hat on May 19th and 25th. The lands will be offered in quarter sections, subject in all cases to an upper limit of 160 acres.

Hackett-Manning Divorce

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Calgary's University Plan

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CONSTABLE LANE NOT MURDERED

Death Due to Overtaxing of Weak Heart in Course of Struggle With Disorderly Passenger on Train

MISSON, April 19.—Provincial Constable A. W. Lane, one of the oldest and most reliable members of the British Columbia force, died from a heart failure on C. P. R. train No. 29 at Mission, about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

EXECUTIVE DECIDES VARIOUS APPEALS

Provincial Government Considers Petitions from Different Districts and Adjudicates Upon Disputes

One of the longest sittings the Provincial executive has held in recent weeks was that of Monday last, the ministers being closeted in the council chamber from early morning until after seven. And yet the whole of the important business being deferred for future action, were the issues of railway franchise, the issue of the British Columbia Lumber Association, the suspension of the Timber Manufacturers' Act in so far as may be necessary to enable rough, cedar for shingle making to be exported to other parts of the province.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR LAST YEAR

Report of Registrar General Shows Number of Births and Deaths by Accident—More Deaths by Accident

There has been a rather large increase in the number of deaths in British Columbia resulting from accidents and negligence, during 1909, according to the report of the registrar general just submitted. The report which is prepared in better form this year than ever before, and which reveals at a glance the comparisons between years, which heretofore were to be arrived at only after considerable trouble, shows that the total of last year's reports, the totals of the last two years comparatively, were 484 while in 1908 there were 484, and in 1907 there were 484.

Mayor of Halifax

HALIFAX, April 19.—Joseph A. Cahoon, K. C., was today re-elected mayor of Halifax by acclamation.

Renowned C. N. R. Purchase

OTTAWA, April 19.—It is rumored that the purchase of the Ottawa River Navigation Co. by the C. N. R. is being completed.

Old A. P. Man Dead

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 19.—Chas. J. Osborne, 84 years old, connected with the Associated Press continuously for fifty-five years, died tonight.

School Lands Sales

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Imperial Bank's New Stock

TORONTO, April 19.—The Imperial Bank directors today decided to issue one million dollars of new stock to the present shareholders in the ratio of one share of new to five shares of old stock. The issue price will be \$200.

Civil Service Bill

OTTAWA, April 19.—Mr. Fisher's bill introduced in the commonsense takes the transfer of persons from outside to inside service. These must have been in outside service for three years, must go to the same department of the inside service, must be recommended by the deputy head and must be of a grade higher than third. A special examination may be held for the special census clerks.

Identity of Jack the Ripper

LONDON, April 19.—George Kell, a lawyer, denies Sir Robert Anderson's assertion that "Jack the Ripper" was a Jew. He says the Ripper was an Irishman, educated to be a physician, who had been discarded by his relatives. He was a "cattle boat" man, and was suspected of "Ripper" crimes. The police watched Kell, arrested him in the act of murdering a woman, and he was sentenced to the gallows at his trial at the Old Bailey, where he was sentenced. He died in prison.

REFUSES TO MAKE HYDRAULIC SURVEY

Wynn Meredith Suggests That H. M. Burwell, C. E. of Vancouver Should Be Asked to Undertake Work

Wynn Meredith, the San Francisco engineering expert, has refused to make a hydraulic survey of the cost of supplying the city of Victoria with water from Sooke Lake. He states that he would be unable to give the time necessary to a thorough and conclusive investigation. He suggests that H. M. Burwell, C. E., of Vancouver should be asked to make the survey, as he is a "city" man, and his findings would be unquestionably correct. He also suggests that the city should be asked to make the full value of the benefit expected.

APRIL COLUMBIA RECORDS

10 INCH DOUBLE DISC PRICE 85c

By the Light of the Silvery Moon and Selections from "The Belle of Brittany"

These are very fine. Come in and hear them.

Fletcher Bros.

1231 Government St. Exclusive agents for Columbia Graphophones and Records

THOSE WHO BUILD

Generally demand the using of best materials.

Inferior materials are dear at any price.

We handle none but the best.

Lime, Bricks, Plaster, Mantels, Grates, and Tiles, etc.

Raymond & Son

613 Pandora Street Phone 272 Res. 376

Corrig College

Select High-Class BOARDING COLLEGE FOR BOYS 10 to 16 years. The college is well appointed. General and professional instruction. Good sports. Life or Professional or University Examination. Free instruction, and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone 700. Correspondence form sent. Sept. 1st. Principal, J. W. CURTIS, M. A.

Don't Argue With Your Better Half

If there is anything the matter with the plumbing in the bathroom, kitchen or water-closet. Get the plumber and get him quick. Our phone is 1854. Shop opposite the Skating Rink.

Hayward & Dods

Sanitary Plumbers

HELP WANTED—MALE. WANTED—Persons to work in rooms for us. Small waste space in yard garden or farm can be made produce from \$15 to \$25 per week. Write for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

STUMP PULLER

STUMP PULLER—MADE IN FOUR SIZES. Our smallest machine will pull 100 tons pressure and shears 100 lbs. of wire. Also contracts taken for clearing up stumps and stumps. Apply J. Dyer, 445 Burnside road, Victoria, Phone 1221.

W. M. HARLOW

Dated March 7th, 1910.

Campbell's THE FASHION CENTER Sole Agents for Ladies' "Burberry" Garments.

Misses' New Lingerie Graduating Dresses Cool, Tempting Creations, Rich Styles—Exclusive. Dresses that are visions of white, in dainty Mulls, Muslins and Linen, rich with Valenciennes and Guipure lace insertions and embroideries. You can learn more by spending ten minutes at our store than we can tell you in a page. Genuine Nappa Gloves This particular Glove gives a remarkable durability. "Campbell's" special price per pair \$1.00, 2 dome, arrow point.

April Columbia Records 10 INCH DOUBLE DISC PRICE 85c

SEED-SOWERS Who sell Steele-Briggs Good Seeds and Canada's Thousands of SEED-SOWERS are all linked together with CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE under one common object BEST RESULTS STEELE-BRIGGS-SEED-CO. LIMITED HAMILTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS Have won an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We have just taken into stock many of the best known varieties and Syrups, per lb. Fig Bar, per lb. Assorted Sandwich, per lb. Fleur de Lis, per lb. Solar Biscuits, per lb. Social Tea, per lb. Water Wafers, per lb. Cracknels, per lb. Reception Wafers, per tin Fruit Wafers, per tin Fruit Cakes, per tin.

The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312

LAWN MOWERS Lawn Rollers Lawn Sprinklers HOSE Kinkless Hose Cotton Hose Rubber Hose GARDEN TOOLS Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59 544-546 Yates St.

Don't Argue With Your Better Half Hayward & Dods Sanitary Plumbers HELP WANTED—MALE. WANTED—Persons to work in rooms for us. Small waste space in yard garden or farm can be made produce from \$15 to \$25 per week. Write for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

Advertise in The Daily Colonist

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three Months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

RECIPROCITY

The reciprocity treaty, which for ten years was in force between what was then the British North American provinces and the United States, was negotiated chiefly for two reasons. One of them was the feeling of disappointment in the Colonies because of the repeal of the Trade and Navigation laws, which had assumed in some places the form of a demand for the severance of British connection and annexation to the United States.

In 1861 the War of Secession broke out, and it not only arrested the expansion of the trade of the United States in all directions, but by reason of the fact that to some extent the British Provinces were a sort of base for Confederate intrigues, a feeling of hostility grew up in the Republic towards them.

In a fortunate hour Sir John Macdonald launched the National Policy, which, as has already been explained in these columns, was not simply a protective tariff, though commonly so understood, but a policy for the development of Canada along national lines.

While the Conservative party had not been opposed to reciprocity and had made efforts to secure it, the Liberals were more strongly committed to it, and there was a general expectation that, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office negotiations would be renewed and pushed to a conclusion.

Such is now the general condition of the Canadian mind. There was a time when such an intimation as President Taft has given, namely that he would use his influence to secure a reciprocity treaty between the two countries would have been hailed with enthusiasm.

to know just what our neighbors will propose. The President's statement has excited more interest south of the forty-ninth parallel than north of it.

EVILS OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, formerly Attorney-General of the United States, addressed the Canadian Club of Montreal on civic government. The picture he drew of conditions in his own country was a very black one.

Everywhere the conduct of public affairs has fallen into the hands of the least estimable and least trustworthy classes. Everywhere we find in the management of public business wastefulness, inefficiency and frequent scandals.

The announcement that Senator Aldrich will not seek re-election to the United States Senate is of more than mere personal or local significance.

As was suggested in the Colonist the Chinese riots were exaggerated to their staple. Things have quieted down, and although the Yellow Peril is a good deal like a volcano, whose movements are only known when they occur and never in advance, there seems to be no reason to think that the disturbance which happened had any more than a local significance.

Why do we really first class men, as a rule, shun public employment in the higher grades, and too often oblige their city, state or nation to be content with the second hand, if indeed, even these can be secured, and our public trusts are not abandoned to the clearly unfit?

When our public servants are matched against the servants of huge corporations or individuals of vast wealth, we are disgusted and alarmed to find them outclassed; a very little thought should serve to show that the trusts and the multi-millionaires get what they pay for, and we get what we pay for likewise.

While there is, happily, no doubt that in Canada we are comparatively free from the evils of which Mr. Bonaparte speaks, his observations are of deep interest to all Canadians, not because we can smugly congratulate ourselves that we are not as other men are, but so that we may see the rocks upon which the institutions of the United States are going to pieces.

The statement that the contract for that portion of the Canadian Northern which lies between this city and Stooke will be let within the next few days is very interesting.

It is alleged that the amount of money that will be spent in London on entertainments in honor of Mr. Roosevelt and his family will reach \$15,000,000. This includes private entertainments as well as those of a public and semi-public nature.

There are any other community in the world that would sit with folded hands and await the settlement of a vital question after the fashion in which Victoria awaits the settlement of the Songhees Reserve?

The Socialists are on deck in Milwaukee, and they promise better schools, penny lunches for school children, a seat for every passenger in the street cars, 3-cent fares, cheaper gas, coal wood and bread, an 8-hour day for work, and employment for the unemployed.

Careful Attention Given to Mail Orders

WEILER BROS

Send for a copy of Our Big Catalogue

New Wedgwood Jasper Ware

A Big Shipment Just Received—See It in the Window We Guarantee Every Piece Genuine



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

Like all superior productions, this ware has its imitators, and you must exercise care in the purchase of same. Every GENUINE piece has the name "Wedgwood" stamped on same, and if a dealer offers you anything without this, refuse it.

We guarantee the genuineness of these pieces, and we want you to see the splendid display of new arrivals now shown in our Government Street window. Here are a few of the offerings:

- Jugs—Upright style, at from \$1.50 to .80¢
Jugs—Dutch shape, at each \$1.00 and .85¢
Match-Holders, at each 85¢ and .65¢
Candlesticks, at each \$1.75 to .1.25
Pin Trays, at each .50¢
Trinket Boxes, covered, at each \$1.00
Portland Vases, priced from each \$2.25
Toothpick Holders, priced at .50¢
Brush and Comb Trays, at each \$2.50
Jardinieres, from each, \$3.00 to \$2.00
Fern Pots, and lining, at each \$4.50
Chocolate Jugs, at each, \$3.00 and \$2.00
Biscuit Jars, at each, \$3.50 and \$2.50
Hot Water Jugs, metal tops, at \$1.75
Marmalade Jars, at each \$2.50
And Many Other Pieces

Black Basalt—Another Wedgwood Production

Black Basalt Ware is another Wedgwood creation that bids fair to be one of the most popular of the many Wedgwood productions. Late last year we received a shipment of this ware, and it disappeared in short order.

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

Housecleaning helps waiting for you here—come and see them today.

New Scotch Madras Muslin—First Shown Today Splendid Materials for Spring Curtains

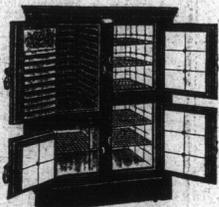
Scotch Madras Muslins, in either white or ecru, are popular materials for Spring Curtains. Here's a shipment from the foremost Scotch maker just arrived.

- We have a splendid assortment in ecru, some pretty colored pieces and some popular tasseled Madras. Some in and see it today.
Madras Muslins, ecru shade, at, per yard, 85¢, 65¢, 50¢, 40¢ and .30¢
Tasseled Madras Muslin, ecru shade, at, per yard .40¢
The drapery store is filled with materials suitable for curtains, drapes, chair covers, cushion covers, etc. The very newest designs and color combinations are shown. We would esteem it a great pleasure to show you the stock.

It'll Pay You to Inspect Our Lace Curtain Display

No doubt there'll be at least one pair of your curtains that won't stand this Spring's house-cleaning wash, and you'll require something new. It'll pay you to inspect this display of ours before you spend a cent in lace curtains.

Kitchen needfuls by the score—put some in your kitchen today.



An Advance Word on Refrigerators

A Carload Just Placed in Stock Here

Just because the mercury hasn't been climbing very high just yet, don't imagine the summer is going to be a cool or a short one. Ten to one it'll start in real hot pretty soon, and continue that way for a long stretch.

Samples are now on the fourth floor, and right now is the best time to make your selection. A refrigerator isn't a summer furniture item—it's for all the year around. A splendid place to keep all the spoilable eatables.

Give us your carpet order and learn what carpet satisfaction means.

Linoleum Is the Best Kitchen Floor Covering

Best for Pantry, Vestibule and Bathroom, Too

By far the most satisfactory floor covering for the kitchen, the hall, the bathroom or the pantry is linoleum—preferably the inlaid kind. Linoleum is easily kept clean and gives a stylish appearance to an otherwise uninviting room.

We have just lately received two carloads of inlaid and printed linoleum, and the present selection is certainly an interesting one. The very newest and best patterns are offered and in a variety broad enough to satisfy anyone.

- Printed Linoleum, from, per yard, .50¢
Inlaid Linoleums, from, per yard, .75¢

VISIT OUR THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS TODAY. SEE THE MANY PIECES OF FURNITURE JUST IN.

The West's Greatest Furniture House

WEILER'S

Mail Orders

Send your orders by mail to us and have them filled where it is a habit to fill mail orders right.

OLD HATS MADE LIKE NEW

If you have a soiled straw hat do not throw it away, but make it good as new with

BOWES' STRAW HAT CLEANER

Ten cents per package. Many mothers of school-children are finding this cleaner a great boon. Come in and let us tell you about it.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

Tel. 425 and 450. 1228 Government Street

Friday, April 22, 1910
Anot in N Thought the D "FRU

"For many years I suffer from indigestion. I endured all these years, I lost weight, I also suffered with nervousness. I consulted physician after physician, but none gave me any relief.

"I read in the 'Maritime' that medicine was making, and I found a great change for the better. I tried it and was entirely cured when every other medicine had failed.

"Fruit-a-tives" sweetens Juice, strengthens the stomach, wonderful powers of this famo medicine have passed Canada by, when the Premier or Sir Fred. Borden to these questions are awaited with interest.

OTTAWA, April 18.—That increased cost of construction of the new St. Lawrence river bridge between Quebec and 150 miles was due to the refusal of the G. T. P. to accept the route originally planned, a statement made before the committee of the Commons tonight.

OTTAWA, April 18.—That the cost of construction of the 150-mile section of the St. Lawrence river bridge was \$5,297,887. The total cost to date as per engineers report has been \$11,219,828, an excess of \$5,921,941.

The statement shows that the cost on the St. Lawrence river near Lac Beauport has been reconstructed to meet the objections of the G. T. P. and that change in grade involved an added expenditure of \$447,761, while the addition to bridges, culverts, locks, etc., including, of course, precast concrete, while necessary, was not demanded by the G. T. P. engineers.

for \$978,344 more than the original estimate. The bid amount of the contract, \$11,884, represents the excess over-classification on that section compared with the estimate which were approved by the St. Paulin, in charge of division "F."

Grand Trunk Preparing for Haul of Grain Eastward in Winter Time.

MONTREAL, April 18.—Preparations for the time when the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific will become important factors in the handling of grain in Canada are shown by tenders being called for by the Grand Trunk for a number of big box cars particularly adapted for grain traffic.

These form part of orders for freight equipment totalling over \$2,000,000, for which tenders are to be asked. The grain cars are steel frame cars of the largest size, with a capacity of 100,000 pounds, and are intended for the handling of grain from lake ports to tidewater.

A short train of twenty of the monster cars will be loaded to carry thousands tons of wheat each trip with a minimum of handling.

Asks About Lord Kitchener

OTTAWA, April 18.—The avoirdupois of Canada by Lord Kitchener on his way from Australia to England, likely to cause some ferment here.

A. Currie, of Simcoe, has placed a formal question on the order paper asking if the Government is aware that the famous Field Marshal avoided Canada and the All-Red route, the importance of which, from an Imperial strategic standpoint, it should have been his duty to examine.

Mr. Currie wants to know if there was any official reason why Lord Kitchener should have passed Canada by, when he was invited, and any correspondence the Government has on the subject be asked to be tabled. The replies of the Premier or Sir Fred. Borden to these questions are awaited with interest.

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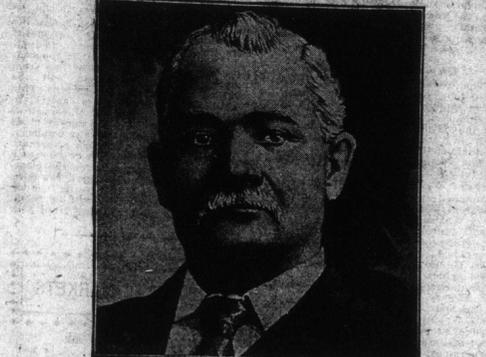
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Another Miracle in Nova Scotia

Thought the Disease was Cancer of the Stomach "FRUIT-A-TIVES" Cured Him



Sydney Mines, N. S., January 25th, 1910.
Two years ago I was so bad that I vomited my food constantly. I endured all these years. I cannot describe, and I lost over 25 pounds in weight. I also suffered with Constipation, which made the stomach trouble worse. I consulted doctors, as I was afraid the disease was cancer, but medicine gave only temporary relief, and then the disease was as bad as ever.

I read in the "Maritime Baptist" about "Fruit-a-tives" and the cures this medicine was making, and I decided to try it. After taking three boxes, I found a great change for the better, and now I can say "Fruit-a-tives" has entirely cured me when every other treatment failed, and I reverently say "Thank God for Fruit-a-tives!"

"Fruit-a-tives" sweetens the stomach, increases the flow of gastric juices, strengthens the stomach muscles, and insures sound digestion. The wonderful powers of this famous fruit medicine are never more clearly shown than in curing the apparently hopeless cases of Dyspepsia and Constipation. 50c a box, \$ for \$2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruitatives Limited, Ottawa.

EMPIRE WHEAT FREE OF DUTY

Mr. Balfour's Statement in Letter Made After Careful Consultation With Leaders in Tariff Reform Movement

CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN IS REVERTED TO

Comments on Ministerial Bargain With Irish Nationalists—Wm. O'Brien Contradicts Chancellor of Exchequer

LONDON, April 18.—F. E. Smith, Unionist member of Parliament for the Walton division of Liverpool, states that at a private dinner of tariff reformers held a month ago in the Commons, a vote was taken after discussion, which showed an overwhelming majority in favor of free Empire wheat.

J. A. Pease, junior lord of the treasury, speaking at Rotherham, said that Mr. Balfour's climb-down was a mere electioneering dodge. The party managers realized that food tax was unpopular, so they were going to waive for a little time the idea of taking a Canadian wheat tax which Mr. Chamberlain said was essential to unification of empire.

The Westminster Gazette says, re Mr. Balfour's plan that oversea Dominion wheat shall enter free: "We need hardly say that this is a reversal to Mr. Chamberlain's plan. It cannot get rid of the objection which was taken to that plan for fear that dearer bread will not arise from the taxation of colonial wheat."

The Standard says that in announcing that Empire wheat shall be free, Mr. Balfour only endorses the promise of many unionist M. P.'s and gave official sanction to a widely expressed feeling.

The Globe says it is satisfactory to have Mr. Balfour's definite assurance that colonial wheat is to be admitted free.

It is announced that the statement made by Mr. Balfour in reply to correspondents that wheat grown in the British empire should be imported free of duty was made after careful consultation with Austen Chamberlain, Edgar Law and other leaders in the tariff reform movement.

The Saturday Review says: "Mr. Redmond settled the terms of Mr. Asquith's surrender to the Irish party. Mr. Asquith is allowed to keep his budget on condition that he ask the King to make over 500 peers from the street in the event of the real peers rejecting it, which they will do un-animously. Mr. Asquith bargains away the British constitution to a gang of professional politicians who have always insisted upon their total alienation from the empire."

The Spectator praises Mr. Redmond's political sagacity, and says he is at any rate has shown firmness and determination, and has compelled obedience to his will.

In the Commons this afternoon Wm. O'Brien, leader of the independent Irish Nationalists, said he had read every word of the letter he had drafted for presentation to Lloyd George, but the chancellor of the exchequer, knowing there was no witness at the interview, denied that he (O'Brien) ever read the letter to him. The letter contained pledges of support to the government provided the latter granted certain concessions to the Irish Nationalists.

After a stormy sitting the House of Commons today adopted by a vote of 345 to 257 Premier Asquith's gullible motion, under which the finances bill must be disposed of by April 27.

MR. FISHER TO GO UP

Rumor that He Will be Knighted and Take Over Leadership of Senate

OTTAWA, April 18.—That Mr. Fisher is booked for a knighthood and the leadership of the senate and will take with him the portfolio of agriculture is the firm belief of those who are usually informed as to doings in the inner government ring.

Mr. Fisher will be drafted into the upper-house before next session, and will quietly take over the reins of leadership from the hands of Sir Richard Cartwright, whose disabilities from advancing age are growing. It is regarded as quite possible that the portfolio of trade and commerce, which is now held by Sir Richard Cartwright, will be transferred to the Commons, and new life will be put into it in view of the growing importance of Canadian trade and commercial matters.

A general redistribution of cabinet positions before parliament meets next November is regarded as extremely probable, and already slates are being made up by those who claim to know.

Lacrosse Notes

BALTIMORE, April 18.—The John Hopkins Lacrosse team on Saturday defeated Harvard by a score of 6 to 3.

Retirement of Mr. Justice Oser
TORONTO, April 18.—Mr. Justice Oser, of the Court of Appeals, after 21 years' service, said farewell this morning at Osgoode Hall. Mr. Oser is to become president of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation.

C. N. R. Wages

WINNIPEG, April 18.—Although the Canadian Pacific was able to arrange a satisfactory settlement with its mechanical employees, the C. N. R. has not as yet been as fortunate, and negotiations are still in progress between the officials, and a committee representing the men. S. J. Hungerford, the newly appointed superintendent of rolling stock on the C. N. R., is conducting the negotiations with the men. The C. N. R. men are working on a schedule which expires on May 1, and a settlement is looked for before that date. They want their present scale raised so as to give them a similar scale to the C. P. R. men.

DUE TO CHANGE ASKED BY G.T.P.

Divisional Engineer Accounts for Enormous Excess in Constructing First Section West of Quebec on N. T. R.

OTTAWA, April 18.—That the increased cost of construction of the section of the National Transcontinental between Quebec and 150 miles west was due to the refusal of the G. T. P. to accept the route as originally planned, was a statement made before the Lumsden committee of the Commons tonight by A. E. Doucet, chief engineer in charge. He stated that the work of grading had been practically completed when the G. T. P. engineers came along and insisted that the line must be changed because it did not give the required grade of four-tenths of one per cent. per mile.

According to a statement filed by Mr. Doucet, the original estimate for the 150-mile section was \$1,297,487. The actual cost to date as per engineers' report has been \$11,219,825, an excess of \$9,922,338.

The statement shows that the section on the St. Maurice river near Latouche had been reconstructed to meet the objections of the G. T. P., and that the change in grade involved an additional expenditure of \$4,814,784, while the addition to bridges, culverts, ice breakers etc., including, of course, precautions which, while necessary, were not demanded by the G. T. P., added \$5,107,554 more than the original estimate. The balance of the unforeseen expenditures, \$11,800,000, represents the excess over-classification on that section when compared with the estimates which were approved by Mr. Lumsden. The witness tomorrow will be S. R. Poulin, in charge of division "F."

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Grand Trunk Preparing for Hauling of Grain Eastward in Winter Time.

MONTREAL, April 18.—Preparations for the time when the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific will become important factors in the handling trade of Canada are shown by tenders now being called for by the Grand Trunk for a number of big box cars particularly adapted for grain traffic. These form part of orders for a freight equipment totalling over \$3,000,000, for which tenders are to be asked. The grain cars are steel frame box cars of the largest size, with a capacity of 100,000 pounds, and are intended for the handling of grain from lake ports to tidewater.

A short train of twenty of these monster cars will be able to carry a thousand tons of wheat each trip with a minimum of handling.

Asks About Lord Kitchener

OTTAWA, April 18.—The avoidance of Canada by Lord Kitchener on his way from Australia to England is likely to cause some ferment here. J. A. Currie, of Simcoe, has placed a formal question in the order paper asking if the Government is aware that the famous Field Marshal avoided Canada and the All-Red route, the importance of which, from an Imperial strategical standpoint, it should have been his duty. Mr. Currie wants to know there was any official reason why Lord Kitchener should have passed Canada by, whether he was invited, and any correspondence the Government has on the subject he asked to be tabled. The replies of the Premier or Sir Fred Borden to these questions are awaited with interest.

FORBIDDEN TO SPEAK

Quebec Man Who Was Billed to Address Temperance Meeting Kept Away by Church.

MONTREAL, April 18.—Somewhat of a sensation is likely to be caused by the fact that has just transpired, that Hon. Justice Lemieux, of Quebec, and Dr. J. E. Dube, of Montreal, who were announced to speak at a big temperance rally held in this city last night under auspices of the Dominion Alliance, were prevented from doing so by the intervention of the Roman Catholic church authorities. The meeting took place in St. James' Methodist church, and was a great success, after being announced to speak, created some comment, though the reason for their absence did not transpire until today.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Sparling, a prominent Methodist divine, and the list of speakers, which was announced some days ago, included Rev. W. R. Young, president of the Ministerial Association; Ald. J. S. Carter, president of the Dominion Alliance; Rev. G. O. Troop, John H. Roberts, secretary of the Alliance, Judge Lemieux and Dr. Dube.

When the attention of the church authorities to the fact that Judge Lemieux and Dr. Dube were to speak Judge Lemieux received an intimation from the Bishop of Quebec that it was not permissible for a Roman Catholic to speak at a meeting in a Protestant church, and Dr. Dube also received a similar intimation from Archbishop Bruchet. The result was that neither attended the meeting. Following so closely on the Fairbanks and Roosevelt incidents at Rome, the incident is likely to attract attention.

More Steamers for C.N.R.

MONTREAL, April 18.—It is reported here today that the Canadian Northern has purchased two steamships of the immigrant carrying class from Messrs. Rubianini, Bro., the biggest ship owners in Italy, who are themselves thinking of entering the Canadian trade.

Cotton Mills Purchased

MONTREAL, April 18.—The shareholders of the Canadian Cotton Company this afternoon approved the action of the directors in the purchase of the Gibson cotton mill at Marysville, N.B., and the Mount Royal spinning mill in this city. The price paid for the Gibson mill is \$700,000, and that for the Mount Royal mill, when entirely paid for, \$2,357,000.

Creston Sawmill Burned

NELSON, April 18.—Last evening fire broke out at the Corodiggers sawmill at Creston, and in a few minutes the entire works were a mass of flames. It was a calm night, and the fire was confined to the mill property. The citizens turned out in mass and helped to fight the fire and prevent its spreading to the big lumber piles, and were successful. The fire originated somewhere in the engine room. The total damage is estimated at about \$18,000, partly covered by insurance. The company will at once start to build a new mill.

Would Change Criminal Law

LONDON, April 18.—Hugh Courtney Luttrell, Liberal member of parliament for Tavistock, has introduced a bill in parliament proposing sweeping changes in British criminal sentences. The bill proposes abolition of the death sentence upon minors, penal servitude instead of execution for infanticide, abolition of the use of the black cap when a judge is imposing sentence of death, religious services for convicts on the eve of execution, prohibition of solitary confinement in all prisons, and abolition of corporal punishment, except between the ages of 10 and 14. The bill recommends the appointment of a board of prison commissioners. Mayor Taylor and Ald. Hepburn will visit Ottawa as representatives of Vancouver City, in connection with Vancouver's Great Northern bylaw.

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- Brawn, per glass.....40c
- Came Pate, per glass.....40c
- Luncheon Tongue, per glass, 75c and.....45c
- Chicken Ham and Tongue (Galantine), per glass.....75c
- Chicken and Tongue (Galantine), per glass.....75c
- Turkey and Tongue (Galantine), per glass.....75c
- D. & G. Sardines, in glass.....60c
- Lobster, per glass, 85c, 75c, 50c and.....35c
- Brawns (in aspic), per glass.....50c

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Science Expounded From An Easy Chair

By Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S.

It is very interesting matter for speculation as to how, on Darwinian principles, wings have come into existence in the different kinds of animals which possess them. It will be readily admitted that it must be in many cases a great advantage to an animal to be able to fly, and that even the imperfect approach to flying—which amounts to nothing more than a power of taking long leaps, or of descending with some buoyancy through the air, must have been an advantage, and so have led on to the gradual acquirement of more and more perfect powers of flight. Wings are of very different origin and construction in the different groups of flying animals. Take, for instance, the vertebrate animals—the fishes, reptiles, birds, and beasts (mammals). The wing is different in each of the flying groups of that great section of the animal series. In the birds it seems fairly certain that the ancestral condition was that of a creature walking on its hind legs, as the kangaroo does, and as the Iguanodon and some smaller extinct reptiles did. This reptile-like ancestor bird was largely aquatic in its habits, and swam by means of the fore limbs, the "hand" of which was firm and paddle-like. Feathers—the peculiar and very specially constructed outgrowths of the bird's skin—are intimately related to the conversion of the swimming paddle into a wing. To flap their fore-limbs and hurry over the surface of the water, is a common habit of water-fowl; the stroke of the paddle on the air, especially when its breadth was increased by an outgrowth of feathers, would lead, in ancestral birds, to a series of aerial leaps; and it is not difficult to imagine the conditions and steps by which "natural selection" could favor the survival of more and more powerful "flappers," and the eventual acquirement of the power of flight. The aquatic habit of the earlier forms would render the early steps in "aviation" free from injury to the incipient bird. It is important to note that it is by the broad, light, yet resisting, surface of great quill-feathers that the "wing" of the bird is developed as an organ of flight.

The bats, on the other hand, have a membranous expanse of the skin projecting from the side of the body, and connecting the fore limb and the hind limb. The membrane is also developed between the elongated fingers and between the hind legs and the tail. We cannot doubt that this wing took its origin in a parachute-like expansion of the skin of the sides of the body, such as we see in the flying squirrels, and that the tendency to membran-

ous expansions of the skin invaded the hand and the ears and the nose. But we have no immediate steps existing or as yet found in the fossil state between the passive parachute of the flying squirrel and the extraordinarily active and elaborately-developed wing of the bat, with its elongated, boney fingers as supports of the wing membrane—supports which are entirely absent in the flying squirrels, excepting so far as the unaltered arm, leg, and side of the body furnish a primary attachment. Quite independently, certain reptiles (the Pterodactyles) developed also a membranous wing in many respects like that of bats, but spreading from the outstretched arm and one enormously enlarged finger to the side of the body. The flying-fish have never got very far with their flying. Some of the gurnards, which all have very large front paired fins, have taken to using them as partial supports when they leap into the air, and quite independently, another kind of sea-fish, allied to the grey mullet, has taken to the same habit. In both cases the anterior paired fins are very greatly enlarged, so as to look like wings rather than fins.

The six-legged insects are the only invertebrate animals which have wings, and the question as to the origin of these wings has exercised the ingenuity of naturalists for many years. It is obviously a principle resulting from the general theory of the gradual evolution of organic forms by descent with slow modification—that no organ suddenly springs into existence. Every apparently new organ must be formed by the adaptation and modification (often in the long run very extreme) of a pre-existing organ. We have seen in the vertebrates that fins, paddles, legs become adapted as wings, membranes folds of skin and fibrillated scales (feathers) being also modified and adapted to the mechanism of flight. In the insects it seems that the wings have arisen by the enlargement and modification of flat, plate-like gills which existed right and left, in pairs, on as many as a dozen rings or segments of the body. We see such gills now in the aquatic larvae (or young stages) of insects like the day-flies, and gnats one pair only of these vibrating gill-plates have become enlarged and preserved as organs of flight in insects. Their muscular control and mechanical arrangements in general are very different from those of the wings of vertebrate.

The admirable imagination of Mr. H. G. Wells presented to us in the book called "When the Sleeper Wakes" a view of the world some 300 years hence, when flying machines are supposed by him to have become the ordinary instruments of locomotion. Mr. Wells described two kinds of these machines. The one kind is a vast aeroplane, carrying some

hundreds of passengers, the other is a small, very active aerial "top," carrying but one or two persons, and buzzing about like a fly. The present development of human attempts at flight seems to have left the second out of account. That machine was suggested, no doubt, by the drawing-room toy of many years ago—a central body with four obliquely-sloping vanes or blades radiating from it. The body was inserted into a handle and a string wound round it, as one does when spinning a humming top. The string was pulled, and the aerial top mounted to the ceiling or high into the open as its blades beat the air in rapid revolution. Later we had a toy made like a large fly some pin long, with a couple of wings and an indiarubber band, which one twisted to nearly breaking point. The indiarubber "spring" was so fixed to the wings that, on being released after twisting, it set the wings revolving, and the mimic insect flew away. In both these toys rapid and powerful rotation of a blade-propeller, without any special provision of an aeroplane for gliding movement, was the method in use. And the same is the case in Mr. Wells' imaginary smaller flying machine of 300 years hence. No doubt the flying-men of the present day are right in making use of the aeroplane, as the only form of flying machine at present possible. But could sufficient power be developed in a machine of small size, the pattern which Mr. Wells describes as contrasted with the gliding aeroplane—the small, dashing, buzzing apparatus like a bluebottle fly or a wasp in its movement and mechanism—would be the effective and really dominating thing. There is, it seems, no prospect of such power being obtained.

The final consideration, in which our knowledge of animals may help us, is as to the adjustment of a flying-machine so as to maintain its balance, to turn, stop, and reverse, in all sorts of wind and weather. It is a very remarkable fact that the sense of balance is developed to a very high degree in animals and man, and that, as we see in our movements in skating and cycling, this sense can be called upon to set the muscular movements at work necessary for maintaining "balance" in what are novel positions and efforts, without the participation of the reasoning faculty. The sea-lions (as in the case with all rapidly-moving animals) have this elaborate sense of balance deeply implanted in their nervous mechanism, and habitually are guided by it in their swimming under and over the sea. But just as easily and unconsciously as it guides their swimming movements, it enables tame performing sea-lions to catch and to balance a large ball on the end of the snout, and to knock the ball into the air and catch it and balance it again and again—a feat which has

no resemblance whatever to any action undertaken by these creatures in their natural conditions of life. There is no more astonishing "show" of performing animals than this of sea-lions which occasionally is to be seen at a circus or music-hall. The important point is that the animals are not taught or trained to acquire what we may call the "balance perception"; they already have that naturally developed to an astonishing degree. They are merely trained to apply this perception, and the muscular movements guided by it, in a novel and previously untried set of conditions. A delightful feature in the performance is that the animals are proud of their own skill, and as happy as though they were at home in the sea. It is probable that this wonderful sense of proportion in pressures and counter-pressures which we call the sense of balance is of man which suddenly makes itself manifest in boys and young men, without training, instruction, or parental transmission as such.

If man is ever really to fly it seems that he must avail himself of his instinctive sense of balance, as he has done in the use of the bicycle, and that no really satisfactory control of a flying-machine can be obtained by the conscious straining of observation as to lurching and pitching, and reasoned application of countervailing movements by means of levers "thoughtfully" selected and consciously set at work in the proper order. At present the flying-man is in the position of the centipede of whom it is related that, when asked to say which leg moved after which, "she fell exhausted in the ditch, Not knowing how to run." Flying animals, from insects upwards, give no conscious attention to the movements by which their presiding sense of balance is satisfied, any more than do walking men or their anxious attempts to control the balance of the aeroplane, are like the baby learning to walk, excepting that there seems to be no chance of their acquiring an unconscious, instinctive series of responses to dangerous displacements of balance (as the baby eventually does), whilst they continue to use the present artificial series of levers instead of applying the natural balancing movements of the body through an appropriate mechanism.

I have mentioned above the exhibition of performing "eared seals," or "sea-lions," as they are called. They are among the very few exhibitions of performing animals which are, in my opinion, good and enjoyable. Certain social animals which not only live in companies, but are also very eager in taking food—such as these seals, most dogs, some monkeys, and also the elephant—can be readily trained without cruelty, by making use of their inor-

minate love of food and of a certain kind of love of display which is natural to them in their relations of performance with one another. But all those exhibitions of performing animals in which the whip or the iron club are used to terrorize a beautiful wild animal should be recognized as the disgusting cruelties which they are, and prohibited. I lately saw an exhibition in London of performing lions which filled me with indignation. It is, no doubt, a wonderful thing that man, a weakling in muscle, but a demon in the power of inflicting pain and terror, should be able to bully and drive a couple of dozen of these splendid cats—making a mock and an abject thing of the king of beasts. But it is a vile passion in human nature which is gratified by the spectacle of the degradation of the mighty and makes it a joy to witness the terrorizing of the beast which stands for all men as the emblem of majesty and strength. The lions in the show to which I allude were made to perform ridiculous antics on a saw-saw, and were, by the proud confession of one trainer (with the interesting exception of one individual), in a state of suppressed revolt, coerced by the memory of intolerable pain. I once saw a bear in a London circus coerced by a screw fixed to its nose. The trainer turned the screw, and the bear gave a cry which was to be irresistible. I appealed at once to the spectators not to permit this abomination, and the performance was stopped. An interesting fact about the training of wild animals was told to me by a man (I forget his name) who exhibited some performing Russian wolves at the Westminster Aquarium. He said that about one wolf in eight could be trained. His method did not consist in bullying and hurting the wolves, but in rewarding them by food. He said that on the average seven out of eight showed no capacity for learning, and were rejected (killed) by him after sufficient testing. The teachable dog is the result of a selection by primitive man of the one in eight. Those who delight in the distorting antics of performing animals do not appreciate the supreme beauty and grace of the natural movements of animals in their natural surroundings. Our brother animals have been bred to those perfect poses, to that fineness of shape and precision of action, by a greater "fancier" than any among us—inexorable Nature. Is there anyone who would not rather see a beautiful horse walk, trot, gallop, and roll at his pleasure on a spacious sward than look on whilst he, splendid great fellow, dances in and out some zigzag barriers or stands uncomfortably and disgracefully on his hind legs at the bidding of the spur and whip of an unpleasant stable-woman, whom he might kick into the middle of next week but tolerate out of sheer goodness of heart? His attitude is that of amiable condescension to one who seems to him a foolish but perhaps well-intentioned menial.

Beauty of the Back

Backs, as a few lovely women have revealed them in evening dress, when beautiful are very beautiful, writes a well known artist. They are lovelier to my mind than the back of the Venus de Medici, which is shapely but heavy. The modern back, as we have had glimpses of it, has less weight and more expression.

I use the word expression because that is precisely what I mean. Backs are like faces. They reflect thoughts and emotions, and in proportion to their power of expression are they beautiful. Now a heavy back is like a veiled face. It merely suggests. It does not express.

A fat back is simply a blanket of adipose tissue. To follow this argument to its end we must conclude that the thin back is the most expressive. And so it is, but it is not the most beautiful.

A back may be sufficiently expressive, and yet hide its spine. The backbone must not show. It should be well covered, but the covering of the shoulder blades should be light. For the chief beauty of the back is in the movements of the shoulders. A beautiful back, like the sea, should be in motion.

It must also be in proper proportion to the size of the body. No rule of mere dimensions can be laid down, but the eye instantly makes its relative measurements and the taste accepts the back as in proportion, or rejects it as out of proportion.

The shoulders should be wider than the hips. This will be denied, for it is not the canon of the Greeks or the later Romans, who admired huge hips. But it is the new figure, the elegant figure, the figure of the day.

The flesh of the back should be soft, but firm. Flabbiness, whether in an eyelid, the chin, the cheeks or the back is always ugly. The skin should be of fine, smooth texture. Its color should be white, but not of a dead white. I should rather describe it as peachy, for there would be an underlying tint of pink showing through the white.

There is no doubt at all that a back reveals character. Round shoulders spell laziness. A straight, firm back proclaims energy and self-reliance. A heavy back is a lazy back. The back is as expressive as the face. Perhaps more so. For its expression is natural, and can be changed with difficulty.

Women who have beautiful backs know how to dress them. They surround them, as a rule, with black, which is wise, for white or colors detract somewhat from their color.

Black is like a dark frame, throwing what it surrounds into exquisite relief.

I have always said, and more than ever believe, that black velvet is the most beautiful thing a woman can wear.

To show the back seems to me to be absolutely modest. That the graceful line from the neck to the waist should be revealed seems to me to be in the interest of art and beauty. On the grounds of both beauty and modesty, it would be well if we saw more undraped backs and fewer undraped fronts in the grand tier of the opera house.

RAVENS IN CAPTIVITY

For several years two ravens have occupied a roomy cage in the stable yard of the Star hotel at Kingussie. They seem wonderfully contented with their lot, writes one who knows them perfectly, and their glossy plumage, as well as their sprightly behaviour, indicate that captivity has neither broken their spirit nor interfered much with their health. Although their ordinary diet consists of raw flesh, both birds are fond of an occasional change, and they never refuse the offer of a chocolate or other sweetmeat. I have watched them frequently when such little dainties were presented, and generally noticed the same amusing programme. When a chocolate was held within reach of the wire-netting surrounding their home, the nearest bird hopped along its perch, and after a side-long look, a curious blend of suspicion and desire, grabbed the offering in its powerful beak, and, pretending to swallow it, looked up for a further gift. If forthcoming, that was similarly disposed of, and a fresh gleam of expectation shone in the glossy ones eyes. When nothing more was tendered, the bird retired and promptly disgorged what it seemed to have gulped down, and with its claws firmly gripping the sweet morsel, proceeded at leisure to break it down with its bill and eat it in detail. Sometimes, on receipt of the first offering, the bird hopped up to the highest perch and laid its tit-bit down, only to return at once for another. Both ravens appeared to take sweetmeats l'heureux fashion, in small portions and with relish. When tit-bits were wanting, the birds applied themselves industriously to the lumps of raw meat on the floor of their abode, at times suggested comfortable resignation, if not actual satisfaction.

A correspondent of the Autocar says he timed a hare running along a road in front of

his motor car, and found it reached a speed of thirty-two miles an hour.

A COLOR SHOWER

Something new in the way of showers for the bride is one in which a single note of color is carried out in all the gifts. The hostess first finds out what is the bride's favorite color,—as a shower is usually given by some intimate friend, she likely knows the color. Suppose pale blue is the favorite color. The hostess will send her invitations as informal little notes, asking a dozen or so of the bride's friends to a "pale blue" shower. If she can contrive to get a piece of narrow ribbon in the exact shade the bride likes best, and enclose a fragment in each note all the better. The invitations will explain that the guest may bring anything she likes, so long as it is pale blue or has a note of that color, and the hostess may ask that the gifts be sent the day before the party, to give her time to complete the arrangements.

The "shower" itself can be conducted in one of the ordinary ways. All the parcels should be wrapped in white tissue paper and tied with pale blue ribbon. One effective method of carrying out the scheme is to have a paper parasol of the chosen color, in which the packages are placed, hung from the ceiling of the room, with streamers of pale blue ribbon from each package. It adds to the merriment to have a verse of original poetry or an apt line, suggesting, but not naming the article, on a slip of paper on each streamer. This is read before the bride pulls the ribbon, and is designed to have the effect of stimulating curiosity rather than satisfying it. The articles may include sachets, a handkerchief case, a fine white chafing-dish apron run with pale blue ribbon through the beading, a pin-cushion cover of eyelet embroidery over blue, and so on through a variety of dainty things for personal use or for the dressing-room.

The prevailing color will, of course, appear on the luncheon or tea table. Pale blue is more difficult in a decorative scheme than pink, yellow or violet. Garlands and sprays of artificial forget-me-nots have been used effectively, failing the natural flowers.

"But, darling," murmured the lovelorn youth, "every night for two weeks I have been on my bedded knees before you. Have you no pity?"

"I certainly have, Horace," spoke up the pretty flirt, as she reached for her hangbag; "here's a whole quarter. Go have your trousers pressed. After so much bending they must be baggy at the knees."—Wasp.

Odd Marriage Customs

In Siberia a bride, on entering her husband's house, must be prepared to show her skill in cooking. She is expected to give a dinner prepared with her own hands, as a test of the education she has received. If she pleases her guests it is taken not only as a proof that she is well qualified for her new position, but that her parents have trained their daughter so successfully.

In Norway, however, things are not quite so promising. The Norwegians are always trying to put the best foot forward, and they do it in reference to marriage as well as in reference to other matters.

It is said that a young man went out to seek a wife, and came to a farmhouse where there was more wit than money. The only thing of which the farmer could boast was one new sleeve to his coat. This must be made the most of. "Pray take a seat," he said, hospitably. "But this room is shockingly dusty," and, so saying, he went about wiping tables and benches with his new sleeve, while he kept the old one behind him.

His wife possessed one new shoe, and one only, but she made the most of it by pushing the furniture in place with it and keeping the other hidden beneath her skirts. "It is very untidy here," she said, "everything is out of place."

Then they called to the daughter to come and put things to rights. But the only new thing she possessed was a cap. So she kept putting her head in at the door, and nodding and nodding.

"For my part," she said, "I can't be everywhere at once." Thus they all tried to make the young man believe that the household was well-to-do.

A wedding among the Poles may certainly be said to hold its own among the more entertaining of marriage customs. There fun and profit are strangely mingled in the marriage festivities, for the bride depends upon the wedding festival for her dowry, and rarely fails to get enough to enable her to begin housekeeping with comfort.

After the wedding feast a dance is in order, and at that dance every man who would distinguish himself must, once in the evening at least, claim the bride for a partner. The honor of dancing with her, however, is not to be obtained lightly. The aspirant must win the privilege, and pay for it.

In one corner of the room the mother of the bride has taken up her position, with a plate

in her lap. The wise woman has chosen that plate carefully. It is made after the plan of an eating-house coffee-cup, and would not justly be described as frail.

The gallant who wishes to dance with the bride—and, as has been said, all are in honor bound to do so—must pull out a piece of silver and throw it into the plate. Not until he has succeeded in breaking or chipping that almost invincible piece of crockery has he won the honor he seeks. Few succeed in making an impression upon the plate for less than a sum equal to fifty cents of our money.

The money thus accumulated goes to the bride, and not unusually amounts to seventy-five or one hundred dollars, even where the bride is apparently as poor as it can well be. This sum, in a rural district of Poland, is enough to start the young couple fairly in housekeeping.

HOW THEY MARRY IN CHINA

Mrs. Archibald Little tells the story of love, courtship and marriage in China in the Lady's Realm. She says there is theoretically no love-making in China. In all classes of life marriages are arranged by middle-men or middle-women, and the young people do not even see each others face till the wedding day. Marriage is regarded as a necessary duty in China, and the man who does not marry is called "a crooked stick." The bride becomes virtually the unpaid servant or lady-help of her mother-in-law, to pacify whom the husband affects dislike or indifference, even if he does not feel it. The marriage customs in Canton, she says, are particularly indelicate, but perhaps worse still in the wild west, on the Kweichow border. But all through China the Christian Chinese are trying to modify the wedding observances so as to make them a little more modest. When bride and bridegroom "sit down together on the bridal bed, each tries to sit on the others dress, as the one who does so is supposed to have a Chinese wedding. Mrs. Little says that in place after place one hears of societies of girls pledged to one another not to marry, even in Yunnan, "where fathers breed pretty daughters as possible future articles of commerce." The writer bears witness to a change coming over the Chinese life. Young men are beginning to wish to see their brides before they marry. "Also young Chinese gentlemen have told me, 'Even amongst us we have husbands who are never happy unless they are with their wives.'"

F. I. T.

BAIT—BITES—AN

(By Richard L. All Rights Reserved.

Confession is good for a time, many years ago I caught a trout, and I wanted them with bait. I was checked usual mistakes of the young man to Canada to make way of outfit; for instance, of my last remaining some my ticket from Liverpool purchasing what the gun Road had assured me was weapons to take into the great unexplored West, at the same time careful my rods and fishing tackle.

Stopping off at Nelson I had a somewhat lighter than the half-inch shoe have been more suitable head of the blue grouse was all the use I found for distance of the Kootenay to realize that I had not bringing out the outfit.

It was in the spring of had prevented me from the usual mistakes of the man, and bringing out a couple of money with which to purchase that experience and knowledge of human nature myself within a very short country being initiated of prospecting for minerals who, for a grubstake, had of the part of initiator.

To break me in easily, the foxiness of his kind, short trip down the Kootenay for the riverside would be a discovery of mines rivaling richness, which would ensure to the Old Country a tinction.

Truth to tell, I was not on this point or so intoxicating air treatment as he appeared, but the open-air life always hankered for, and he was gloriously content.

There was just one crum What man who ever was a hoped to be, could look on to nay and not be itching to w man was careful to explain not do to go at the prospect hard at first, and so, when enquired as to the fishing river, and had peered over bank into the depths of a trout seen the beauties swimming he had no objections to mention that I should take a day town and get some fishing to try for some of those trout and wanted very badly.

When, however, I began best kind of flies to get, I upon myself the full force. Flies were not what was were alright for the "dude sport, they could fool with fly to, but what we wanted was should not get with flies, but edly would get, and all we So I was enjoined to get a hooks, and he would guard pole cut from the bush and a rotten log, I would be a trout I wanted. It was again but he knew the country fish, and I was anxious to learn me in other matters, a offend him; also for financial want to buy a new fly-rod, a "pole" seemed to my mind sible; therefore I was obliged

The Nelson stores in the full and up-to-date lines they do in these days, and in the I tried I could only buy half the size I wanted tied on store I obtained another half these sufficient, started mile tie-counting walk to casually next morning as I a pool where I had seen the swimming in the clear water heavy pole and a tight line more gut than that tied to a liberal supply of fine fat of the old man had dug out of was away in town after the bait fisherman; it was a but it was a fall which a chastening of spirit. first grub and dropped, and hopefully seized him and a second or two, when a through the water, and he struck, and the line tightened strong, the pole was ditto, at were to "yank" him up onto to play around with him and promised on the "yank" steady pull, and the fish were hook came mine; my first K been hooked and lost. The out criticism of a lurid and while I took the hook in my to pick out a fresh juicy gration was at once obvious as the aforesaid criticism; the

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

BAIT—BITES—AND A BLANK

(By Richard L. Pocock)

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Confession is good for the soul. There was a time, many years ago now, when I wanted trout, and I wanted them badly—and I fished with bait. I was chechaco, and had made the usual mistakes of the young Englishman coming out to Canada to make his fortune in the way of outfit; for instance, I had spent a few of my last remaining sovereigns, after buying my ticket from Liverpool to Vancouver, in purchasing what the gunsmith in Edgewater Road had assured me was the very best of all weapons to take into the dangerous wilds of the great unexplored West, a 50.110 Winchester, at the same time carefully leaving at home all my rods and fishing tackle.

Stopping off at Nelson, I speedily discovered that a somewhat lighter piece of artillery than the half-inch shoulder cannon would have been more suitable for picking off the head of the blue grouse and fool-hens, which was all the use I found for a rifle within easy distance of the Kootenay capital, and later I came to realize that I had made a big mistake in not bringing out the old rods I knew and loved.

It was in the spring of the year. Fortune had prevented me from making one more of the usual mistakes of the new chum Englishman, and bringing out a considerable amount of money with which to purchase nothing more tangible than experience and a more advanced knowledge of human nature; therefore I found myself within a very short time of landing in the country being initiated into the mysteries of prospecting for mineral by an old-timer, who, for a grubstake, had condescended to act the part of initiator.

To break me in easily, this old man, with the foxiness of his kind, had decided that a short trip down the Kootenay river and camps by the riverside would be likely to lead to the discovery of mines rivaling the Silver King in richness, which would enable us both to return to the Old Country as capitalists of distinction.

Truth to tell, I was not quite so sanguine on this point or so intoxicated with his hot-air treatment as he appeared to fondly imagine, but the open-air life was what I had always hankered for, and for a week or two I was gloriously content.

There was just one crumple in the rose leaf. What man who ever was a fisherman, or ever hoped to be, could look on that glorious Kootenay and not be itching to wet a line? The old man was careful to explain to me that it would not do to go to the prospecting business too hard at first, and so, when I began to make enquiries as to the fishing possibilities of the river, and had peeped over the edge of a rocky bank into the deeps of a transparent pool, and seen the beauties swimming close below me, he had no objections to make to my suggestion that I should take a day off to walk into town and get some fishing tackle, with which to try for some of those trout which I wanted, and wanted very badly.

When, however, I began to ask about the best kind of flies to get, I speedily brought upon myself the full force of his contempt. Flies were not what was wanted at all; they were alright for the "dudes" who fished for sport, they could fool with flies if they wanted to, but what we wanted was fish, and fish we should not get with flies, but fish we undoubtedly would get, and all we wanted, with bait. So I was enjoined to get a line and some bait hooks, and he would guarantee that, with a pole cut from the bush and some grubs from a rotten log, I would be able to get all the trout I wanted. It was against my principles, but he knew the country and the country's fish, and I was anxious to learn what he could teach me in other matters, and did not want to offend him; also for financial reasons I did not want to buy a new fly-rod, and fly-fishing with a "pole" seemed to my mind the thing impossible; therefore I was obedient and yielded.

The Nelson stores in those days carried less full and up-to-date lines than they doubtless do in these days, and in the first store in which I tried I could only buy half-a-dozen hooks of the size I wanted tied on gut. At another store I obtained another half-dozen, and, thinking these sufficient, started back on my eight-mile tie-counting walk to camp. I felt a little guilty next morning as I started out for the pool where I had seen the big ones lazily swimming in the clear water armed with a heavy pole and a tight line innocent of any more gut than that tied to the hook, and with a liberal supply of fine fat white grubs, which the old man had dug out of an old log while I was away in town after the tackle. I was a bait fisherman; it was a fall from grace, but it was a fall which speedily brought a chastening of spirit. I impaled my first grub and dropped him carefully and hopefully into the water. The currents of the eddy seized him and whirled him about a second or two, when a silver streak shot through the water, and he disappeared. I struck, and the line tightened. The gut was strong, the pole was ditto, and my instructions were to "yank" him up onto the bank, and not to play around with him and lose him. I complied on the "yank" by substituting a steady pull, and the fish went his way and the hook came mine; my first Kootenay trout had been hooked and lost. The old-timer snorted out criticism of a lurid and picturesque nature while I took the hook in my hand and turned to pick out a fresh juicy grub. The explanation was at once obvious and at variance with the aforesaid criticism; the hook being badly

tempered, had pulled out straight from barb to chank.

A second hook was tied on, a second grub impaled, a second silver streak repeated the performance of the first, and—the same thing happened.

At the next bite, which came speedily as the other two, I tried to be a little more gentle in my handling of the fish; the old-timer had round more to my way of thinking. His first cry had been "Yank him, yank him!" Now it was "Easy boy, easy does it!" But that trout was a Kootenay rainbow, and a large one, and however easy I might want to go, he was of a different way of thinking, and he remained with his brethren while I once more examined the hook, to find the same result. The old-timer breathed hard, and delivered himself of the most artistic and carefully-thought-out piece of profanity I had ever heard; and having thus relieved himself, requested me to "let him have a try." He carefully selected a hook from the second package while muttering benedictions on the head of the unfortunate who had manufactured the first lot, and, selecting two fat grubs, cast his hook upon the waters, saying that he would have a big one that time. He did; in the clear water we saw the father of that particular trout family hurtle past one of his lesser descendants and seize the bait. Mr. Oldtimer struck, yanked, and rolled on his back, while the line whistled through the air behind him like a whip-lash. His stock of language had run out, and he was reduced to the reiteration of one short, but mild, that is comparatively mild, monosyllable.

There was a little variation this time; the hook had not pulled straight out, it had broken off short at the bend. This hook-maker had gone to the other extreme and over-tempered his hooks.

We sought fresh ground in the hope of hooking rather smaller fish, but it was not to be a fish supper for ours that day. Every hook from one store bent out straight, and every hook from the other broke off short; the temper of the hooks was not as it should have been, and the temper of the fisherman was very far also from what it should have been as we wended our way back to camp without a single trout, but with a resolution firm planted in the breast of one at least never again to try such base methods for such worthy foes, when it was possible to try conclusions with them by methods more worthy both of them and of a sportsman.

NATURE AND THE SPORTSMAN

It has become a commonplace of our conceptions of the sportsman and the ways in which he walks to credit him with an uncommon love of nature and an unusual appreciation of the secrets which nature guards from uncurious eyes. Few respectable writers on any form of sport would venture to leave out of their account some decent pen service to the allurements of field and moor and river and covert side. It is true that the hunting field does not invest the thruster with a poet's power to absorb and appreciate in one masterly "coup d'oeil" the magic tracery of new-bared boughs, the great figures of the boles of trees, or the shafts of light piercing the covert, and the wonderful "values" which the Great Artist can put into His skies. We have not yet got so far as that. But Nature, in Whistler's phrase, is creeping up. She is at least at the girths of the plain-flapped saddle. She has overtaken the angler, the shooting man, and the golfer in their habits as they live. To deem them nature lovers with a passion of worship has become as much a part of orthodoxy as to call sportsmen—as, indeed, they for the most part are—the kindest and most humane of men.

Yet the heretics are bold enough, and a rude iconoclasm has not hesitated to bring its crowbar smashing upon this idol, which common consent has fashioned of the sportsman nature-lover. Iconoclasm has said, pretty rotundly, that all this is so much shoddy, a monstrous sham in the great world of shams. Indeed, scarcely was the conception of the sportsman as a man with an energetic soul fairly established than its propriety was questioned and its position assailed. Your angler—so iconoclasm roars—has no soul above the gaff or landing net. His eyes are glued to the river. His heart is in his waders. Your "gun" cares for nothing but scientific slaughter. He only demands difficult birds, and many of them. He is a superior butcher, with the butcher's vision. Your golfer has all his essence centred on a small white ball. He hits the ball as far after it, and his mind is so concentrated on the possibilities of disaster, which—with the hole—he has "opened up," his ambitions are so wholly occupied with an economy of strokes, that he would never notice a new Heaven and a new earth yawning before him, unless he mistook them for a new and particularly "fendish" pot bunker. Your motorist is little other than a maniac when all the windows of the soul he has opening to the ground, upon the speed gauge. Such are the blows of cold logic with which iconoclasm besets this pleasant image of the sportsman as one who finds half his pleasure and more than half his profit in that silent communion with nature which is the most precious boon that life can offer life, and which casts upon death-dealing the glamor of a high romance.

Let us, then, examine, with the impartiality which momentary detachment brings, the

bearings of this matter. For the purposes of investigation there are three characters which lend themselves especially to cross-examination. These are the angler, the shooting man, and the golfer. These are the men who have the fullest opportunity for mingling with their ruder energies the fine flower of artistic appreciation. Out of them all the fisherman is the chief. He it is who is, by repute, most addicted to a sentimental nature-worship. He it is who claims for his sport these more gentle influences. He who most often stars the literary essays in which he recounts the destruction he has wrought with passages devoted rather to water-ousels than to trout, rather to the habits of the otter than to the hate of fly, more particularly to the varied life which teems around him, to the fragrance of the moor and the lushness of the water-meadows than to the serious purposes of the inexact science of angling. No wet fly man ever returned from a day on a moorland, burn without remembering to drag in the curlew's lonely cry. No man ever waited for the southern three-pounder to come up again without, in theory, being very observant of the meadow-pipit whistled at his side. The fisherman really believes, or has been induced to believe, that he is not only the dry fly purist, the educated angler who is more concerned to rise the educated trout than to see him on the table—in part, perhaps, because the educated trout is not invariably the best of eating—who boasts this superior soul. His ruder colleague of the north and the west makes a similar claim. He, it is true, fishes frankly for the pot. But, if we may believe him, he fishes also because the world is so very beautiful.

Now, these are laudable convictions. Are they also honest? Not, I think, wholly so. It stirred by the breath of spring upon the uplands, or by the opening of the flow of summer into the water meadows of the vale. The angler whose business takes him to the uplands in spring and to the water meadows in later May and June is aware of the feast that is spread before him. He does care for the sights and sounds and scents by which he is surrounded. But his appreciation is always subordinate to his determined purpose. It is accidental. He is nature-lover, and his love of nature is the consequence of his love of sport. It is very difficult to separate judiciously the limits of his emotions. But we may say that nearly all day his eyes and mind are far too much occupied with the minutiae of his sport or art to be consciously concerned with the elements of nature. It is good, he feels, to be alive in such a world as he gives a hitch to the strap of a heavy basket and sets his face along the mountain track to trudge home, or turns his back upon the darkened river, and takes the path across the meadows. But the satisfaction is not to be dissociated from his sport. It is likely that he would feel only bored if the rod were not in his hand. His knowledge of wild things and wild ways, of trees and flowers, may be very crude and limited. Because the irresistible impulse, the "amabilis insania," urges him to patient study of fish life—and death—it by no means follows that he is driven in the same way to any real study of the ways of nature. And if this be true, as I think it is, of the angler, it is more true of his colleagues. There is, for instance, little opportunity for a gunner's indulgence in aesthetic satisfactions. If he is to shoot well, if he is to shoot safely, and with a proper consideration for others, there is demanded from him a continual concentration on the matter in hand. His nerves and senses must be always under control, his eyes must be keen, and his mind must be so fully occupied with the positions of other guns and beaters, with the marking of birds, and with the swift decisions necessary to success, that no room is left for errant fancies. No man can walk up partridges as one of a line of guns and beaters, and yet treat the excursion as a botanical survey. Even during the leisure that comes either whilst waiting for the cries of "mark," that are the preface of shooting, or between the taking up of a stand in covert well in advance of the beaters' approach, there is no place for relaxation of the mind and interest. It is, of course, true of the shooter that his pleasure is insensibly enhanced by his surroundings. But with him, even more than with the angler, these things are subordinate to the immediate purpose of his being. As for the golfer, the torments of his soul if he be off his game, and the anxieties that still shadow him if he be on it, shut out from his vision what does not actually obtrude itself between himself and the ball. He may be conscious of the may in bloom on an inland course, or of the heather that grows on a seaside green. He may notice the early appearance of some flower of the field even as he walks up to his ball. But he notices these things out of the tail of a fixed and largely unseeing eye. Nature and the full air add enormously to his pleasure. But he enjoys them because he wishes to play golf. He does not play golf because he wishes to enjoy them. If that were so he would become a week-end trampler.

Then we may say that there is a great deal of exaggeration in the claims to nature worship made on the sportsman's behalf. Yet it would be just as gross an exaggeration to deny altogether his simple delight in simple beauties. Sir Edward Grey has written in his book on "Fly Fishing": "Though some of our feeling about the conscious enjoyment of birds and other forms of life may be mere fancy, it is altogether true that there is an ecstasy about the first warm days of spring which cannot be resisted, and we cannot tell how much comes from within and how much from without us." That is an honest and a true saying. The sportsman is not usually an absolute aesthete. He is too good a craftsman for that. He has his own business, which exacts close attention. But he cannot be an utter Philistine. Nature will not allow that.—Guy C. Pollock in "The Field."

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BIG GAME HUNTING IN SOUTH AND CENTRAL AFRICA

In the smoke-room of an African liner one occasionally hears told with the utmost modesty, and often only when a good dinner has loosened the young hunter's tongue, scraps of tales that throw some light on the dangers and fascinations of the big game hunter's life in the tropical world.

One big fellow, when pressed, owned reluctantly that he was rather lame in one knee on account of the inaccuracy of his shot at a charging buffalo. His second shot was not sufficient to finish the great brute, and he had a more than anxious time hanging on with his full weight to one of the buffalo's horns to save himself from being gored to death. Only a native hunting knife and a long arm enabled him to free himself by a full stroke—stabbing his enemy through the heart. Had he been a light weight—had his knife not been handy—had his shots not been so well aimed—had the buffalo's full charge caught him in the first place, he would not have been with us to relate his adventures.

Another time he told us that his having been an old rugby three-quarters had just pulled him through on one occasion. An enraged elephant charged him, and the shot had not proved fatal. The elephant spread out its two great ears to their utmost width. Its rattling scream was terrifying; its trunk was raised with blood pouring from it, and it was only by swerving, dodging, twisting, and doubling that the hunter kept out of reach until, watching over his shoulder, he got in a fatal shot at close quarters. He said that he never worried much about dodging elephants so long as he had any trees to assist him.

It requires no small presence of mind to keep cool and work out your theory whilst running full speed zigzag across a bog; but the real big game man is coolest when danger is greatest.

Our hunting companion owned that he hated hearing the lion's sinister breathing around the fires at night; the distinctive leonine noise when he smells blood, just when one feels very tired and sleepy, is disquieting, to say the very least, especially when one has seen the daring of the animal. He will spring on to his victim, carry him off through the bush, and finish the greater part of a human carcass. The lion's habit of coming back the next night to finish a head or leg of any dainty portion left over, is often his death knell, as one can then await him up a tree.

A man-eating lion is certainly the most cunning animal in the world, daring any danger, appearing just where least expected, and capable of totalling terribly long lists of victims before being killed.

A wounded lion, unlike a leopard, attacks openly and is often spoken of as a "man," to the disparagement of the "slinking" wounded leopard, which springs upon its victim from unsuspected retreats and takes the hunter unawares.

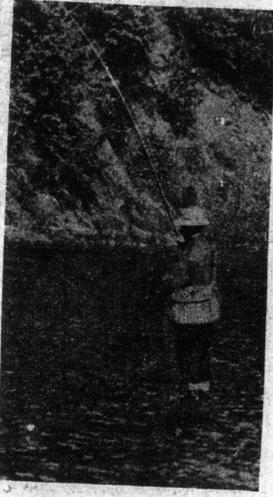
Hunters usually only shoot lions when they are forced to do so in self-protection. They are busy after elephants, for their valuable tusks, £50 being quite a small price to get for a pair containing over 100 lbs. of ivory.—Empire Gazette.

READING FROM THE OLD MASTER

Angling as an Art

Piscator. O. Sir, doubt not but that Angling is an art; is it not an art to deceive a Trout with an artificial Fly? A Trout! that is more sharp-sighted than any Hawk you have named, and more watchful and timorous than your high-mettled Merlin is bold? and yet, I doubt not to catch a brace or two to-morrow, for a friend's breakfast: doubt not therefore, Sir, but that angling is an art, and an art worth your learning. The question is rather, whether you are capable of learning it? for angling is somewhat like poetry, men are to be born so: I mean, with inclinations to it, though both may be heightened by discourse and practice; but he that hopes to be a good angler, must not only bring an inquiring, searching, observing wit, but he must bring a large measure of hope and patience, and a love and propensity to the art itself; but having once got and practised it, then doubt not but angling will prove to be so pleasant, that it will prove to be, like virtue, a reward to itself.

Venator. Sir, I am now become so full of expectation, and in order that you propose. Piscator. Then first, for the antiquity of Angling, of which I shall not say much, but callion's flood; others, that Belus, who was the first inventor of godly and virtuous recreations, was the first inventor of Angling; and some others say, for former times have had their disquisitions about the antiquity of it that Seth, one of the sons of Adam, taught it to his sons, and that by them it was de-



Sportsman's Calendar

APRIL

Sports for the Month—All game fish now in season:

Trout of all kinds, spring salmon, steel-heads, grise, bass, char, etc.

Geese may be shot, but not sold.

April is one of the best months for bear and brant.

N.B.—Visiting non-resident anglers must take out a license to fish in British Columbia waters.

rived to posterity; others say that he left it engraven on those pillars which he erected and trusted to preserve the knowledge of the mathematicks, musick, and the rest of that precious knowledge, and those useful arts, which by God's appointment or allowance, and his noble industry, were thereby preserved from perishing in Noah's flood.

These, Sir, have been the opinions of several men, that have possibly endeavored to make angling more ancient than is needful, or may well be warranted; but for my part, I shall content myself in telling you that angling is much more ancient than the incarnation of our Saviour; for in the Prophet Amos mention is made of fish-hooks; and in the book of Job which was long before the days of Amos, for that book is said to have been written by Moses, mention is made also of fish-hooks, which must imply anglers in those times.

But, my worthy friend, as I would rather prove myself a gentleman, by being learned and humble, valiant and inoffensive, virtuous and communicable, than by an fond ostentation of riches, or, wanting those virtues myself, boast that these were in my ancestors; and yet I grant, that where a noble and ancient descent and such merit meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person; so if this antiquity of angling which for my part I have not forced shall, like an ancient family, be either an honour or an ornament to this virtuous art which I profess to love and practise, I shall be the gladder that I made an accidental mention of the antiquity of it, of which I shall say no more, but proceed to that just commendation which I think it deserves.

And first, I shall tell you what some have observed, and I have found it to be a real truth, that the very sitting by the river's side is not only the quietest and fittest place for contemplation, but will invite an angler to it; and this seems to be maintained by the learned Peter du Moulin, who, in his discourse of the fulfilling of Prophecies, observes, that when God intended to reveal any future events or high notions to his prophets, he then carried them either to the deserts, or the sea-shore, that having so separated them from amidst the press of people and business, and the cares of the world, he might settle their mind in a quiet repose, and there make them fit for revelation.

AN ANGLER'S TROUBLE

O the tangles, more than Gordian, of gut on a windy day! O bitter east wind that bloweth down stream! O the young ducks that swimming between us and the trout, contend with him for the blue duns in their season! O the hay grass behind us that entangles the hook! O the rocky wall that breaks it, the boughs that catch it; the drought that leaves the salmon-stream dry, the floods that fill it with turbid, impossible waters! Alas for the knot that breaks, and for the iron that bends; for the lost landing-net, and the gillie with the gaff that scrapes the fish! Izaak believed that fish could hear; if they can, their vocabulary must be full of strange oaths, for all anglers are not patient men. A malison on the trout that "bulge" and "tail," on the salmon that "jiggers," or sulks, or lightly gambols over and under the line. These things and many more, we anglers endure meekly, being patient men, and a light word fleers at us for our very virtue.—Andrew Lang.

nd of a certain kind of natural to them in their other. But all those ex- animals in which the are used to terrorize a should be recognized as s which they are, and w an exhibition in Lon- s which filled me with out, a wonderful thing in muscle, but a demon ting pain and terror, y and drive a couple of t cats—making a mock the king of beasts. But human nature which is cle of the degradation kes it a joy to witness beast which stands for of majesty and strength. to which I allude were ous antics on a seer- proud confession of the asting exception of one of suppressed revolt, of intolerable pain. I London circus coerced s nose. The trainer the bear gave a cry stible. I appealed at pt to permit this abom- was stopped. An e training of wild an- y a man (I forget his me performing Rus- minister Aquarium. He of in eight could be d not consist in bull- ives, but in rewarding ed that on the average wed no capacity for ected (killed) by him The teachable dog is by primitive man of who delight in the dis- ing animals do not ap- uity and grace of the animals in their natural er animals have been pes, to that fineness of action, by a greater g us—inexorable Na- who would not rather alk, trot, gallop, and spacious sward than endid great fellow, e zigzag barriers or d disgracefully on his of the spur and whip e-woman, whom he dle of next week but dness of heart? His ble condescension to foolish but perhaps

oms

man has chosen that de after the plan of up, and would not il.

es to dance with the aid, all are in honor ll out a piece of sil- plate. Not until he g or chipping that crockery has he won y succeed in making plate for less than a of our money.

ulated goes to the amounts to seventy- ars, even where the or as it can well be, strict of Poland, is g couple fairly in

RY IN CHINA

ells the story of love, China in the Lady's theoretically no love- classes of life mar- dle-men or middle- do not even see wedding day. Mar- ssary duty in China, t marry is called "a e becomes virtually help of her mother- husband affects a if he does not feel in Canton, she says, but perhaps worse e Kweichow border. e Christian Chinese redding observances more modest. When down together on to sit on the others so is supposed to ous rites connected Mrs. Little says that ous of societies of her not to marry, others breed pretty e articles of com- witeness to a change life. Young men ee their brides be- eung Chinese gen- amongst as we ever happy unless

Ring up Carpet Dept. and Let Us Send a Man to Estimate on Your Spring Cleaning by the Vacuum System.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

We Make Window Shades, Poles, etc. to Order. Ring up Carpet Dept., and a Man Will Be Sent at Once.

Friday's Sale of Curtain and Muslin Remnants

New Ideas to Be Found in Our Art Needlework Dept.

The Art Needlework Department, situated on the second floor, is just in receipt of many new and interesting designs in Tinted Cushion Tops and Centre-pieces, also Stamped Linens for braiding, eyelet-work, etc.

Silk Cushion Cords, all colors. Per yard **25¢**
Mercerized Cushion Cords, all colors. Per yard **10¢**
Lace Edgings to match centre-pieces, 50c to 20¢
FREE LESSONS FOR CHILDREN
 Teaching them how to do fancy work—Saturday morning.

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Our Special Line of Initial Paper-petries, containing all initials, nicely embossed on each sheet. Envelopes to match. This is a regular 50c line. We have a special price of, per box, **30¢**

Our Tablets—Excelsior— 100 pages fine Bond paper, ruled or plain **15¢**

Silurian Grey Note Paper, 5 quires in package. Special **25¢**

Silurian Grey Envelopes, 4 packages in a box. Special, box **25¢**

Crepe Papers, 10-foot rolls good assortment of colors. Price, per roll **10¢**

350 Pieces to Go at Half Price

Many people wonder how it is and why we sell at such low prices. But the fact is that, where bolts of material are cut into, there always remain some odd lengths, and to clear these out is imperative, hence the reduction. Probably some of these will just about suit your purpose: There are oddments of curtain net, cretonnes, muslin, etc. The regular prices are all plainly marked, but, tomorrow, select the piece you need at just half price—third floor.

Skirt Flouncings—Their Dainty Style, Coupled with This Low Price, Should Clear Them Out Quickly. Reg. 45c to 50c for 35c

A most exquisite assortment of beautiful Skirt Flouncing goes on sale Friday. Every woman loves pretty skirt flouncings, and to say that these are pretty and of exceptionally good quality is only saying the least. It is made of fine muslin, 27 inches wide, and regularly sell for 45c and 50c per yard. Friday **35¢**

See Broad Street Windows

Our Special 35c Line of Hosiery Cannot Be Excelled

Nowhere in the whole wide West will you find a larger or more assorted stock of fine Hosiery than what is to be seen at this store, and at 35c we are offering you the best value that is possible to get.

Ladies' Fine Lisle Thread Hose, with lace ankles, full fashioned, spliced heels and toes. Colors are white, rose, reseda, olive, myrtle, electric and tans. Per pair, 35c or 3 for **\$1.00**

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, double toes and heels, full fashioned, garter tops, in shades of white, cardinal, tan and black. Per pair, 35c or 3 for **\$1.00**

Saucepans at Half Price. Regular 25c 50c for

How about a Saucepan? Do you need one? If so, don't let this opportunity slip by without taking advantage of it. These are 4-quart size, which regularly sell at 50c. Friday your choice **25¢**

See Broad Street Windows

Many Charming and Attractive Designs in New Muslin Blouses Are Shown Here. The Quality and Price Make Them Special Values Indeed



A better or more attractive lot of beautiful Blouses would be hard to find, and we doubt very much if the likes of these could be duplicated. These are decidedly strong values. For instance, here is one style: Front is made with very narrow tucks, attached collar, long sleeves, edged with lace and row of lace halfway up. Collar is also edged with lace. Another style is that of a beautiful Waist, in tailor-made effect, attached collar and cuffs, with fourteen rows of fine tucks either side of front, and finished with pearl buttons. Priced at **\$1.50**

See Broad Street Windows

Cork Bath Mats

Protect your feet from the cold floor, and prevent slipping. Made in 4 sizes—

28 x 16. Friday special **\$2.50**
 22 x 16. Friday special **\$1.90**
 18 x 16. Friday special **\$1.50**
 11 x 16. Friday special **\$1.25**

Japanese Lunch Baskets, very strong and durable, 5 sizes. Friday special, 75c, 65c, 50c, 35c and **25¢**

Japanese Table Mat Sets, of 5 assorted shapes. Friday special **30¢**

Common Kitchen Mirrors, with white frame, 4 sizes. Friday special, 75c, 50c, 35c. 25¢

Parlor Brooms, 4 sewn. Friday special 35¢

Oval Japanned Trays, very useful in dining-room—

22 inch size **75¢**
 20 inch size **65¢**
 18 inch size **50¢**

Mrs. Potts' Smooth Iron Sets— Nickel-plated **\$1.40**
 Plain finish **\$1.25**

Today We Are Featuring Special Values at 25c

Today we are placing on sale some very special values in Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons and Neckwear. These articles are all being shown on the tables down the centre aisle, Main floor. Every table holds goods of such splendid value that it should certainly prove a Mecca for the economist.

Lisle Gloves, Today, 25c

A splendid assortment indeed of Gloves is being offered. They are in the new lisle effect, finished with two clasps, in shades of greys, tans, greens, navy and black.

Dresden Ribbons, Today, 25c

A piece of fancy Dresden Ribbon is always handy for sashes, trimmings, etc. A specially fine assortment will be placed on sale, also Duchesse, Taffeta, Moire. All colors. Varying in width from 4 to 6 1/2 inches. All **25¢**

Neckwear, Today, 25c

The Neckwear tables are filled up with a very attractive lot of Collarettes, Jabots, Dutch Collars, Fancy Silk and Satin Bow Ties and Wash Stock Ties, all of which are marked at **25¢**

Men's Socks, Today, 25c

The Men's Furnishing Department is also offering specially fine inducements. Men's Socks, made of silk lisle, spliced toe and heel, fancy shades of tan, mauve, green, blue. These are well worth coming in today for.

Our Line of Boys' Two-Piece Suits at \$3.50 Will Appeal to All Mothers



It can be said with absolute faith and reliance that these \$3.50 suits are the greatest value to be found hereabouts. We make a specialty of keeping in stock clothes for the little man that are well worthy of the name "Correct." A glance over these suits will justify our claim to the fullest extent. They are smart and snappy without being extreme, made of tweeds and worsteds of the very highest order. Today, per suit **\$3.50**

Corset Covers, Special, Fri., 25c

25c seems a very small price to pay for a Corset Cover. Yet Friday we are offering a very special line at that price. They are made of good quality cambric, neck and sleeves trimmed with fine torchon lace. Sizes 34 to 44. Friday **25¢**

See Broad Street Windows



Special Line of Foulard Silks, Today, at \$1.00

Today splendid value can be had in Foulard and Plaid Silks. The extreme fineness of fabric and the many charming designs make them stand prominent above all others.

SPECIAL VALUE TODAY
\$1.00

New York Samples of Misses' and Children's White Dresses Priced from

\$4.00

Tuesday we were in receipt of a large shipment of beautiful White Mull Dresses. These are all samples direct from New York, and a more attractive or beautiful assortment could not be found. They are in the new Princess styles, beautifully trimmed with exquisite effects in embroidery and lace. Many are in plain effects, while a large number will be found with skirts in the new pleated styles. Priced from **\$4.00**



Your Spring Cleaning Can Be Done by Our Vacuum System Cheaper Than by Yourself

For cleaning carpets, upholstery, etc., the Vacuum System cannot be beat. It is unquestionably the most modern method known. There is no tearing up of carpets, no moving of heavy furniture, and is guaranteed perfectly dustless. Let us send an attendant, who will give you an estimate of what it will cost. Hotels and Boarding Houses given special attention. Ring up Carpet Department.

We Make Window Blinds to Order—Best Materials—Expert Workmanship

No doubt you will be, or are at the present moment in need of a set of Window Blinds. We specialize in this class of work, putting into the blind the best quality material that is possible to procure, at the very lowest price. Expert workmanship is another feature of the department. Ring up our Curtain and Drapery Department—3rd floor.

Refreshing Display of New Millinery

Easter's Passing Does Not Mean a Lack of Interest in Millinery—It Couldn't When Such Splendid New Values Are Offered.

Hundreds of women still have their spring hats to select—let none of them fear a paucity of styles, of colors.

There are literally hundreds of hats arriving each week, to sell for \$5.75 and \$9.50, and so on, slowly upwards to \$60.00. The variety is no less extensive now than before Easter. With the season at its height during these early spring days—with thoughts of the 3,000 or more trimmed hats displayed now, with the knowledge of thousands of attractive flowers and trimmings, and one section devoted to untrimmed shapes, we can assert stronger than ever—the Millinery World Is Complete at Spencer's.



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HIGH HONORS FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

Ex-President Yesterday of Intellectual Paris—Participates As Member in Session of French Academy

DELIVERS LECTURE AT THE SORBONNE

Dwells at Length Upon His Attitude in Regard to Human Rights and Property Rights—Presents From Faculty

PARIS, April 23.—To use Col. Roosevelt's own words, today marks the crowning of his career as a man of letters. From noon until midnight he was the guest of intellectual Paris, participating as a member at a session of the French Academy, delivering a lecture at the Sorbonne, which, as he said, was the foremost seat of learning in Europe before America was discovered, and remaining as the guest of faculty for dinner and reception at the university in his honor.

Col. Roosevelt's reception at the Sorbonne, and that at the Sorbonne, were equally impressive, but in a different way. In the former he was introduced as a member, and he took a mere among his distinguished conferees, of whom have grown old in the seat of science. Several times in his address, Mr. Roosevelt interjected observations in French, and after he had finished his address on the subject of man rights and property rights, he repeated this in French, saying that constituted the crux of what he said and he desired every one to understand him. His words in this connection were: "My position as regards the moneyed interests can be put in a few words. In every civilized society property rights must be protected. Or partly, in great measure, the property rights must have the upper hand, for property belongs to man, and not man to property."

Following the lecture, Vice-Rector Liard, in behalf of the university, presented Mr. Roosevelt with a bust of Jefferson and two medals at severals. A curious mistake had been made the bust. A bust of Lincoln had been ordered from the government factory at Sevres, but in some way one of the men was made. M. Juseurand, French ambassador, has arranged to have the original order executed.

HORSE SHOW CLOSED

Vancouver's Third Event of the Year Passed Off Satisfactorily—Many in Attendance.

VANCOUVER, April 23.—Vancouver's third horse show closed tonight with record very satisfactory to all concerned. The number of entries was over 1100, which was more than 300 over those of last year, and horses were attendance from Woodlands, California on the south; Brandon, Manitoba, Canada and Lee's Station, Montana, the United States.

The week has been a busy one in the city, many prominent visitors being here to attend the show. The awards were made without any disagreement, the different events were carried through really good entertainment for the large number of people who attended at the different sessions.

That horse show could be carried over three sessions a day and for four days and a night session indicates the interest taken in horse shows here. This annual event, coupled with the show held in Victoria, will go a long way toward bettering the grade of horses in British Columbia.

Takes Poison for Salts
 DENVER, April 23.—Through mistake of a nurse who had administered a large dose of oxalic acid in place of a dose of Epsom salts, Mrs. Myron E. Tubbs, of Junction City, Kan., died a violent death at Marcy hospital today.

Vancouver Divorce Cases.
 VANCOUVER, April 23.—Ex. Ald. W. J. Cavanagh is defendant in proceedings entered today by his wife, Mrs. E. Cavanagh, of Crystal City, Manitoba, who is seeking an order for divorce. The document filed in the supreme court alleges the usual statutory grounds. Miss Campbell being named as correspondent.

Sweeping Labor Reforms
 JOHANNESBURG, April 23.—As soon as the Union Government gets to work in South Africa it will inaugurate sweeping reforms in the management of native labor on the Rand mines. These reforms will take the form not only of improving the conditions of the native labor employed, but also of an improvement in the methods of recruiting.

The result of these reforms will be an enlargement of the area available for recruiting, and consequently an increased supply of colored labor for the mines. As soon as the reforms come into operation, it is estimated that 60,000 natives will be available for work.

The Union Government will also keep in mind the necessity of increasing the immigration of white labor by offering increased facilities for working on the mines.

But white men are not wanted on the Rand alone. The Union Government have in hand a scheme for attracting white settlers to other parts of the Union, especially in Zululand.