

SEES TROUBLE IN AGREEMENT

Mr. Balfour Thinks Canada's Recent Negotiation with the United States will Cause Diplomatic Complications

LARGER PARTNER'S UNDUCE INFLUENCE

Sir Edward Grey Denies that Government Instructed Mr. Bryce—Proclaims Non-Interference

LONDON, March 8.—In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour said he saw great difficulties in future diplomacy if reciprocity arrangements like the present went on.

Replying Sir Edward Grey again denied that the government had instructed Mr. Bryce, and said it did not propose to do anything except to cordially endorse everything he had done.

Britain's satisfactory relations with Canada were due to non-interference with Canada's fiscal system.

Mr. Bryce's Report

Ambassador Bryce's reports to the Foreign Office on the subject of the United States-Canadian reciprocity negotiations were issued this evening.

In so far as the arrangement over steps this basis it is probably intended and will at any rate be published justified and defended in the United States by the general policy of the United States of promoting closer economic relations with the states of the western hemisphere.

PORTLAND MEN LOSE

Accuse One Brooks of Having Swindled Them by Means of Forged Bills of Lading.

PORTLAND, March 8.—The application of several flour millers and commission men in this city for a warrant for the arrest of a man known to them as C. B. Brooks brought to light what appears to be an extensive swindling scheme.

According to the complainants, Brooks' indebtedness to them for flour bills of lading on grain supposed to have been shipped from points in Idaho. A complete compilation of their alleged losses has not been made, but they assert that they have suffered somewhere between \$1,000 and \$7,000.

Missionary Salaries

CALGARY, March 8.—At this morning's session of the Calgary Presbytery's annual meeting, an important step was taken when a motion to raise the salaries of those serving in permanent mission fields was passed.

Coal Miners to Strike.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 8.—Miners of the Tuscawawas, Ohio, field, decided here today to call a strike in the entire mining district.

Closed Shop Stumbling-Block

CALGARY, March 8.—After days spent in conference, the mine workers operators and as far from arriving at an agreement as they were at the start.

Rev. C. P. Aked Will Move

NEW YORK, March 8.—The Rev. Charles E. Aked has resigned the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church and will accept the call to the First Congregational church of San Francisco.

Hindus Must Be Admitted

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Seventeen Hindus now detained by the immigration authorities at Seattle, must be admitted to the United States because of a loophole in the law.

FAMINE'S GRIP NOT RELAXED

Crowds of Chinese Dying of Starvation—Women and Children Being Sold for Money to Buy Food

WASHINGTON, March 8.—There is no abatement in the crying needs of the starving people of China, as indicated by advices received by the department.

This represents recent contributions received by the Red Cross in response to popular appeals for assistance. In all, the Red Cross has sent \$21,000 in cash to China and spent \$7,000 for the cargo on the army transport Buford, now en route to China.

SEATTLE BOND ISSUE

Suggestion That Bonds Be Offered to Citizens in Small Denominations—Comptroller's Argument.

SEATTLE, March 8.—That the \$800,000 bond issue passed upon favorably by the electors on Tuesday should be offered to the citizens of Seattle in small denominations is the suggestion of City Comptroller J. W. Bothwell.

By this method, it is pointed out, the interest of the citizens in a road which they themselves were financing would be greatly increased.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 7.—All steel equipment for the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railway (the Soo line) is provided for in a 4-1-2 per cent mortgage filed with Secretary of State Schmal today.

DELAY PROPOSAL IS VOTED DOWN

Majority of Forty-Two for Government on Mr. Borden's Motion to Postpone Reciprocity Debate

LARGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. Borden Urges that Nothing Would be Lost by Delay—Finance Minister Fielding's Reply

OTTAWA, March 8.—The strength of the government's position on reciprocity was shown in a vote taken in the house tonight on a motion made today by R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, that as American action on the agreement has been delayed, the matter be not taken up by the Canadian parliament.

The motion to defer action was supported by 70 members and opposed by 112, the government majority being 42. Only two Liberals broke away and voted with the opposition.

The intense interest in the situation was shown by the unusually large number of members present to vote early in the evening.

Mr. Fielding declared his belief that a majority of United States senators had been in favor of ratifying the agreement last session, but that its passage had been blocked by the methods of a few filibustering senators, some of whom would never be seen again in the senate.

URGE BUILDING OF STRONG NAVY

Speakers at U. S. Navy League Meeting Give Views on Situation—Declaration in League Document

LOS ANGELES, March 8.—"We are face to face with the most remarkable period of world history," said Lincoln C. Cummins, of Baltimore, honorary president at the closing session of the Navy League today.

"Japan in the course of the past fifty years has adopted western civilization," he continued. "She is evolving not so much evolution as revolution in education, business and almost in religion."

"A navy cannot be built in a day, or at the critical moment when it may be required. Its construction and readiness represents provident forethought and prior preparations, without which is weakness."

any value that navy must needs equal any possible opponent, and its theoretical opponents' damage in eight should be the practical guide of our failure of the maintenance of such ratio will just as for regular theoretical peace and safety. It is not, then, a question of sentiment of economy or even of humanity, but of hard pan-national business sense, in the attainment of which all commercial organizations and citizens should interest themselves today.

"Disarmament may come eventually, but it has not come yet and until it does come we cannot afford to fall behind."

The delegates to the convention and a number of officers of the Pacific fleet attended a dinner tonight, which was the closing function of the convention.

STORM STOPS WORK OF RESCUE

Life Savers Beaten in Effort to Bring Crew of Stranded Steamer Ashore—Light Reach Safety

NORFOLK, Va., March 8.—Undertaken after a day and night of continuous battle in one of the worst storms this coast has experienced in years, life savers rescued tonight eight of the 35 or more men on board the stranded steamer Manchuia, which lies 30 miles from the beach, three miles south of Little Island.

Blinded by a terrific snowstorm, with a northeast gale dashing high waves over the ship on whose deck clung the crew, the life savers for hours tried to shoot a line to them.

The storm increased in fury until the waves beat back on the beach for several hundred feet and the life savers, recognizing it would be suicidal to attempt to take off any more of the crew, abandoned the work of rescue for the night.

From the Manchuria signals were flashed that the ship was making good progress and would withstand the storm for the night.

REDUCES DIVIDEND

New York Central Action in Consequence of Interstate Commerce Commission's Decision.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Directors of the New York Central railroad at a meeting today cut the quarterly dividend from 1-1/2 to 1-1/4 per cent.

"Every economy that can be adopted and enforced which will not result in injury to the property or the impairment of the service will be made, and if the result demonstrates the correctness of the commission the railroads will cheerfully acknowledge that they were mistaken in their apprehensions."

President of Honduras.

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, March 8.—Dr. Francisco Beltran, who was elected last week by the peace conference as provisional president of Honduras, was elected yesterday by congress as premier designate, or first vice-president, of the republic.

"The rebel camp was in turmoil all day. The trouble began when Turner arrived, bringing the word that the junta was as much dissatisfied with the present leadership as the men of the army. He declared that, disregarding the vote on Saturday, departing Leyva, the cardinal principle for which the men are fighting was violated."

STEAMSHIP LINE MAY BE AIDED

Authorities of Commonwealth Announce that They are Ready to Reconsider Question of Subsidy

NO SETTLEMENT OF HARVESTER STRIKE

Storm in Melbourne Kills and Injures Men and Causes Much Damage to Property—Streets Flooded

MELBOURNE, March 7.—The pressure that has been brought to bear on the federal authorities with a view of securing a re-consideration of the question of a subsidy for a steamship line to Canada has had the effect intended. In response to a request from a deputation of Brisbane merchants, the prime minister announced that the government is prepared to open the matter again. According to the postmaster general, the cabinet is now awaiting the action of the steamship companies who may wish to make a statement for the establishment of such a service as that contemplated.

The offer made by the harvester companies with a view of settling the strike with their men has been of little avail. Very few of the employees have returned to work, and the trade unionists now suggest that the masters should be prevented from purchasing ordinary food-stuffs.

A remarkably heavy storm broke over Melbourne today. In the course of a few hours four inches of rain fell accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. Several men were killed or injured, while many others were injured by the storm.

"ARMY" OF REBELS DEFEATS ITSELF

Dissension Among Insurrectos in Lower California Likely to Leave Federals Nothing to Do

MEXICALI, March 8.—Without the firing of a hostile gun, the army of liberation, which was to have established a Socialist republic in Lower California, with this little hamlet of adobe houses as the capital, has been beaten. It encamped some 10 miles from Mexicali, in all probability they did not know of the insurrection rampant for more than a week reached its crisis today. In face of the enemy which is expected to strike at any hour, a handful of insurgents manning the rifle pits voted a lack of confidence in the leaders, Leyva and Berthold. John K. Turner, the writer, said to be close to the revolutionary junta in Los Angeles, declared that the junta would withdraw all support if they did not obey the mandate of the men and step down.

Baldwin Estate Claimed.

LOS ANGELES, March 8.—The jury in the case of Beatrice Anita Baldwin Turnbull, the 17-year-old Boston girl, seeking a one-sixth share of the \$11,000,000 estate of "Lucky" Baldwin, today under instruction from the court, returned a verdict adverse to the claimant. The attorneys for the contestant noted an exception to the instructed verdict, and announced that they would take an appeal direct to the supreme court.

Stagnant Conditions Improve

BOSTON, March 8.—Additional advice regarding the plague in North China, received by the American board of commissioners for foreign missions today indicate that the authorities in the vicinity of Peking, Tungcha and Pao-ching Fu in the Chih provinces have been successful in checking further spread of the disease. The report says that about the middle of January there was much fever in Peking, but after the trouble began when Turner arrived, bringing the word that the junta was as much dissatisfied with the

MOBILIZATION ONLY ARMY TEST

Official Reason Given at Washington for Gathering of Troops and Warships Near Mexico

POPULAR THEORY IS DIFFERENT

Supposition that Understanding Exists Between Two Governments—Diaz Not in Bad Health

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The officers who set the machinery going for the great mobilization of United States troops and warships on the Mexican frontier today sat back in their chairs in the war and navy departments to "watch the thing work." From all directions trains are carrying soldiers, horses, field guns and ammunition toward the places of rendezvous.

SOUTH SEA SCHEME ENDED

Bark Hesper, One of Vessels Bought to go for Hardwood, Abandoned

The business that was to have been of logging hardwood in the faraway Solomon, where headhunters and cannibals roamed the tropical island forests, which Capt. McDonnell and others in Victoria planned when the purchase of the Glory of the Seas, now lying at Esquimalt, and the bark Hesper, was made by the local men and abandoned before it was begun. The bark Hesper, labeled for \$1,754.29, by Hall Bros. shipyard at Eagle harbor, is to be sold by the United States admiralty marshal at Seattle tomorrow, while the Glory of the Seas, with many other vessels, is to be sold at Victoria.

Working Smoothly

Old Washingtonians compared the conditions prevailing today at the war and navy departments with the turmoil which characterized the early days of the Spanish-American war.

With the exception of dispatching orders to certain companies to take the place of others whose withdrawal from Texas had left some of the military posts without proper caretakers, there was little to be done.

The secretary of war was busy winding up important matters of civil administration preparatory to leaving Washington for several days. He was able to proceed late in the day for Atlanta, Ga. Nowhere was the superiority of the new state of affairs over those that existed in the war department in the days of the Spanish war made more manifest than in the quartermaster general's department. General Ayleshire with his deputies was engaged in a Herculean task—he was moving a body of soldiers across the country more numerous than the entire force that was gathered at Tampa, Fla., to form the American army of occupation in 1898, yet there actually was no evidence to the casual observer that there was in progress anything more than routine business.

The troop movements were proceeding with accuracy, and up to the close of business today, not one telegram had been received by the quartermaster general to complain that anything essential to the comfort of the troops or to the animals on the road was missing. There was good reason for this, for the records of the quartermaster general's department show that every detail of the movement had been laid out long in advance, every particle of information that might be needed by the quartermaster general's department was included. The trunk lines of railroads, the small feeding lines, the water routes, the number of sleeping, and box cars and other vehicles available, were carefully catalogued, as was an exact record of the number of men

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Spring... White... Buckle... Belts, with... and adjust... two-tone... colors, brass... All sizes... Belts, two... tuckle... trims... Colors, ... Belts are... lisle... navy... silk... navy and... 5¢... 35¢... Values... 15¢... 15¢... 85¢... 85¢... 75¢... 1.75... 50¢... 35¢, 25¢... 1.00... 75¢... Hose, and red... 1.00... 50¢... 50¢

MAY INDICATE INTERVENTION

United States Mobilizing Army and Fleets at Points Near Mexico—Said to be for Training

POPULAR OPINION HOLDS OTHERWISE

Twenty Thousand Troops, and Fleets on Both Coasts are Involved—Mexican Minister Gives His Views

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mobilization arrangements have been made as follows: Twenty thousand United States troops and two fleets mobilizing for maneuvers near the Mexican border.

MR. BALLINGER OUT OF OFFICE

Resigns as Minister of Interior and is Succeeded by Mr. Walter Fisher—Mr. Pinchot Well Satisfied

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The resignation of Richard A. Ballinger, of Seattle, as secretary of the interior, was accepted today by President Taft and Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, was appointed as his successor.

See Intervention

EL PASO, Tex., March 7.—American intervention is on every lip today as the result of the federal government ordering additional United States troops toward the Mexican border.

Net in Need of Help

NEW YORK, March 7.—Mexico needs aid in keeping peace or in protecting foreign interests within her borders, is the opinion of Jose Yves Limantour, Mexican minister of finance, who arrived here tonight from Europe.

"It is to laugh," he replied. "This talk of Mexico requiring the aid of a foreign power to do this, when the Mexican government does not recognize a state of war, it recognizes only that individuals are causing trouble. It will deal with these individuals, just as the United States would deal with persons who are disorderly."

Fight at Casas Grandes

EL PASO, March 7.—A special to the Times this morning from Columbia, N. M., says: Persons arriving overland from Casas Grandes report that the town Sunday night and attacked the city early Monday. They report many fatalities.

Boxing Bout Stopped

DENVER, March 7.—A ten round bout between Jack (Twin) Sullivan of Boston and Jack O'Keefe of Denver was abruptly stopped tonight by Sheriff Hamilton Armstrong of Denver.

KOOTENAY CENTRAL

Contract for Fifty-Four Miles Let to James, McDonnell & Co.—R. C. P. R. in anchor

WINNIPEG, March 7.—The Canadian Pacific Railway today let contracts for four hundred miles of grading work on branch lines in west.

OTTAWA, March 7.—The reciprocity agreement was endorsed, loyalty to Great Britain assured, annexation scouted, the development of Canada proclaimed and friendship between farmer and manufacturer recommended to Canada in the House of Commons today by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, prime minister of the Dominion.

WANTS OPEN DOOR TO U. S. MARKETS

"I think we can venture the assertion that the policy involved in the agreement has met with the enthusiastic approbation of the majority of the Canadian people. I am perfectly aware that this policy has not been universally accepted and has met in some quarters rather stubborn opposition."

SEES NO DANGER OF ANNEXATION OR DIVERSION OF TRADE TO AMERICAN CHANNELS—FARMER AND MANUFACTURER

"To the Canadian people I would say that if it is possible for us to obtain such relations between these two young and growing nations, Canada will have returned to old England, the mother of nations—nay, to the whole British Empire—a service unequalled in its present effect and still more in its far-reaching consequences."

VALLEJO, CAL., March 7.—Rush orders were received at Mare Island Navy Yard today for the auxiliary cruiser Buffalo to sail for San Diego tomorrow.

SEATTLE, March 7.—The armored cruiser West Virginia and Maryland, now in the harbor, received orders today to go to the Puget Sound navy yard tomorrow to coal and then to proceed to the southern California coast, where they will be joined by the cruiser California, South Dakota and Pennsylvania.

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Winnipeg, March 7.—There were ten coaches on a special train which left this city this afternoon for Vancouver. On the special there were none but immigrants. A considerable proportion of the travelers were destined for the Pacific Coast.

Death of Admiral Fremont

BOULDER, N.J., March 7.—Rear-Admiral John Fremont, commander of the Charlestown navy yard, for thirty-six years active in the service of the United States navy, fell dead of heart disease in his home at the navy yard tonight. Admiral Fremont had been ill for two days, but was chatting with his wife and two daughters when death overtook him.

PRESENTS CASE FOR RECIPROCIITY

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Proclaims Government's Desire for Good Relations Between Canada and United States

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Admiral Fremont was born in San Francisco, Aug. 13, 1842; the son of Major-General John C. Fremont, U.S.A., "The Pathfinder."

Powder Company Sued

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—That the E. I. Dupont De Nemours Powder Co., of Wilmington, Delaware, violated the Sherman anti-trust law for forty years, was the charge made today by James Scarlett, chief counsel for the government in its suit against the powder company. The case was taken under advisement.

Defended Jesse James

NEW YORK, March 7.—White Coll. Robert J. Haire, once a well known western lawyer, and for many years one of the most prominent practitioners in the commercial courts of this city, was sitting in the supreme court today waiting to be placed on trial charged with subornation of perjury.

Theft of Fine Jewelry

VIENNA, March 6.—Princess Leonine Furstenberg, one of the leading members of Viennese aristocratic society, has fallen a victim to a cunningly planned theft.

RUET CONVEYED TO PRISON CELL

Taken to San Quentin to Begin Fourteen Year Term—Measured by George D. Collins for Striped Suit

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Having exhausted every effort in a three year struggle to escape the penitentiary, Abraham Ruet, former political boss of San Francisco, was taken to San Quentin late today to begin a 14 year term for the bribery of supervisors during the regime of former mayor Eugene Schmitz.

COAL LAND FRAUDS

DETROIT, Mich., March 7.—Government investigation into alleged Alaska coal land frauds involving approximately 48,000 acres of land valued at more than \$50,000,000 resulted in the issuance tonight of federal indictments charging even individuals with conspiracy against the United States government.

John Jameson's Three Star Whiskey

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY, made from the Finest Home-grown Malt and Corn and celebrated for its superb quality for MORE THAN 100 YEARS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Advertisement for Campbell's Fashion Centre, featuring a woman in a long coat and hat.

The Spring Styles

Or one who, perhaps, feels a trifle uncertain regarding the correct and authentic Spring Modes, our Mantle Department will prove of the utmost interest, for every suit which meets your eye as you stroll through this light and airy showroom is an absolutely fresh, up-to-the-minute model.

Winter suits are banished from our stock and beautiful new Spring Suits, stylish and artistic to a degree never before attained have usurped their places.

For New, Clever and Correct Styles, Visit the "Fashion Centre."

JUST IN TIME—At the time of going to press we find we are just in time to mention that we are unpacking a glorious lot of

New Spring Coats in Cloth, Linen and Lace

Further details of this last arrival will appear later.

"Nemo" Demonstration Continues

Friday next is the last day of Mrs. Craig's demonstration, so you see time is getting rather short and you really cannot afford to miss the opportunity of even a brief chat with Mrs. Craig, whose knowledge of corsetry is well worth the seeking.

Advertisement for Steele's Seeds, featuring a large illustration of a seed packet and the text "STEELE'S SEEDS BRIGGS' SEEDS".

Advertisement for John Jameson's Three Star Whiskey, featuring a bottle illustration and the text "JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY".

Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, featuring a bottle illustration and the text "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne".

It has been made and that the Michigan-Alaska Company was organized under the laws of Arizona. W. W. McAlpine is president. The coal lands involved include several continental tracts near Homer on the western end of the Kenai peninsula, bordering on Cook Inlet. The claims are said to have been located by about 800 Michigan residents and a hundred claimants from New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, and other western points.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, 87 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00, Six Months .60, Three Months .35. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE BRITISH SYSTEM

The country that has recently gone up about the danger of Canada falling into the arms of the United States has for the South Wales Daily News to make some observations regarding the British system of government that are well worth repeating. The News reminds its readers that no less an authority than John Bright fifty years ago forecast the union of Canada with the United States and yet it adds: 'Yet every one today is fully aware that the loyalty of Canadians to the Union Jack is in striking contrast with the feeling that prevailed half a century ago.' We think our contemporary is astray in thinking that there was any marked annexation sentiment in Canada half a century ago, but it is right if the idea it means to convey is that the Imperial tie has grown stronger with the years. The News does not fear that the influx of people from the United States will have a tendency to promote the growth of annexation sentiment, for it says: 'These new comers will learn (1) that the citizens of the Empire have wider freedom than citizens of the States; (2) that they are relieved from irritating political restrictions which prevail in the American Republic; and (3) that the democracies under the British Crown possess, in the monarchy, a reserve of executive power which no republic has ever been trusted with.' It proceeds to review briefly the system of government prevailing in the United States, showing its restrictions, which as all observers of events know have brought very serious crises in the affairs of the country. Then it speaks of the British system as applied to Canada saying:

Those Americans who have crossed the border are finding that no such restrictions prevail under the British flag, the British Constitution, unwritten and ever adaptable, being the exact contrary to that of the United States. His old allegiance was to a system wherein political power originated with the individual State, and worked upwards, subject to predetermined checks and conditions. His new allegiance is to a system wherein the Crown, operating through an Executive dependent upon its majority in the Imperial parliament, is the source of all authority; and the democracies, drawing from that central source, operate in the freedom which characterizes the Imperial legislature, and differentiates it from all others. The Dominion government exists by virtue of the 'British North America Act' of the Parliament at Westminster, and the several provincial legislatures of the Dominion derive their powers in accordance with the Imperial constitution. No hard and fast limitations of written constitutions bind them. Their powers would be enlarged or modified in any way by an act of the superior legislature, and, always in reserve, stands the Crown, which, in emergency, by order in council, can take executive action through exercise of the royal prerogative. Any issue so great as that which cost the Americans all the honors of civil war would be effected for Canada, at the bar of the British House of Commons—acting as a great arbiter of conflicting claims when one party demanded constitutional change.

Well informed critics of our system regarding it from the standpoint of the United States have often freely commented upon the fact that there remains vested in the Crown the power to do by virtue of the Royal prerogative anything and everything necessary for the well-being of the people; but this can never be despotically exercised because it always must be done upon the advice of ministers, who are responsible to the Parliament and through Parliament to the people. As with our neighbors, all power in Canada rests ultimately with the people, but we have the advantage of having a body responsible to the people which is able to do the necessary thing in an emergency. Herein is the great distinction. We are of the same opinion as the News, and believe that when colonists from the United States learn the value of our institutions in this respect they will be ready to maintain their intact, which would not be possible if Canada were annexed to the United States.

A TRANSPORTATION PROJECT

Some European capitalists are contemplating a transportation project that, if carried into effect, and there is no reason why it should not, will have a potent effect upon the course of commerce. A new railway line is to be built across Spain from the north to the Straits of Gibraltar; thence a powerful car-ferry will transport the trains to a railway to be built down the northeastern coast of Africa to Dakar, or Bathurst, a British port at the mouth of the river Gambia. Thence steamships will ply to Pernambuco

Brazil, the ocean voyage requiring three days. The railway journey from Gibraltar to Bathurst will take two days, so that from Europe to South America will require five days in all. In view of the enormous commercial possibilities of South America such a line would be of the greatest value, and it would lead to the development of trade between Europe and the southern continent to a degree far in excess of what it is now. The expectation of the public men of the United States has been that South America was bound to be commercially, if not politically, tributary to that country, but such a line of communication as is proposed would give Europe an advantage which North America could not very readily offset. James G. Blaine was one of the few American statesmen who really appreciated what was involved in the question of commercial supremacy in South America, and he labored hard to gain the advantages of it for his own country. His plans were defeated by men of much smaller caliber than himself but better skilled in catching the public ear. The proposed transportation project would also have the effect of greatly augmenting the political interest and influence of Europe in the affairs of South America.

Just in this connection we are going to indulge in a word of prophecy. Given the railway to Bathurst and the car-ferry across the Straits of Gibraltar, we may look for a car-ferry across the Straits of Dover, so that loaded cars can be sent from any point in Great Britain to the African terminus of the railway. Our prophecy is that there will be a car-ferry across the Atlantic from Bathurst to Pernambuco, and that goods will be shipped, not by Birmingham in cars that will not be unloaded until they reach Valparaiso. There is no more difficulty in running a car-ferry successfully across the Atlantic than across Lake Michigan. The General Manager of the Pere Marquette railway once said that he would undertake to send one of his ferries loaded with cars on a journey round the world and guarantee her safe arrival ordinary perils of the sea alone excepted.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

You know the old conundrum which asks: Which travels the faster, heat or cold? whereof the answer is: Heat, because any one can catch cold. This is not brought to your favorable attention this morning because of its novelty, for it is by no means new. Queen Elizabeth doubtless asked it of Cecil; Romulus probably propounded it to Remus; Calceator in all likelihood put it up to Pollux, and if Cain did not shoot it at Abel, it was because he had not overheard Adam spring it on Eve. It is only revived from its long sleep in order to cite it as proof that another idea that mankind has huggled to its breast for uncounted centuries, and for which he has taken more remedies than can well be counted, must be dismissed as a fallacy. For be it known that there are no such things as colds. Now this is not a proposition in faith cure neither is it a statement, good sir or madam, that you, who sneeze and cough and shudder and generally do not find life worth living, have nothing the matter with you. You have, but it is not a cold. Science has discovered that you are experiencing a chemical change. Certainly this sounds very much more aristocratic than having a mere vulgar cold. Indeed it sounds so well that it ought to reconcile any one to having it. Hitherto no one has been quite sure what the thing was like that made him feel as if he hated himself; but now he can have the satisfaction of knowing that it can be expressed in chemical symbols. We may remark in passing that there are some chemical changes the chemical symbols for which, if we may judge from sensation, would resemble a sum in quadratic equations. There is one objection to the scientific name for the thing. When you ask a man what is good for a cold, he may advise some preparation to be taken just before you go to bed; whereas if you ask him what is good for a chemical change, he may gather that you are suggesting the desirability of adjoining to a place where a species of irrigation is carried on, and complications may ensue. But let us be right though the heavens fall. Hereafter we shall all have chemical changes and colds shall be regulated to the limbo of things that are absolutely out of date.

When a dog runs away he usually runs south, says an officer of the Humane Society in the East. Victoria dogs do not. Perhaps that is why so few Victoria dogs run away.

A speaker at the Laurier Club in Toronto has expressed the opinion that Ontario would go Liberal by a majority of fifteen or twenty on the reciprocity issue. Sir Wilfrid does not show any disposition to try the experiment.

The Halifax Chronicle itself on the fact that the Canadian navy was represented on the Lieutenant-Governor's staff at the opening of the Nova Scotia legislature. As is usual in such matters, British Columbia was several laps ahead of the rest of the Dominion in this respect.

There is a rapidly growing demand in Eastern Canada and the Prairies for an extension of the British preference. We do not want British Columbia to be left out and so far as we may speak for them all, the sooner and further the preference is extended the better we will like it.

Sir Hiram Maxim has appeared in a new role. This time it is as a champion of pork and beans. He says this dish contains more of the ingredients of nutritive food than any other, and to meet the objection that pork is indigestible, he says it should be minced fine, until it disappears in the cooking, in which condition it is as easily digested as a piece of steak and of much more value as a food. In view of the high price of everything, if pork and beans could become popularized, a good many housekeeping bills would be materially reduced.

The harem skirt has appeared on the streets of New York and caused something approaching a riot. A harem skirt consists of an ordinary skirt divided below the knee and gathered around the ankles in a ruffle. It must be absolutely modest as a costume. The lady who wore the skirt also wore a long coat, which concealed it almost wholly. Nevertheless she was almost mobbed by a great crowd. And yet we smile at the ignorance of the people who were shocked at the sight of the first umbrella used in the London streets, and at the women who, we are told, went into convulsions the first time they saw a man in a top hat.

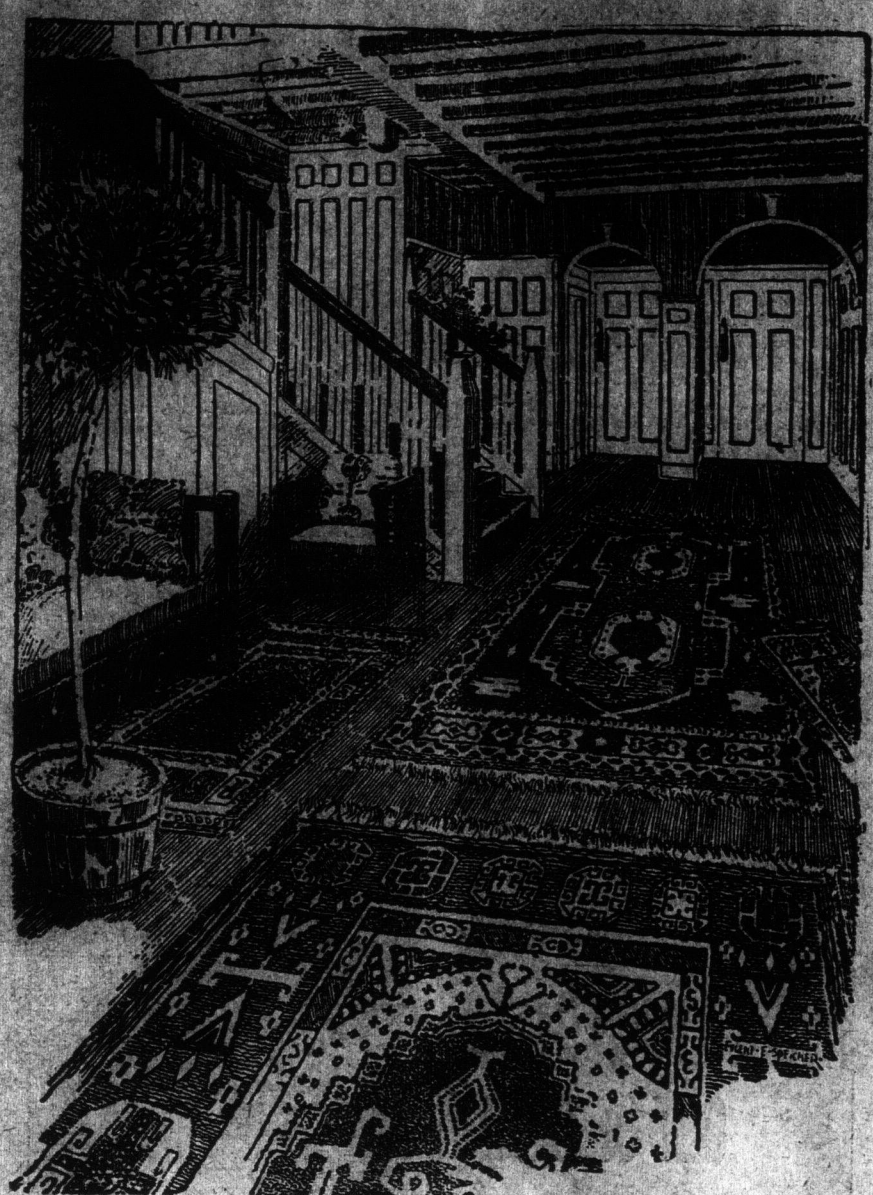
The reciprocity agreement failed to pass the Senate of the United States. It was not voted down; it was simply not allowed to come up. A special session of Congress will therefore be called. Nothing is to be inferred from the failure of the Senate to act as to the value of the agreement one way or the other. The merits of the measure did not enter into the case at all. The New York Herald, which said the agreement, if voted upon in the Senate which went out of office yesterday, would have been carried by a majority of 22, estimates that it will pass the Senate as it will be constituted at the special session by a two-thirds vote. There seems to be no doubt that as far as the United States is concerned the adoption of the agreement is a foregone conclusion.

The news that the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway Company will begin early in the season to extend its rails westward of Princeton and will then push on rapidly to the coast, has a special interest to Victorians. It may be remembered by many readers that when this railway was projected several years ago—it must be fully fifteen—the understanding was that it should be just what its name implies, a railway connecting Victoria and Vancouver with the eastern part of the province. The delays in carrying out the project have been many, and it was not until the charter passed into the hands of the Great Northern people that anything was accomplished. Shortly after that company had secured this charter, the same interests acquired the Victoria & Sidney Railway, and it was then given out in a general sort of way that the connection with Victoria would form an integral part of the system as developed by the Great Northern and the Victoria & Sidney would be utilized. This seems now to be likely to be realized at an early day, and we look forward to the time, in the very near future, when trains will be made up in this city for Kootenay, to be sent eastward over the Victoria & Sidney. It has been reported that the Canadian Northern desired to acquire the local road, and we do not know that the idea has been abandoned. There is nothing to prevent both railways from using the line as a connecting link with their Mainland systems. In any event we look upon the V. & S. as likely to become a road of very considerable importance.

Mascagni's Suit. MILAN, Italy, March 6.—The decision of the civil tribunal which heard the case of Mascagni, the composer, and Sonnogna, the publisher of 'Tanbel,' against Liebler and Company, of New York, was announced today, and generally favors the plaintiff.

Gifts to Columbia University. NEW YORK, March 6.—Gifts amounting to nearly \$2,000,000 were announced at the meeting of the trustees of the Columbia University today. Among the largest was \$1,000,000 from an anonymous donor, to the school of architecture. Sums of \$750,000 and \$689,000 from the estates of the late John Stewart Kennedy and George Crocker, on account of bequests previously promised, were included in the list.

WEILER BROS



The Home Beautiful

It does not take such a lot of money to furnish a home as you imagine. It can become very expensive if you don't know where and how to buy. It is being careful in the selection of your furniture and furnishings that makes it easy. A few carefully selected pieces of quality furniture are all that is required; they look well and make your rooms look handsome. It's a great mistake, and one that many people make, to buy cheap furniture, the furniture that is known as BARGAINS. Combine your own ideas with ours, who have made a specialty of home furnishings, and the result will be delightfully satisfactory—and come to the store that offers you a splendid choice of materials. We are specialists in the furnishing of homes. It's our business, and like specialists in other lines, we are best fitted to assist you. Our stock of furniture and furnishings is the largest and best in Western Canada, and a splendid business permits us to quote most interesting prices. QUALITY MERCHANDISE and fair prices and the SAME PRICES TO ALL, should appeal to you. Try it—you'll find IT PAYS TO DEAL WHERE THE MOST FURNITURE IS SHOWN AND SOLD.

Best Choice of Carpets and Curtains

You'll go a long way and make many visits before you'll find the equal of our display of Spring and Summer Carpets and Curtain Materials. Of one thing we are absolutely certain—you cannot find better qualities. As to the excellent variety and choice presented, we want you to be the judge. Come in and see. A special feature of the curtain and drapery department is the showing of Sundour Unfaded Madras Muslins and other Curtain Materials. These colors are guaranteed fast and to stand the sun. Beautiful patterns and colorings. THE CARPET DEPARTMENT shows an immense variety of Squares, Rugs, and Carpets by the yard. We will be delighted to show you through this interesting stock. THE FAIR PRICES ARE VERY INTERESTING THIS SEASON.

1911---Go-Carts Are Here---1911

YOU'LL LIKE THE SMART STYLES

Here are some Go-carts that will delight you, just the sort for that baby of yours. The 1911 WHITNEY Go-carts and Baby Carriages are here in great variety, and you'll be delighted with the smart new designs. Smartness and newness of designs are not the only features that characterize the WHITNEY CARRIAGES—they have numerous special features that are lacking in other makes. We can explain these better in a demonstration. We invite you to visit the Fourth Floor any time. As a representative value and a proof of the superiority of our values, we quote the Collapsible Go-cart with hood. It is a well-made cart, that folds in one motion—simplest possible. Has a hood of green leather cloth. Priced at \$7.50, which, with the cash discount off, makes the price unbeatable at \$7.50. Other styles from \$42.50 to \$35.00.

The Adjustable Table

We have just received a shipment of Adjustable Tables. One of these tables in the home will be used more than any table you ever saw or had in your life. They are useful for everybody. They are the very thing for an invalid, either for reading with or being used for serving food. They are a valuable addition to the library. For reading they can be tilted to any angle, adjustable to any height. SEE THESE ADJUSTABLE TABLES TODAY—YOU WILL BUY ONE. Black enameled metal parts, golden oak tops \$5.50 | White enameled metal parts, golden oak tops, \$7.00. \$6.00

WEILER'S

ORDER BY MAIL OR TELEPHONE. If you cannot come to this store, the service is prompt and accurate; there are expert shoppers who study your letter or telephone requests, and make selections as you suggest or direct. We have a competent person at the head of this well-organized part of our business. Try it. Send Your Orders by Mail, or Call 1608.

Ward Five Conservatives Organize at Enthusiasm — Interesting on Political Questions

Conservatives of Ward Five enthusiastically held their committee rooms last evening under the new ward following officers were elected: Mr. A. G. Sargison, president; Mr. J. H. Helmecken, treasurer; Mr. J. H. Helmecken, secretary; Mr. J. H. Helmecken, clerk; Mr. J. H. Helmecken, executive committee. There was a large turnout in the ward, and the election was taken in the proceeding ward system of political organization. The ward system of political organization, which is likely to become very popular, is being introduced in the ward system of political organization, which is likely to become very popular. The ward system of political organization, which is likely to become very popular, is being introduced in the ward system of political organization, which is likely to become very popular.

Victoria's Prosperity

Victoria in the past has been a conservative city, said Mr. Sargison at the present time. He said that the city has been a conservative city, and that the city has been a conservative city. He said that the city has been a conservative city, and that the city has been a conservative city. He said that the city has been a conservative city, and that the city has been a conservative city.

"Responsible" Government

Mr. Hector Dow, one of the stalwarts of the Conservative party in the city, gave a brief address to the chief political questioners of the people of Canada. He said that the first time in the history of the country there was no government. When he was first elected, he was a member of the Conservative party, and he was a member of the Conservative party. He said that the first time in the history of the country there was no government.

POLLING DIVISION ELECTS OFFICERS

Ward Five Conservatives Organize at Enthusiastic Meeting - Interesting Speeches on Political Questions

Conservatives of Ward Five, at an enthusiastic rally held in the central committee rooms last evening, organized the new ward system. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. A. G. Sargison; secretary, Mr. Mulliner; treasurer, Mr. A. G. Burdick; executive committee, Messrs. Sargison, T. S. McPherson, H. D. Heintzen, K. C. A. E. Sargison, T. Lowe, J. A. Ribbet, H. H. Moloney, W. Van Munster, P. J. Riddell, H. Austin, W. Hirst, R. Cooper, G. Powell, George M. Watt and W. Murray.

There was a large turnout of voters in the ward, and the keen interest taken in the proceedings shows that the ward system of organization is likely to become very popular. Mr. Watt, president of the central Conservative association, occupied the chair at the commencement of the meeting, outlining the objects for which it had been called. On the election of Mr. Sargison as president, Mr. Watt vacated the chair in his favor.

Among the speakers of the evening was Mr. R. F. Green, who dwelt on the necessity of organization. He strongly urged a clean, up-to-date election list, and dwelt on the necessity of young men being induced to work in the interests of the party. The present time, he said, was full of moment in the political affairs of the country. If he read the signs right the country was on the eve of a Dominion election. It would be a crime if the present Liberal government at Ottawa attempted to foster reciprocity on the people without first making an appeal to the electorate. Personally he was against reciprocity first, last and all the time. There was no need for such a change in the trade arrangements of the country. At best such an arrangement was an experiment, and he did not believe that Canada stood in need of any experiment at the present time. If an election were held he believed that the conservative would emerge victorious, but that was a personal opinion. Elections and horse races were uncertain. The fact, however, that an election was approaching should spur the conservatives to exert all their efforts to see that when the time comes they would not have to reproach themselves in having left any stone unturned to secure victory.

Victoria's Prosperity Victoria in the past had been a Conservative city, said Mr. Green. Victoria was at the time a city of the future by leaps and bounds. He believed that it would double its population within the next three years. The commencement of construction on the Canadian Northern Railway was approaching opening up of the Songhees Reserve, the building of an electric extension through the Saanich peninsula, the promise of a dry dock for Esquimalt—all these were matters in the making or projection which must make this city grow. Much of this development had been made possible by a wise administration in provincial affairs, and for that reason, as well as in the interests of the great Conservative party, a perfect organization was necessary in order that the adherents of Conservatism in this city should hold what they had won.

Mr. H. D. Heintzen, K.C., who also addressed the meeting, emphasized the remarks of Mr. Green in the matter of organization. He urged the holding of fortnightly or monthly meetings in the different wards, and advised the different associations should be got to work. The era of prosperity upon which Vancouver Island had entered was due in large measure to a wise administration of Provincial affairs, and the Conservatives of this city should second the efforts of the government. The provincial government under its present regime was the first government in the history of the province which had come into direct touch with the people. It was willing to take all representations and was ready to give a definite answer to all requests. It was a business-like government in every sense of the word.

The Conservatives of Victoria had shown what they could do at the last election when, by their representative, Mr. Henry Ward, they had beaten the Hon. W. T. Clements, in spite of the fact that he had in his favor all the prestige attached to a cabinet minister. They would do this again, and every time that that honorable showed up for election purposes in the city of Victoria.

determined to station the main portion of the navy to be at Halifax. Why? Because there were more votes in Nova Scotia than in British Columbia. In defence of this arrangement and to argue that the Liberal Government was truly loyal to the Mother Country, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stated that if the occasion should arise when Great Britain needed the Dominion's help, he himself would stamp Quebec's loyalty to the cause of Empire. Will he (the speaker) had yet to learn that all the stumping in the world would play any part in military or naval tactics. He ended by a strong eulogy on the principles of Conservatism coupled with the name of Sir John A. Macdonald.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

The Vancouver school board has just erected \$50,000 office premises. Approximately \$1,000 has been collected in Prince Rupert for a John Houston memorial. The herring season has closed at Nanaimo with a total pack of approximately 4,000 tons. The directors of the Kaslo Victorian hospital have decided to enlarge that useful institution.

The ice bridges over the Queneau and Fraser rivers in the Cariboo country continue to hold firm. New Westminster is to have a mounted police patrol for its back streets. Rev. J. H. Keen, of Metlakatla, has been appointed an honorary canon by Bishop De Veret, of New Caledonia.

Vancouver's city council is asking for \$300,000 more from the citizens for sewerage works. Cedar Cottage Roman Catholics have decided to erect a new church in that pretty Vancouver suburb. Upwards of \$3,000 has been subscribed in Vancouver for the relief of the plague and famine victims in China.

The report that the V. Y. & H. have entered objection to the changed route of the Kettle Valley line through the Coquihalla valley is officially denied. The contract for the new isolation hospital at Newwauve has been awarded to John Burns & Sons, of that Kootenay city. Johnnie, a Chilootin Indian, has just been sentenced by Judge Swanson to two years' imprisonment for cattle stealing.

Mr. Watt is to have a new public school with accommodations adequate to the growing requirements of the city. Mayor Taylor, of Vancouver, has issued a pre-emptory order to the police that the curfew bell shall be rung each evening at 10 o'clock. Vancouver's Trade and Labor Council has placed itself on record as stoutly opposed to workmen allying themselves with the militia.

Johnnie Ostrum received serious injuries through the premature discharge of a blast a few days ago in the St. Eugene mine, near Moyle. Fernie will shortly have a curfew bell, and endeavor to enforce a bylaw prohibiting children from being on the streets after 9 o'clock, each evening. Mr. O. B. N. Wilkie is to visit Revelstoke this week, to take levels, etc., preliminary to the erection of the new post office in that city.

The Nelson Board of Trade is agitating for reduction of passenger rates to commercial travellers on the Kootenay lakes. The municipal council of Duncan has decided that funds are not available for the immediate erection of the new schoolhouse admittedly required in that town. South Vancouver is shortly to present to its ratepayers bylaws providing for waterworks, sidewalks and schools. The total expenditure proposed approximates \$1,000,000.

STRANGE ROMANCE OF BILL MINER

Wherein, by the Irony of Fate, it Nearly Proved His Undoing After His Escape from Prison

That Bill Miner—train robber, outlaw, and penitentiary escapee—will never again be seen in this Province, the scene of so many of his sensational escapades, is now becoming a fact by the superintendent and officers of the Provincial police. His twenty years' sentence in the state of Georgia being looked upon as making the approaching end of a life-story rich in adventures and melodramatic wide-west romance. Upgrade of sixty years of age, Bill Miner has spent more than half his life in various prisons, his last sentence before his migration to British Columbia having been one of twenty years in San Quentin, where he had previously served two shorter terms, nineteen and one-half years of which he satisfied in one continuous engagement. Lately Bill Miner's health is said to have broken down completely, and he is not expected that he will live long enough to have his life story of confinement having told heavily upon his rugged constitution.

The old train robber, who next to Jesse James and his brother Frank, is considered the foremost place in western American ten-cent yellow-copper literature, once loved a woman dearly. This is how the story goes: He met his charmer in the early days of placer mining in the British Columbia mountains. Bill Miner was a mining man at that stage of his development, and the girl was the daughter of the superintendent of one of the Cariboo mining companies. Miner was an untamed specimen of Western "wildlife" in the late "seventies." He gambled much, drank heavily, but beneath his rough front there is said to have been a very kindly heart. As the old-timers say, "Bill was a chivalrous sort of an old devil in his way."

Bill and the girl planned to go down to the Lethbridge district in Alberta, and start a ranch. With that end in view, the old veteran got together a stake and resolved to steer his square-toed cowhide boots along a very straight and narrow path. But fate had prepared a pitfall for Bill, according to a story, and a combination of suns and hoofs, and the disappearance of some horses, resulted in the departure of the big man from camp.

To gather facts for the complete story of the life of Bill Miner would mean a tremendous amount of research. Howbeit, years passed; Bill didn't come back, and the girl was married to another man. A Voice From the Past Learning across a period of thirty winters, Bill found himself behind the bars of the New Westminister penitentiary, with a life sentence entered against him in the big books in the office of the warden. He had covered much ground during those thirty years, mostly keeping to the mountain country.

Following Miner's holdup of the C. P. R. train at Kamloops, there was a sensation, and when he was finally brought up by the minions of the law, the newspapers made much of the western story. One day, while in the big stone jail at New Westminister, a letter was brought to the old man—a letter written with a cramped, little pen, maybe a woman's hand. The letter was from Ottawa. It said to Bill that the lady he had known and loved in the dim years that had gone by, was living there, was married and quite comfortable. She hoped that her note would "soothe the old man."

How Bill Miner engineered his escape from the new Westminister penitentiary is well known. With his get-away there was another sensation, and how he managed to hide himself from the authorities after breaking once more the ozone of freedom, seemed a marvel. In Ottawa, at the city police station one morning, some months after, an excited man hurried up the steps, and demanded to see the chief of police. He was in charge of the force, heard his story and sent him to Inspector of Detectives Dicks. Dicks was closeted with the stranger for half-an-hour. Then Dicks and his perturbed visitor left the office, and made their way to the parliament buildings and to the apartments occupied by Colonel Sherwood, commissioner of the Dominion police.

Colonel Sherwood heard what the stranger had to tell. It was that Bill Miner was in Ottawa, had come to the informant's home, and had asked for a woman friend he had known years before. Colonel Sherwood demanded that information be given to the warden's whereabouts in the city. But the stranger would not tell. He wanted first the sum of money that had been put up for the arrest of Bill Miner, escaped convict. That same morning the story of the strange visit reached the hungry ears of a newspaper reporter, and in the afternoon it was spread more or less prominently across the front page of the Ottawa Evening Journal. While the stranger was yet dickerings with the Dominion police for the reward, the paper was on the street. The irony of fate. That Bill Miner was in the city, alarmed all Ottawa. The provincial, city, and Dominion police scoured every section for the hunted man. It developed that a stranger, an aged

REPORTS ON GAME EXHIBIT AT VIENNA

Mr. Warburton Pike Tells of British Columbia's Showing Before Sportsmen of Austrian Capital

An exceptionally interesting report devoted to British Columbia's place and part in the recent, great Sportsmen's show held in Vienna, under the auspices of the Austrian government, has just been transmitted to the Provincial Game Warden, Mr. Dr. Young, by Mr. Warburton Pike, the distinguished naturalist, hunter and author, whom the Government was so fortunate as to secure as British Columbia's Commissioner for this important exhibition. Each exceptional attractiveness to hunters the wide world over. It is to be questioned if any hunter of big game familiar with the birds and animals of western Canada had had better news of the sportsmen of Europe, or held in higher respect by them as an authority on all that concerns American wild life, than in Mr. Pike's report to the government Mr. Pike says:

"The time available for collecting the exhibits was so short that it was impossible to gather together an absolutely comprehensive collection, and it was only by depicting the Provincial museum of most of its best specimens and by the generosity of individual sportsmen in loaning trophies that a representative collection of all the game animals of the province was ready for shipment by the middle of March.

The collection was made up of the following: One whole specimen ovula Montana. One whole specimen ovula fannalia. One whole specimen mountain goat. One whole specimen panther. One whole specimen Kermode's white bear.

Twenty-seven heads of sheep, showing the gradations of color. Seven horns of the Rocky mountains, to the pure white oval dahl of northern British Columbia and Alaska, with specimens from as many different localities as possible. Six heads of mountain goat. Eleven heads of mule deer, illustrating the various types of horn growth. Three moose heads. Six caribou heads. Four wapiti heads from Vancouver Island and Kootenay. Five black-tailed deer. One white-tailed deer. Four bear skins, showing the wide range of color.

Stuffed specimens of the game birds of the province, together with a large number of photographs of live and water, forest growth, etc., and several masterful drawings of British Columbian birds and animals by Mr. Allan Brooks. Only first rate trophies of any kind were accepted, and the exhibit was increased by contributions from English and American sportsmen of trophies obtained by them during various shooting expeditions in British Columbia, and by the loan of more heads and a good collection of the game fishes from the office of the Agent-General in London. The exhibit arrived in Vienna in good condition, and the many sportsmen took a serious interest in the shapes and measurements of the horns.

The exhibition was held in the Prater, the most important of the Imperial parks, the most popular and pleasure grounds of the Viennese. The general scheme laid out by the Committee was that each nation should display its trophies in a building devoted to represent an exact reproduction of some typical hunting castle of that country. This plan was carried out to a great extent, with the result that the long lines of buildings of the European sportsmen had pavilions of their own, always a representation of some favorite shooting lodge and filled with the trophies and old weapons of many generations of hunters. In this respect the British Columbian exhibit would have been more attractive if it could have been shown in a building of its own, in the form of a log cabin, or a model of a Coast Indian's house. As conditions were, it was difficult to make people realize that the exhibit was entirely from one province, and did not include the game animals of the whole Dominion of Canada, which apart from the British Columbia collection, were very poorly represented. A separate building would have added greatly to the expense, but its advantages should be considered if the government of this province decides to make an exhibit from the next International Exhibition to be held in Berlin in three years' time.

Elaborate preparations were made for the opening of the exhibition on May 7th by the Emperor of Austria in person, but on the receipt of the news of the death of King Edward, all arrangements were cancelled and the grounds remained closed until the following day, when the public was admitted without any opening ceremony, the British Empire and Canadian Pacific buildings remaining closed until after the funeral. For the first six weeks large crowds visited the grounds and the buildings were thronged by sportsmen of all nations keenly interested in the collection of trophies, weapons, and every article connected with the sport of the past

LOCAL MARKETS

Table with columns for various goods and their prices. Includes items like Bran, Shorts, Oats, Cracked Oats, Barley, Potatoes, etc.

Table with columns for various goods and their prices. Includes items like Royal Household, Flour, Wheat, etc.

Table with columns for various goods and their prices. Includes items like Grapes, Apples, Peas, etc.

Table with columns for various goods and their prices. Includes items like Beef, Mutton, Pork, etc.

Table with columns for various goods and their prices. Includes items like Butter, Eggs, etc.

Table with columns for various goods and their prices. Includes items like Sugar, Tea, etc.

Table with columns for various goods and their prices. Includes items like Coffee, Spices, etc.

Advertisement for Zam-Buk skin medicine. Includes text: 'I suffered from skin disease... Zam-Buk cured me... FREE BOX... EVERY HOME NEEDS IT'

Births Marriages Deaths DAN—On the 1st of March to the wife of Mr. Lee Dan, 438 Cormorant street.

WOLFFENDEN—At Vancouver, B. C., on Tuesday, the 28th of February, 1911, Walter Richard infant son of William Wolffenden, aged six months.

VERNON—At Vancouver on the 2nd inst. Mary, the beloved wife of the late Chas. A. Vernon and daughter of Mrs. McTavish, of this city, in her 83rd year.

WOLFFENDEN—At Vancouver, B. C., on Tuesday, the 28th of February, 1911, Walter Richard infant son of William Wolffenden, aged six months.

A manual training department is to be instituted in connection with the work of the Revelstoke public schools. Enrollment is promised of St. Anne's convent and St. Mary's Hospital—Two Roman Catholic institutions at New Westminister.

RAILROAD IN THE INTERIOR

Progress Made on Kettle River Valley Line at Both Ends—V. V. and E. Building West from Princeton

There promises to be unusual activity in railroad construction this year throughout the upper country and the lower Fraser valley...

EXAMINERS APPOINTED

Will Mark Papers at the Annual Mid-Summer Test. The appointment has been approved of the following provincial educationists...

COMPLETE BORES AT SATURNA

Lower Douglas Seam Encountered at Depth of 1782 Feet—Within Commercial Limit of Working

The boring operations conducted on the Saturna Island for the purpose of determining the depth of the lower Douglas seam...

CLOSED SHOP QUESTION

Conference of Operators and Coal Miners at Calgary Occupied With its Discussion. CALGARY, Alta., March 7.—The mining conference...

PRINCE JOHN IS EXPECTED IN JUNE

New Steamer for the Grand Trunk Pacific Service to Queen Charlotte Islands. The new steamer bought for the Grand Trunk Pacific Company...

DIG DEMAND FOR SAANICH ACREAGE

Property in Peninsula Valued at Over \$400,000 is Sold During Past Ten Days—Realty Activity

Property comprising 1,448 acres and aggregating in value \$411,525, all located in the Saanich Peninsula...

MANY SETTLERS ARE LANDING HERE

Vancover Steamer Bringing Numbers of Home-seekers—Heavy Travel Anticipated. A large number of settlers are arriving nightly by the C. P. R. steamers...

WILD TURKEYS FOR THE ISLAND

Fine Game Birds from Iowa to be Released Here—Prairie Chickens for Nicola District on the Mainland

A very important forward movement in the field of settlement is marked in the importation by the provincial government...

OF INTEREST TO HIM

Accused Murderer Listens to Debate on Abolition of Death Penalty. Then Surrenders to Sheriff. SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 7.—Joseph W. Cooney, accused of murder...

STUMP PULLING

THE DUCHEST PATENT STUMP PULLER, made in four sizes, is a new machine which will pull any stump...

ST. JOHN'S, Que., March 7

Several business establishments were gutted and damaged estimated at fifteen thousand dollars caused by fire which broke out at three o'clock this morning...

Raging Headache Stopped at Once

When He Took "Fruit-a-tives" SEANLEY, Ont., Sept. 23rd, 1910. "You certainly have the greatest discovered Headache Cure in the world..."

FOR SALE By Tender

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole of Block 21, Section 48, Victoria, B. C., consisting of about five and a quarter acres...

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COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Rockland ave., Victoria. B. C. Headmaster, A. D. Muskett, Esq., assisted by J. L. Moffat, Esq., B.A., Oxford. Three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

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ORGANIZATION BY DEMOCRATS

Representatives of Party on Rules Committee are Selected — Chairman of Many Committees Also Named

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6.—The rules committee, one of the most powerful House committees of the sixty-second congress, with Representative Robert L. Henry, Texas, at its head, was formally selected by the new House today. The committee, as first announced, consisted of the following members: Robert L. Henry, Texas; Edward W. Pusey, Smith, N. C.; Thomas W. Hardwick, Savannah, Ga.; Augustus O. Stanley, Henderson, Ky.; Elins J. Garrett, Dresden, Tenn.; Martin D. Foster, Olney, Ill.; and Matthew R. Denver, Wilmington, Ohio.

The committee will consist of eleven members. The four Republican members will be chosen by the Republicans later, with the other Republican members of committees of the new House.

The ways and means committee, which is charged with the duty of preparing the budget, is not empowered to name the chairman, but it recommended to the new rules committee that it elect Mr. Henry as chairman, which is tantamount to designation.

The committee will meet tomorrow morning to confer over its preliminary work.

There was some discussion over the programme of tariff revision, but the committee is deliberating carefully over that, which is the greatest task set before it. The committee expects to report its programme soon after April 1st.

The Democratic members realize there is considerable difference of opinion among their party associates in the House as to the methods of revising the tariff, some favoring a wholesale bill and others schedule by schedule, in accordance with the views of leaders like Messrs. Clark and Underwood.

There is no conclusion as to whether the schedules are to be tackled to the Canadian reciprocity bill, but the bill itself will carry out the terms of the agreement in good faith.

The committee has not yet passed upon the committee chairmanships beyond those of the ways and means and rules committees, but in any instance, more or less complete assurances of individual members of the ways and means committee have made the chairmanships largely a matter of ratification by the formal action of the committee.

These constitute some of the tentative chairmanships, some of them being fully assured; ways and means, Underwood, Alabama; public lands, Robinson, Arkansas; naval affairs, Clark, Florida; Indian affairs, Stephens, Texas; agriculture, Lever, South Carolina; or Beall, Texas; rivers and canals, Korbly, Oklahoma; private land claims, Carter, Oklahoma; Pacific railroads, Slayden, Texas; merchant marine, Clark, Florida; mines and mining, Foster, Illinois; harbors and barbers, Moon, Tennessee, Randall, Louisiana, or Sparkman, Florida.

The new rules committee is almost a complete transformation from the present one.

Prospere More Penalties

With an eye to the next national campaign some Democratic members of the new House of Representatives are planning for an onslaught on the Republican attitude toward extending the term of pension expenses. Some of them were erroneously assumed the enactment of the Sulloway general pension bill, a measure, which passed the House in the senate.

Representative Cullop of Indiana announced his intention to reintroduce at the extra session a bill providing for a pension of one dollar a day for every man who served ninety days in the Civil War and was mustered in and mustered out and the same amount for every man who served sixty days in the Mexican War of whom about 500 are said to be living.

Idaho Legislature

BOISE, Ida., March 6.—The eleventh session of the Idaho legislature adjourned today after having run over the limit four days. It is regarded as a liberal body. It refused to enact a state-wide prohibition law or to substitute a resolution for prohibition by constitutional amendment, notwithstanding the Republican platform promised the latter. A railway commission law, promised by the Republican platform, was also defeated. The direct primary law providing for the elimination of the commission was also defeated. There is some prospect of an extra session to reconsider appropriations.

Pioneer Newspaperman Here

Mr. Grace, of Cranbrook, the editor of the Prospector of this place and the pioneer of journalism in the Kootenay district, is paying his first visit to the capital in the course of twenty years. Mr. Grace is a typical pioneer of his profession. His first paper in the district in which he now resides so potent and so beneficial an influence was written on a typewriter and reproduced on a mimeograph which possesses many special features of his own invention.

Rev. Dr. Spencer, Superintendent of the Local Option movement, has gone to California for a few weeks' rest, and expects to return and inaugurate a vigorous campaign in the interior districts during April.

Seal Confessors

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 6.—Rustin has accepted an invitation for a conference at Washington in April on the preservation of the North Pacific fauna.

Buyer Paper Concern

VANCOUVER, March 6.—Lester W. David, the well known lumber manufacturer of British Columbia and Washington state, has taken over the entire plant and property of the B.C. Pulp and Paper Company, situated at Port Mellon, B.C. The construction was \$250,000. Extensive equipment will be installed for paper-making purposes. Fifty-six thousand acres of timber land on Quatsino Sound will be developed.

New Alignment Suggested

HOLYOKE, Mass., Mar. 6.—A realignment of political parties in this country was predicted by Governor Foss in an address before the Holyoke board of trade tonight. This would come, he said, as a result of the failure of the senate to pass the McCall reciprocity bill. "The only thing that the progressive wing of the Republican party can do," he said, "is to join hands with the progressive wing of the Democratic party and secure legislation that will be in the interests of all the people and not of special privileges."

EARLY ELECTION

Good Progress with Preparation of Property Owners' List—Slow Registration

It is certain that the new voters' list will be ready much earlier than was expected and that the new civic election will be held sooner than was contemplated. Mr. H. B. Robertson, who was appointed by the provincial government as commissioner to prepare the list, has had a large staff at work at the registry office preparing the list of property owners and this work has been practically completed—another day or two upon clerical work being all that is required.

The filing of declarations by those desirous of having their names on the list is proceeding very slowly not more than a hundred being received to date. The time for filing expires on the 15th inst. and unless the applications are received much more rapidly than at present the total number of names on this list will be small. Some objection is made against paying the \$2 road tax by those who paid it last October but the city assessor points out that this tax is now due and payable and those paying now will not have to pay it later in the year.

Mr. Robertson is calling for tenders for printing with a guarantee of completion within a specified time. The court of revision will probably be held on Friday, March 24, 1911.

INFLECTS WOUNDS ON POLICEMAN

Lynton Indian Uses Knife on Constable Fitzgerald While Being Arrested — Wounded Man in Serious Condition

LYTTON, B. C., Mar. 6.—Having arrested two Indians here late Saturday night on a charge of drunkenness, Constable Fitzgerald was fixing the handcuffs on one of them, when the other sprang forward and drove a knife in over the constable's heart. Another blow severed an artery in Fitzgerald's arm, and the two Indians, seeing him fall, dashed for liberty. The constable dragged himself to a hospital, where a clergyman, Archdeacon Pugh, by putting stitches in the wounds saved the policeman's life. His condition is, however, critical.

SEATTLE ELECTION

Nine Councilmen to be Chosen Today Under New System—"Reform" Government Certain.

SEATTLE, March 6.—An election will be held in Seattle tomorrow and nine councilmen from the city at large, in whom will be vested the government of the city, in conjunction with the mayor and other elective officers, in abolishing the elective councilmen from wards and in substituting a small legislative body, Seattle is following the city of Boston and adopting a modified commission form of government. Eighteen candidates' names will be on the ballot tomorrow, and each elector may vote for nine. An elimination primary, held two weeks ago, weeded out the forty candidates who received the smallest vote.

Two members of the "old guard" are being supported vigorously by the element that stood by Gill in the recall election. An effort is being made to line up the women's vote against these men and one other candidate who figured prominently in the council investigation of Chief of Police Wapenstaen. As fifteen of the eighteen candidates are friendly to the Mayor Dilling administration, a "reform" government is assured.

A proposition to issue \$300,000 of bonds to buy a certain street car line, extend it and operate it under municipal ownership, will also be voted on—and the outcome no one can foretell.

Mr. Frank Hales, of Dawson, Y.T., has arrived in the city and is a guest at the Empress Hotel. Mr. Hales has just returned from a trip to Europe after many years absence from his home there. Thirteen years ago he left for the north in the first gold rush and ever since has resided in the Yukon.

FEDERAL FORCE IS AMBUSHED

Troops Under Colonel Escudero Badly Defeated by Followers of Madero in Battle Near Moctezuma

EL PASO, Texas, Mar. 6.—Insurrecto troops who arrived here from the Montezuma district today report that a battle between Madero forces and federal troops under Colonel Escudero took place at Playa de Alamo, fifteen miles west of Moctezuma, three days ago.

According to the couriers, Colonel Escudero, who left Casas Grandes some weeks ago to aid in capturing Madero, was ambushed in a deep canyon by the insurrectos and lost more than 250 men killed and wounded before he could extricate his command from the trap. It is said he attempted to retreat toward Casas Grandes, but found his way blocked by several hundred insurrectos under Colonel Garcia. The couriers say Escudero had no course left save to surrender.

Fight Near Cananea

NACO, Ariz., Mar. 6.—A battle, the result of which is so far unknown, has occurred between the insurrectos and federal troops near Cananea, the big Greene copper mining camp in Mexico. Passengers who arrived on this afternoon's train from Cananea report that wagon loads of federal wounded were being brought into the town when they left.

Federals to Attack Mexico

MEXICALI, Mar. 6.—Five rebel scouts, one of whom apparently had been wounded, rode back into this insurrecto stronghold tonight with information that a body of federals had entered the valley and would probably attack the town tomorrow.

The report of the scouts caused General Laya, commanding the insurrecto forces, to order all non-combatants out of Mexicali. The women residents and merchants of the town, most of whom are Americans, immediately crossed the boundary to Colima, and this afternoon a train of rebels was seen near Ojo de Agua, about five miles from Cananea, after which an attack by the commando force was planned.

The garrison of Cananea was still holding that the water supply from Ojo de Agua would be cut off, and on Saturday afternoon 150 federals left Cananea going in an easterly direction. It may have been this detachment which met the rebels on Tuesday and the wounded men were being hauled into Cananea.

POLICE BROUGHT TO SPRING HILL

Specials Imported from Cape Breton with Object of Protecting Workers — May Cause Much Trouble

SPRING HILL, N. S., Mar. 6.—Twenty police arrived in Spring Hill yesterday from Cape Breton for the purpose of giving protection to the strikers who want to return to work in the mines. It is said the intention of the company is to place large numbers at work if afforded protection. Whether the policemen have received commissions to enable them to act legally in Spring Hill is not known. The town authorities are not in favor of the newcomers, and may refuse to recognize them.

Manager Sharp and Howard Coon, who were arrested in connection with last week's riots, were acquitted by the magistrate on Saturday. It is said that the United Mine Workers will formulate other charges against them.

Hot times are expected in Spring Hill this week with the advent of the Cape Breton policemen.

PROGRESSIVE INDIANS

Tax Themselves for Local Improvement Purposes at Massat.

The Indian council of the village of Massat, Queen Charlotte Islands, has given further proof of its adaptation to the customs of civilization by formally organizing under a code of rules very similar to those prescribed under the Municipal Clauses Act, and has inaugurated a generous system of taxation on the lines of Single Tax, patterned upon the tax system obtaining in Vancouver. A street lighting system has been installed and the council is now considering arrangements for the establishment of an experimental garden on the reserve, and is in correspondence with the steamship and government authorities with a view to securing improvement of present steamship connections. The Massats are a branch of the Haida nation, famous along the Pacific slope for their superior intelligence and the number and beauty of their ancient legends.

Strike Order Delayed

CHICAGO, March 6.—At a meeting today it was decided to hold in abeyance until Wednesday the strike order against the Pullman company, because of the Haidah nation, famous along the Pacific slope for their superior intelligence and the number and beauty of their ancient legends.

BRITISH NEWS

Reciprocity

Tariff Commission Issues Report at Instance of Mr. Chamberlain — Question is Raised in House of Lords

LONDON, March 5.—The tariff commission has issued a voluminous technical report on the Canadian-United States tariff agreement at the request of Joseph Chamberlain. It is a mass of statistics.

The Morning Post says that it is the general tendency of the agreement rather than its immediate and direct effects, which gives cause for anxiety. The report concludes by saying that the agreement institutes an entirely new departure in the policy of the British Empire, in as much as one state of the Empire now becomes party to an agreement under which she receives preferential treatment from a foreign country which is not shared by the United Kingdom or other parts of the British Empire. In 1847, the report adds, the United States offered Canada an exclusive arrangement of this character, which was refused by the Canadian ministers on the ground that they could not be a party to any agreement which differentiated against the mother country. In the agreement now proposed, the United States will be obliged to give higher duties upon a number of British products than upon any corresponding Canadian products entering the United States.

Lord Ampthill raised a discussion of American and Canadian reciprocity in the House of Lords this evening by strongly condemning what he termed the inaction of the government, which he declared had forced Canada to abandon her national policy and offer to the United States some of the advantages which she had so freely given to Great Britain. Commercial houses between the United States and Canada, he thought must also mean political union.

"The astounding situation created," he said, "was that responsible statesmen in a foreign country have spoken openly in their parliament of the future annexation of a portion of the British dominions without a protest from this country."

Viscount Morley, warmly defended both the government and Ambassador Bryce, saying the criticism of the latter was grossly unjust.

"The most responsible statesmen in both America and Canada," said Lord Morley, "have laughed at the talk of annexation."

On the promise that all the papers having to do with the negotiations between Washington and Ottawa would be produced, discussion was dropped.

CIRCULATE PETITION

Railway men in interior British Columbia are circulating a petition to Premier McBride and the provincial executive asking for the appointment of Mr. Thomas D. Caven, M. P. for Cranbrook, as minister of railways. The petition is in favor of Mr. Caven was drawn up by the Cranbrook members of the Order of Railway Conductors, and has already received a wide circulation and strong support. It is stated, among railway men throughout the province, the petition recites that the decision of the government to establish a department of railways is viewed with pleasure, as is also the policy of the administration in selecting practical men to take charge of portfollos. It goes on to say that Mr. Caven's election as a constituency member of the strongly Liberal, his general popularity, and his life-long experience in railway work entitle him to the choice by the Premier for the new portfolio. The petition was drawn up by Mayor Hunt of Cranbrook, a well known railroad man, and Mr. Joseph Jackson, alderman of the same city, also a railroad man. It has been endorsed by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Capt. Matthews' Disappearance

VALLEJO, Cal., March 6.—Efforts to locate Captain Arthur J. Matthews, of the United States Marine Corps, who disappeared on February 8 from the Mare Island Navy Yard, where he was in charge of the prison, have proved unavailing, and his disappearance was mailed today to police officials throughout the United States, with a request for his apprehension. A shortage of about \$2,900 in his accounts is said to have been discovered, part of which sum is declared to have been taken from the government and part from funds entrusted to him by prisoners. While the general opinion of navy yard officials is that Matthews has gone east, there are others who incline to the belief that he has committed suicide.

For Attacking Grand Jury

SEATTLE, March 7.—F. C. Dolg, editor of The Wireless, a one-page sporting publication issued daily and posted in saloons and cigar stands, was arrested today on an indictment returned by the grand jury charging libel. The charge is based upon articles published in Dolg's paper attacking the grand jury. Dolg was released on \$1,500 bail.

WINNIPEG, March 7.—F. L. McKay, mayor of Indian Head, Sask., died this afternoon after a brief illness. He had been mayor for four terms. He was a prominent member of the Conservative party and president of the Conservative Association.

Wines and Liquors

Victoria's Leading Wine House

Our customers are pleased customers. They get value for their money and appreciate the fact that our prices are less than what they used to have to pay before we were in business. They help us and we endeavor to help them.

Three Good Ones

GREENLEES' RARE OLD SCOTCH, worth \$1.50. Per bottle \$1.00

BURKE'S XXX IRISH, per bottle only 85¢

O. O. SCOTCH—Old Orkney—Per bottle \$1.25

Copas & Young

WINE MERCHANTS

Phone 1632 Fort Street

The Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine

One of the best and simplest engines in the world. We guarantee low price and high satisfaction. In every sense a strictly high grade engine.

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

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD. Agents. Victoria, B. C.

Don't Let the Price

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

KEEP STRONG

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist

1228 GOVERNMENT STREET

"Good Morning! Have You Eaten These?"

The store that serves you best

Pettibone's Breakfast Gem, 2 packets	25c
Canadian Wheat Flakes, package	25c
Cream of Wheat, packet	25c
Wheatlets, package	30c
Grape Nuts, package	15c
B. & K. Wheat Flakes, 2 packets	25c
Shredded Wheat Biscuits, package	15c
Puffed Rice, 2 packages	25c
Quaker Oats, package	15c
Malta Vita, 2 packages	25c
Force, packet	10c
Pearls of Wheat, package	20c
Toasted Cornflakes, package	10c
Barley Flakes, packet	15c
Del Monte Buckwheat Flour, packet	35c
Cracked Wheat B. K. sack	60c
Oatmeal B. K., fine, standard or coarse, sack	50c

SPECIAL TODAY

JELLY POWDERS, 4 FOR 25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

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

for South Qu'Appelle. He was born 57 years ago at Pickering, Ontario.

Portuguese Royals

VIGO, Spain, March 6.—A newspaper here says the people of Arcos de Valle Doves in the north of Portugal recently revolted against Republican rule. They drove the authorities out of town and hoisted the royal flag in place of that of the republic. "Troops," the paper adds, were despatched from Oporto. They restored order and re-established the authorities. Confirmation of this report is lacking.

Dietz Trial Postponed

HAYWARD, Wis., March 6.—The Dietz murder trial was postponed today till May 2, on account of the illness of Mrs. Dietz. John Dietz, accompanied by Clarence and Leslie, arrived in Hayward this afternoon. The whole team turned out to see them. John Dietz said he wanted no counsel, as he was "going to fight this alone." He is charged with having killed Ozor Harp, a special deputy sheriff on October 8, last, when a pitched battle occurred at the Dietz home at Cameron Dam.

My Impressions of New York Women

WRITTEN FOR THE COLONIST SUNDAY MAGAZINE by MISS HELEN LANGFORD a VICTORIA GIRL who BECAME KNOWN IN NEW YORK as "THE MYSTERIOUS WOMAN IN BLACK"



[Editorial Note.—The police of New York City were mystified for several months during the present winter by the appearance, in the early morning, usually just before dawn, of a young and pretty woman, dressed in black knickerbockers, long boots, and mannish coat, who passed briskly up and down the walks several times, and then disappeared. The young woman appeared to be of refined nature, and as there was no occasion for it, the police never discovered her identity nor the reason for her strange walks at dawn. Three weeks ago the New York Herald solved the mystery by locating the young woman at the Hotel Ansonia and interviewing her. She said that she was Miss Helen Langford, and that her home was in Victoria, B. C. She was, she said, finishing her education in New York and she took her early morning walks, as being, in her mind, conducive to good health and clear complexion. Incidentally, the Herald learned something of the young woman's opinion of New York women, and also discovered the fact that three portraits of the young woman were hung last year in the Academy of Design, while Charles Dana Gibson was engaged on his second portrait of her.

Seeking to establish the young woman's connection with Victoria, the Colonist Sunday Magazine wrote to the address given in the Herald's account of the interview, asking for a photograph and an article dealing with Miss Langford's impressions of American women. The portrait and article were received forthwith, accompanied by a courteous note, and are published here.]

It is not an easy thing to define the American woman. As a matter of fact, one must study her long and seriously if one would know her, for she is not, as many have argued, either superficial or foolishly frank. She can clothe herself in an atmosphere of reserve which absolutely conceals her personality even from her closest friend, and it is only after long and continued acquaintance under all conditions that it is possible to understand her. I know a great many American women—women who move in all grades of society—and to me the most interesting is the woman born among ease and luxury, whose main object is seeking that amusement and distraction which will most effectively help her while away the idle hours.

Perhaps the most attractive thing about the American woman is not her beauty, nor her grace, nor her gaiety of spirits, but her genius at repartee. The American woman is "smart"

in conversation as well as in dress. To employ an Americanism—one "cannot get much change out of the typical American society woman." This repartee comes from her ability to think quickly. She is ever ready to give a smart answer to what may be a rather impertinent remark. She can "hold her own" very successfully whether in the society of men or of her own sex.

I remember once being the unconscious listener to a conversation between an American man and a young American girl of perhaps sixteen. It was at an evening affair, and the young American girl had evidently been looking with some favor upon an Englishman who was present, and the American, to tease her, perhaps, said: "You are rather fond of that big Englishman, are you not?" And the young girl, without a pause, looked him squarely in the eye and replied: "I have known Americans that I liked less." This ability to "answer back" is inbred in the feminine population of the States. She is taught to look upon man as rather inferior to woman, and therefore has no fear of him, and this often stands her in good stead. When an American woman wishes, she can break up a whole roomful of conversation with her biting remarks. Yet she veils her shafts and they do not have the sting which they might have did they come from a less clever conversationalist.

But, while the conversation of the American woman is often liberally sprinkled with epigrams and smart sayings, it is, except in very rare cases, neither deep nor instructive. She reads the latest novel and sees the latest play, and about these and similar subjects she is always ready to converse. She takes no interest, as the Englishwoman does, in politics or state topics, even though her husband may be closely connected with both. American men very seldom talk to their wives on business matters, for they know only too well that it would not interest them. This genius for making money she admires, but she does not want to talk about it. It bores her. She does not even want to know how her husband makes

his money. It comes, and that satisfies her. When retrenchments are necessary owing to a bad year, she wants to know the cause and, without volunteering very much sympathy, hopes that good times will come again and promptly forgets all about the matter, unless things become worse. Then, of course, she is obliged to take notice. She could not earn her own living, nor does she expect to. Her husband was intended to provide for his wife and family—it is often his sole right to a place in his own household—and when he fails to do so, she wants to know the reason. And he, poor man, feels that all the sympathy should be showered upon her for having tied herself to a money-making machine that has slipped a cog and is consequently, for the time being, out of business. Temporary misfortunes like these do not bind the American and his wife closer together, but are often the beginning of the open breach.

In America—at least in the American metropolis—women are "on top." They rule, and their rule is accepted as a right. They take the lead in everything, save business matters, and as a consequence they are somewhat spoiled. They do not intend to be selfish—it is inbred—but they look to be waited upon, to be flattered, to be made much of, to be showered with all the blessings of this life, and the men are, apparently, quite willing to give them their desires. In America, as in no other country, the woman reigns. Yet, with it all, she possesses so much charm, so much grace, so much good-heartedness, so much hospitality, and so much wit, that men forget her imperfections and gladly bow down before her.

In their attitude towards men—to whom they have perhaps only just been introduced—they are a trifle too cordial. Five minutes after an introduction an American woman will allow herself to be flattered and complimented in a way that would embarrass an Englishwoman. As a matter of fact, she lives on compliments and never thinks it amiss for a comparative stranger to remark on the beauty of her costume or even of herself. Perhaps it is the ease with which the American woman receives a compliment that makes the compliment itself of no value or significance. An Englishwoman coming to the States for the first time often finds it objectionable to be flattered at every turn, knowing, as she does, if she isn't quite a fool, that it is a mere matter of form among Americans, and means absolutely nothing.

Then, I sometimes think that the American married woman cares rather less for her home than she does for outside amusements and excitement. She prefers to dine out, to go to the theatre, to have supper at a fashionable restaurant rather than spend an evening at home. Perhaps the apartment house is answerable for this. An apartment is not the best developer of home pleasures, and when there are children it becomes even less so. And therefore the habit of going out to find one's amusement grows, and the "home life," so precious to an Englishwoman, becomes a negligible quantity. In this, however, the men are just as much to blame as the women, inasmuch as the majority of them like some kind of recreation when the day's business is over, and this it is easier to obtain outside than at home. I will give the American man the credit of taking his wife out to a greater degree than any other. There is a good deal of comradeship in American marriages.

With regard to dress, there is no shadow of doubt but that the American woman is the best dressed woman in the world. We were brought up to consider the Frenchwoman the "embodiment of everything that's excellent"—in the sartorial line—but this has changed during the last few years, and an American woman, gowned as she knows how to gown, can even make Paris "sit up and take notice." The American woman excels in dress in every way. Especially careful is she regarding the three most important items in a woman's dress—shoes, gloves and hats. Frenchwomen are careful about these matters also, but Englishwomen—Well, I have seen an Englishwoman start out to make a social call must have cost a small fortune, her hat a little inferior to her gown—only a little—but the two noticeable blemishes, her gloves and shoes—white gloves with soiled backs and decidedly biased heels. That is where an Englishwoman as a dresser fails—in the little things that go to make up the perfect ensemble.

The New York woman not only dresses well, but looks well in her dress. She has excellent taste, possesses the true instinct as to what colors will suit her best, and how far she may go in the choice of a pattern. I believe many American women dress up to the color of their eyes, and when you do this you can never go very wrong in the choice of the correct shade for a gown. I do not say that all New York women are beautiful or even pretty, but they possess almost a genius for making the most of their attractions, and when ready for ball or dinner party they appear very stunning indeed.

One may argue that the American woman is everything that the Englishwoman is not and vice versa; that if we took all the good qualities of both and combined them, then we should have the perfect woman. Perhaps this is so, but would she be interesting? I think not. It is these very qualities of good and bad—or at least inferior—which make the woman the attraction she is.

The Englishwoman makes a more sensible mother than the American woman. She knows better how to bring up her children, and the English children are the better behaved. I remember being at the house of an American woman soon after I arrived in the United States, and a lady present asked the little daughter of her hostess—a child of nine—if she would visit her on the following after-

noon. The child replied that she was sorry, but that she was going to a matinee. Her mother, with some surprise, said: "Why, I didn't know that. Who are you going with?" And the child replied with the utmost sang froid: "Oh, didn't I tell you? I am going with So-and-so." And the mother never admonished her in any way for making engagements without her knowledge, or consenting to go to a matinee without first asking her permission. She never even enquired what the play was her daughter was going to see. And I discovered afterwards that the play was one quite unsuited to a child. This, of course, is utterly wrong and would never be tolerated in an English household. The habit of allowing children to go to the afternoon theatres when they should be out in the country air lays the foundation for that seeking after pleasure which in after years does not divert their minds but simply creates the greater desire for increased distraction.

Another thing with regard to the bringing up of children in America which is very wrong is the laxity in superintending their reading. I was in a subway train the other day and sitting opposite to me was a very charming woman with two children—a boy of perhaps nine and a girl a year older. The mother sat rather listlessly scanning the advertisements in the car, but each of her children was deeply absorbed in an evening paper—the yellow kind. The boy was gloating over the horrors of a terrible accident while the girl was studying the funny (?) pictures. Any mother who allows her children to read unreservedly the daily paper is taking upon herself a terrible responsibility. I believe the romantic accounts of elopements published in the sensational papers are answerable for half the scandals which cast so dark a blot on the young life of America.

A BRITON ON BASEBALL

[An American's views on cricket and an Englishman's on baseball are apt to be equally amusing. This is preliminary to recording the important fact that during the summer of 1910 Kettle Howard, a thoroughgoing Briton, who writes a weekly department under the heading "Motley Notes," in The Sketch, the well-known London illustrated paper, paid a visit to America, and in the course of his study of American life, as revealed in New York City, witnessed a baseball game. He was greatly impressed. His account of his experiences as printed in The Sketch makes delectable reading for the "fan."

They said: "You must certainly see a ball game before you leave the States."

I said: "I beg your pardon. A what?"

The said: "A ball-game—baseball, you know. Fastest game in the world. And you'd better hurry up or the season will be over. Why not go this afternoon?"

"All by myself?"

"Fraid so. Business. But it's quite simple. Take the 'Elev.' to One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Street, and get off at the Polo Ground. You'll love it. You'll go mad with excitement. Everybody does. Come back and tell us all about it. Wish we could go to, you lucky fellow! 'Bye!'"

"One moment. Am I right in presuming that the 'Elev.' is the Elevated Railway?"

"Sure." You'll be all right, all right. You can't go wrong."

As it happened, I did not go wrong—after a slight difference with a sort of toy-car known as the "Shuttle." Let me explain, briefly, the principle of the "Shuttle." It will be of interest to engineering readers. If you get on to the Elevated Railway at Fifty-Eighth Street, and you want to go to One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Street, you take the "Shuttle" to Fifty-fifth Street. But you don't get out. You leave Fifty-fifth Street Station and travel a little farther in the wrong direction. Then you come back to Fifty-fifth Street, and change. Nothing could be simpler.

I paid a dollar to go into the Polo Ground, this sum admitting me to all the privileges of the grand stand. Having heard a good deal before leaving England of the lawlessness of the crowds at the baseball matches, I was careful to seat myself behind an elderly, very sedate-looking gentleman with grey whiskers. He had a score-sheet on his knee, and was evidently keeping a careful record of the game.

"How's it going?" I asked carelessly, my secret hope being that he would mention the names of the opposing teams.

"How's that?" he retorted.

I remained silent, thinking that his remark had referred to some point in the game that I had missed.

"What's that?" he translated.

"Oh, I beg your pardon. I asked you how the game was going."

"Gee!" cried the old gentleman, with an intense ferocity that startled and shocked me. "I guess we got 'em cinched!"

I should have liked very much to know who had got whom cinched, but he began to write busily on his score-sheet, and I dared not disturb him again so soon. I killed time, therefore, by examining the players a little.

Baseball is a development—a fierce development—of the good old game of rounders. Whereas we used to strike at the ball with clenched fist, however, and the ball was a soft one, in baseball you strike at the ball with a sort of round-log, and the ball is a hard one. The gentleman who serves the ball to the batsman is called the "Pitcher." He does not lob it, or bowl it, or toss it; but shies it with tremendous force at the unoffending opponent. If the batsman can hit it with his leg, well and good; but if he can't, it is quite likely that the ball will hit him—on the arm, or the head, or the leg, or in the ribs. Thereupon, he writes with agony; the captain of his side rushes up to him, helps him into his sweater, and, to

cheer him up, the maimed wretch is allowed to move around to the first base.

I have been told—I don't know if there is any truth in it—that important matches have been won by the simple expedient of catching the captain of the opposing side a jolly good thwack on the head the very first time he faces the "Pitcher." Be that as it may, I had an idea that one or two of the batsmen actually allowed the ball to strike them on the body, for the sake of being permitted to move round to the first base. Such heroism as this is not to be met with every day, and it is only right that a popular baseball player should rank, as a hero, next but one to Jack Johnson, the President intervening.

I was greatly interested in the tactics of the captain of the batting side. This individual, instead of taking his ease and a cocktail in the dressing-room, stands near the first base and covers the "Pitcher" with obloquy. These remarks are accompanied by feats of agility expressive of the utmost and most decided contempt. I myself saw one of the captains of the batting side leap high into the air, his fingers working, his head well back. The crowd encouraged such demonstrations by savage yells, hoots, groans, and all manner of strange and disconcerting cries. The odd thing was to me that the winning side had all the sympathy. Everybody, it was clear, wanted them to win. There was not a soul present, so far as I could judge, who had one friendly word, one kindly thought, for the losing side. Perhaps they were unkind to the wives, or something of that sort.

And now, as my brothers of the romantic pen say, a strange thing happened. A batsman gave the ball quite a decent knock. That is to say, it eluded the farthest fielder and rolled toward the boundary, thus enabling the batsman to reach the second base instead of the first. I judged this to be a fairly ordinary event, but I was mistaken. The whole crowd rose to its feet—men, boys, women, and girls—and emitted one terrific and prolonged yell of delight. A young man in the front row deliberately threw his nice bowler-hat (here called a "Derby" hat) to the ground, and jumped on it. Two portly men embraced each other, dancing the while. A perfect stranger immediately behind me hit me, jovially, between the shoulder-blades.

As for my old friend with the grey whiskers, he was standing on his seat, his back to the game, leading the cheers. You have no idea what a noise that old man made. I was quite ashamed of him. I felt unwilling that he should attract so much attention to our particular bench. I plucked him by the trouser-leg, but he took no notice whatever. His score-sheet, his glasses, and his handkerchief were on the floor. And all this because some untidy stranger, now covered with earth, had made two bases instead of one.

The old gentleman kept it up long after the game had been resumed. When, at last, he did sit down, and I had restored to him his various possessions, I said courteously: "Would you mind telling me, sir, what all that noise was about?"

"Gee! Didn't yer see it? Fine, sir! Bully, sir! Oh, you Jack Robinson!" (This last, of course, to the successful player.)

"But what would you do," I said, "if he got all the way round? I don't see what more you could do!"

"What's that?"

"I say, I don't see what more you could do if he completed without interruption the whole round."

"That's all right—all right!" gasped the old gentleman, wiping his eyes and putting on his spectacles.

They were all just as enthusiastic when, half an hour later, I stole away. As I drew near the station, a bunch of inspectors darted at me.

"How's it going?" they clamored. "How's the game going?"

"I'm very sorry," I replied, "but I really haven't the least idea."

MONTE CRISTO A PLAYGROUND FOR A KING

The King and Queen of Italy now own the Isle of Monte Cristo, made famous by the novel of Alexandre Dumas, who got the idea of his great work of fiction, "The Count of Monte Cristo," from an eccentric American named Taylor.

Taylor took a violent fancy to the lovely isle while yachting in the Mediterranean, and, visiting Florence, induced the Grand Duke of Tuscany (who at one time had established a penal colony there with a small garrison of soldiers to keep watch over the convicts) to sell him the ideal spot, where he lived in practical isolation—monarch of all his surroundings.

Having grown tired of his solitude, Taylor at length parted with the property to the Marquis of Ginoira, a wealthy Florentine, who had made a fortune from the manufacture of the well-known Italian porcelain and majolica.

He at once proceeded to stock the isle with game, so converting it into the finest sporting estate in Europe.

King Victor Emmanuel long coveted it, but during the old marquis's lifetime, finding it impossible to purchase the property, he leased it for some considerable time.

Here he spent his honeymoon, and here he and his queen, who is as fond of the place as her husband is, have always gone for their holidays, living quite simply in the picturesque retreat with their children and a small number of servants, absolutely without anything approaching state and luxury.

MODERN COURAGE

In a historical tragedy there are always two heroes, one in the play, and the other in the box office.—Fliegende Blaetter.

A

In a delightful letter Jessie Brown, a Victoria Agent Deans Cameron, writes to Wolfe's birthplace, mentioning the memo of the famous General at the letter is such a delicacy is needed for publication.

Dear Mother—Was about a dear day we spent in Victoria. It was a day of pride.

On Saturday we read that a special train would for those who wished (pronounced, if you please, the unveiling of the Wolfe monument. We didn't quire a permit or a ticket at 11:25 we were all at the barrier he asked for see other people coming army officers and ladies, etc., etc. As we could see carriages with was beginning to fear it would be no plebeian we saw one carriage, ments, so we found out

Westerham, the little village in Kent, on, but, as some one from London." You can and old-fashioned the seen some quaint old-w-Canterbury, Norwich, etc.,—but I don't think which looks so much like a Christmas card as a ham.

This was a special train & Chatham Railway trains on this line, which east part of England, calling around at half a don, picking up their they really start off. what we did. Leaving (which is between the S-ment), we immediately Charing Cross Railway were south of the river again on London, ing up a few people the Street Station (in the course, we had to cross time, and went spinning a non-stop "special" at As Aunt Aggie said: ed all the milk, it may passed through the to name of "Orpington clucking—and I remem-very far away from Another station was we stopped on our way went up and down the name of the station, A-thing's gone wrong, calling out "Smithereen

We got to West twelve, and outside the tors, and "flies," and the "county families" day. A man selling p- told us that the cere-m- and that it was just five station. (So ignorant whole thing that up till it was or where it was crowd, and found that attire. Pictures of W- dows, and flags were f- The first little refresh- ticed was "The Wolfe." We knew they were a- were so quaint and pic- land one can tell the nearly always the mo- in the town—and they same plan. And such a straight line among here surely follow the Britons. The little s- thing, built of odd-sha- ing up this street, with cred with ivy, we co- (Every town and vill- "High street," just as has "First street" or "balcony was a camera in one place we saw a- The statue was in the on the Green, where t- The statue was cov- Jack, and around it- Forming a hollow sq- statue were some sol- haps; also some Scouts crowds of people. Th- roped off for "ticket-h- And on the sidewalk o- rejoiced in the name- were the school child- der and controlled by town. I don't suppos- men in Westerham. t- the street was another ment, whose name was ard House."

It was a cold day, flurry of snow in the m- was wet and cold, cold- the half-hour, and then church came the surpl- four clergy. They mar-

A Victoria Girl at the Birthplace of General Wolfe

In a delightful letter to her mother, Miss Jessie Brown, a Victoria girl, secretary to Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, describes a visit paid to Wolfe's birthplace and the scenes at the unveiling of the memorial recently erected to the famous General at Westerham, England. The letter is such a delightful one that no excuse is needed for publishing it in full.

Dear Mother—Would you like to hear about a dear day we spent today, a really Canadian day? It was a day any Canadian would be proud of.

On Saturday we read a little announcement that a special train would leave Charing Cross for those who wished to go to Westerham (pronounced, if you please, "Westrum") for the unveiling of the Wolfe Monument. So that decided us. We didn't even know if one required a permit or a ticket or an invitation, but at 11:25 we were all at the station, and as we showed our tickets to the guard before passing the barrier he asked for our names. We could see other people coming along the platform, army officers and ladies attired in black velvet, etc., etc. As we scanned the train we could see carriages with big 1's and 2's, and I was beginning to fear that on this special there would be no plebeian thirds, but after a while we saw one carriage, of third-class compartments, so we found our owl level.

Westerham, the birthplace of Wolfe, is a little village in Kent, only 26 miles from London, but, as some one said, "it is 150 years from London." You can't imagine how quaint and old-fashioned the place was! We have seen some quaint old-world bits of England—Canterbury, Norwich, Gloucester, Chester, etc.—but I don't think there is any place which looks so much like an old etching or like a Christmas card as dear little old Westerham.

This was a special train, on the South-eastern & Chatham Railway, and so many of the trains on this line, which traverses the south-east part of England, have a curious way of calling around at half a dozen stations in London, picking up their load, as it were, before they really start off. So, of course, that was what we did. Leaving Charing Cross Station (which is between the Strand and the Embankment), we immediately crossed the Thames by Charing Cross Railway bridge. No sooner were we south of the river than we crossed the river again on London Bridge, and, after picking up a few people there, we called at Cannon Street Station (in the city), and then, of course, we had to cross the river for the third time, and went spinning on into Kent. It was a non-stop "special" after it really got started. As Aunt Aggie said: "After we have delivered all the milk, it may be a non-stop." As we passed through the town that rejoiced in the name of "Orpington" Aunt Aggie began clucking—and I remembered that we were not very far away from the town of "Dorking." Another station was "Hither Green," at which we stopped on our way home. As the guard went up and down the platform calling out the name of the station, Aunt Aggie said: "Something's gone wrong. Don't you hear the man calling out Smithereen?"

We got to Westerham about half-past twelve, and outside the tiny station were motors, and "flies," and "Jeemes," no end. All the "county families" were represented this day. A man selling programmes at the door told us that the ceremonies began at 1 o'clock, and that it was just five minutes' walk from the station. (So ignorant were we about the whole thing that up till this we knew not when it was or where it was.) We followed the crowd, and found that the town was in gala attire. Pictures of Wolfe were in many windows, and flags were flying from every house. The first little refreshment room that we noticed was "The Wolfe." Then the almshouses. We knew they were almshouses because they were so quaint and picturesque. All over England one can tell the almshouses—they are nearly always the most picturesque buildings in the town—and they are built on much the same plan. And such dear, quaint streets; not a straight line anywhere—the lanes and streets here surely follow the cow tracks of the ancient Britons. The little school is a beautiful old thing, built of odd-shaped stones. After winding up this street, with high brick walls covered with ivy, we come to the High street. (Every town and village in England has its "High street," just as every city in America has "First street" or "Front street.") On every balcony was a camera erected on its tripod; in one place we saw a cinematograph camera. The statue was in the middle of High street, on the Green, where the fountain used to be. The statue was covered with a big Union Jack, and around it was a little platform. Forming a hollow square at the back of the statue were some soldiers—Territorials, perhaps; also some Scouts—and around them the crowds of people. There was a special place roped off for "ticket-holders and subscribers." Awn on the sidewalk opposite the hotel, which rejoiced in the name of "The Grasshopper," were the school children, marshalled into order and controlled by the eight firemen of the town. I don't suppose there are any policemen in Westerham. On the opposite side of the street was another house of public refreshment, whose name was familiar—"The Pritchard House."

It was a cold day, and there had been a flurry of snow in the morning, and the ground was wet and cold, cold, cold! We waited for the half-hour, and then from the little village church came the surpliced choir and three or four clergy. They marched up the High street,

with the band, singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers." It was impressive in its simplicity. They marched up through the hollow square and then the choir and band formed up in front of the steps, and the clergy mounted the platform. It was, as I say, very cold, and the choir and clergy had no overcoats, and they also had their hats off, all except the Bishop—the Bishop of Chichester—who wore a cap (something like a tam-o-shanter) of violet velvet. Then we all waited for something or somebody. And presently the rousing cheers told us that Lord Roberts was coming in his car. He had evidently motored all the way from

in Ages Past." A lesson was read from what the clergyman called "The Book of Ecclesiasticus," beginning with: "These were honored in their generations, and were a glory in their days."

Then Lieut.-Col. Warde (who lives in the big house, and is a descendant of the Wardes who were Wolfe's great friends) invited Lord Roberts to unveil the statue. Lord Roberts took the rope which, by a series of slipknots, was holding the flag around the statue, and said, in a strong, clear voice: "To the glory of God, and in honored memory of James Wolfe, who laid down his life for his Sovereign and his

country, and firm resolution, a firm friend and a loving son. A soldier at fourteen, Wolfe never lost the art of perfecting himself in his profession, and to the study of which he devoted himself with that whole-hearted zeal which caused Pitt to select him before he was 32 years of age to command the forces that saved Canada to the British Empire. How Wolfe justified that great statesman's selection is well known. How he, after the most prolonged and careful examination of the locality in which Quebec is situated, formed that daring plan and led his troops to victory is one of the brightest chapters in our history. Taking only a soldier's view of the campaign, it is of most absorbing interest, it is almost unsurpassed, his campaign of naval and military operations; but I doubt whether it is generally known what a very important part the sailors took in that operation, and how nobly they performed their part. The story has often been told, but I think it loses nothing by repetition.

"He drifted downstream of the mighty St. Lawrence and scaled the heights of Abraham in the dark. The utter impossibility of obtaining any accurate information of the position of the enemy's troops or of the nature of the ground where the fighting was to take place shows what a consummate commander Wolfe was. That he so rapidly decided to form the infantry two deep in order that their flank might not be broken by the superior forces of the French was a move which only a consummate commander could undertake. Wolfe had perfect confidence in the courage and discipline of his troops, and they had the same feeling of trust in him—there was a feeling of reciprocity between the men and their commander which enabled Wolfe to order his men to remain until he himself gave the word; and it was not until the French were within forty yards and Wolfe himself was severely wounded that he gave that word. Then the command was given, and the volley was fired which decided the fate of Canada. No wonder that Wolfe, as he lay mortally wounded, was able to murmur, 'I die content!'"

(Where it doesn't run smoothly, it is I that am to blame, and not Lord Roberts.—J.C.B.)

When it was all over we went across the street to the "George and Dragon" (which is an historic old place, where Wolfe stayed the last time he came to Westerham) and had a nice luncheon there. Then we walked through the town, the quaintest, dearest old place one can imagine. At the end of the High street is Squerries Court, where the Wardes still live. There were Wardes living at Squerries Court when the Wolfes lived in Westerham, and they were all great friends. In the grounds of Squerries Court the Wardes have erected a cenotaph to mark the spot where James Wolfe was sitting when he received his first commission, at the age of fourteen or fifteen.

Then we walked back along the High street again, and came to the church, which looked very rustic and stolid from the outside, but inside it was quite richly ornamented, and very pretty. The guide book says regretfully that no part of the church dates any further back than Henry III. There are many stained-glass windows, and the altar is beautiful. Most everything in the church has been given by and in memory of some of the Wardes. There is a window to the memory of Wolfe—a very beautiful one of the Nativity, from a design by Burne-Jones.

But the most interesting thing in the church is the peal of bells (which was also given by one of the Wardes, Mrs. Griffith). We had seen the bell-ropes in the tower when we first went, and after leaving the church we heard the bells pealing, so we went back to see how it was done. And I wish you could have seen the picture that our eyes fell upon! Here in the bell-tower, standing around in a circle, were eight old men—one of them quite old (whom we had noticed during the unveiling). He had a fringe of whiskers around his face, leaving his chin bare; he looked like an old salt. There were two soldiers, middle-aged, and five other men ranging from middle age to old age. Each was pulling a rope, and it required a lot of strength to pull. Each bell has a different tone, of course; and they weren't playing a tune, but a pell-mell medley of noise. I know it was bells pealing like that which meant by the historian who wrote, "Joy bells pealed when Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne."

It was a joy-day for Westerham, and the bells were pealed from 3:30 till 4 o'clock; and I shall never forget the picture of these eight old men, standing in the dim light, pulling might and main on the bell-ropes. One old man was nearly pulled off his feet half the time.

Then we wandered down through the graveyard, and came to Quebec House, where the Wolfes used to live. Then we came back, and had tea at the Crown Hotel, in a little sitting-room, which was just across the hallway from the bar, where we could hear the soldiers carousing and singing songs at the top of their voices.

At 5:22 we were on the train again for London, and arrived at Charing Cross at a quarter to seven, after having had one of "the" days of our lives. Besides our own little family of three, Miss Dickinson of Victoria was with us. And she is a splendid travelling companion, because she thoroughly enjoys everything.

"I have a remarkable history," began the lady who looked like a possible client. "To tell or sell?" inquired the lawyer cautiously.—Washington Herald.



WHERE WOLFE WAS BORN

Room in the vicarage at Westerham, Kent, England, which has an abiding interest for Canadians. It came into prominence again recently through the unveiling of a monument to Wolfe by Lord Roberts

town. He was in uniform, with his Field Marshal's cocked hat, with the waving plumes; but his grey overcoat hid all the medals that he might have been wearing. He inspected and reviewed the soldiers, and then he mounted the platform. There were already about half a dozen men or so (the local member, etc.) on the platform, besides the clergy. Lord Roberts knew some of them, and shook hands with them, then he was introduced to the others, and they all shook hands.

The service was short. There were a few prayers, and everyone sang "God, Our Help

country on September 13, 1759. I unveil this memorial." As the flag fell and revealed the stirring statue, the bugler played "The Last Post." Then the Bishop read a few more collects, and the bugler sounded "The Reveille"; the benediction was pronounced, and a beautiful wreath, or, rather, pedestal, of white asters and mauve orchids and violets, "From the citizens of Quebec," was placed at the foot of the statue.

Just at this juncture arrived Lord Strathcona, leaning on the arm of a young man, who, I think, is his private secretary, and ac-

Millenniumville News

(This budget of news is supplied by our own correspondent. We do not accept any responsibility for his statements, as we pay him a large salary with the distinct understanding that he is to take the consequences of his own loquacity. For the benefit of intending punters, we may state that our correspondent is six feet in height, weighs 200 pounds, and once thrashed John L. Sullivan.)

The people of this town are very sympathetic. It is touching to note the interest they take in a letter from an id Millenniumville boy who has sought greener fields—especially if there is news of his falling from a high building or murdering his employer, or something.

R. Rudleigh Perkins, son of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Pedley Perkins, has hung out his shingle on Front street as a full-fledged lawyer. We wish Rud well, but we feel that it is due to the public to state that for our part we wouldn't trust him to defend a two-year-old child on a charge of brutally beating its father.

Last Wednesday evening Mrs. Pottington Jones gave a bridge for the younger set. The party was a great success, but owing to the fact that Millenniumville has been depopulated of its young men and women by the rapid growth of Victoria, the younger set is made up mostly of Miss Tellington, who is forty if she's a minute; Miss Getemeyet, who, it will be remembered, was bridesmaid for Mrs. Waddington, who has been a grandmother this long while; and Miss Ruddybeek, who, if Women's Rights had prevailed one hundred years ago, would be the oldest voter in Millenniumville.

Mrs. Hiram Spyrer, wife of our well-known pill merchant, Doc Spyrer, surprised everybody in town Saturday afternoon by appearing on Main street with a hobble skirt. A crowd of small boys, led by young Johnny Turner, who ought to be spanked three or four times a day on general principles, followed her as far as Berg's Drug Store, and when Mrs. Spyrer tried to step up to go into the store to get some rouge, which everybody knows she uses, she tripped on her skirt and fell flat. Any man as big as Doc who allows his wife to go around in such a get-up deserves what he gets.

The greatest excitement we have had in town since Doc Spyrer's big Irish setter licked Horace Thompson's bull pup on Main street a few years ago, occurred on Tuesday night

about eight o'clock, when everybody had gone to bed. The atmosphere out in the aristocratic part of town along Appian Way, was suddenly rent by cries of anguish and female supplications. As your correspondent dashed out of his lodgings over the A. O. U. W. Hall, J. Etherington-Brown, Parkington, our lion-hearted town constable, was seen dashing up Main street in such haste that he had not waited to properly part his hair and adjust his cravat. A large crowd of four or five townsmen had gathered in front of the residence of Miss Ruddybeek, one of our oldest residents, whose voice could be heard shouting for help from one of the second storey windows. With out pausing a second, Constable J. Etherington-Brown Parkington burst through the crowd and up the front steps of the house. Four brave men (including your correspondent) followed him. As the party entered the hall the cries could be distinguished as emanating from a room near the head of the stairs. Miss Ruddybeek's voice was growing weak and her calls for help were becoming fainter and fainter. The brave rescuers realized that they must act quickly. Some delay was caused by Horatio Smelt falling against the statue of Venus on the ballustrade and knocking her through the art window, but when Horatio had been picked up and put on his feet, and when Doc Spyrer had placed some court plaster on his wrist, which had been cut by flying glass, the noble little party hurriedly ascended the stairs and knocked on Miss Ruddybeek's door. Faint moans were coming from within as the Constable placed his ear to the keyhole and said:

"We are here to effect your escape, madam. Shall we enter at once, or would you prefer that we remain outside?"

Miss Ruddybeek's voice immediately perked up: "Don't you dare enter this room. Stay right where you are, and I shall hand him out to you."

Constable Parkington's face wore a shocked expression as he straightened up, and we all looked at one another in surprise, wondering whom "him" could be. Then the door opened a little bit, and a long, bony, white arm appeared and at the hand end of it was a coiled-up poodle dog.

"The poor dear has had the most awful convulsions. Please hurry him at once to Doctor Spyrer."

That was all Miss Ruddybeek said. The door closed with a bang and left us brave rescuers in the corridor, Constable Parkington holding the dog. They tried to get me to promise not to send you the item; but of course that wouldn't be journalistic.

I append a piece of poetry which was handed to me for publication by Mrs. Waddinghand Coyne. It is her own composition, and as she is the wife of our most influential citizen, I thought it might be given space. It is about the worst I have seen for some time. Of course you needn't print that:

Spring
(By Harriet Waddinghand Coyne)

The dear Spring has come at last,
With pretty flowers growing up in the grass,
And lovely clouds athwart the morning breeze,
Which is, however, a trifle cold and makes me sneeze.

The Easter hats are going to be glorious,
But husbands will very likely be furious
Owing to the high cost of living,
Which has made it hard for the poor milliners to be thriving.

Note.—I told Mrs. Coyne that "living" and "thriving" wanted a bit of plumping before they would rhyme, but she said it was poetic license, and that if I couldn't get into the spirit of the thing, I hadn't any imagination and ought to confine my reading to the market quotations.

CORRESPONDENT.

A BIBLE RECIPE FOR CAKE

Four and a half cups of I. Kings iv., 22.
One half pounds of Judges v., 25.
Two cups of Jeremiah vi., 20.
Two cups of Nahum III., 12.
Two cups of I. Samuel, xv., 12.
Two cups of Numbers xviii., 8.
Two teaspoonfuls of I. Samuel xiv., 25.
To taste, II Chronicles ix., 9.
Six teaspoonfuls of Jeremiah xvii., 11.
One and a half cups Judges iv., 19.
Two teaspoonfuls Amos iv., 5.
One pinch of Leviticus ii., 13.
Directions, Proverbs xxiii., 4.
Bake one and a half to two hours. Baking powder may be used instead of leaven.

A MODERN FAMILY

"Where is the cook?"
"She's in the kitchen preparing supper for the doctor's wife, dinner for the doctor, and breakfast for the students."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Witness—She called me a brute, I slapped her face and called her a liar; then she kicked me and called me—
Judge—Well, go on.
"Well, then we started to quarrel."—Life.

CAUTION

"I have a remarkable history," began the lady who looked like a possible client. "To tell or sell?" inquired the lawyer cautiously.—Washington Herald.

Home Journal Patterns for April Now In

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Home Journal Patterns for April Now In

Our New Spring Stock of Men's Wear Is Very Attractive

And Includes All the Latest and Most Stylish Patterns to Be Obtained This Season. For Friday, We Are Placing on Sale:

Twenty-five, only, of fine imported English tweed and worsted suits in the latest cuts and styles. Patterns are stripe and broken checks. Colors are browns, greys and green mixtures. Regular \$12.50. Friday **\$9.75**

Something New in Men's Coats

The latest arrival and the season's newest Coat is made of "Rubbered Silk." They are thoroughly wind and waterproof. The weight of the garment is only one pound, and it can be rolled up and put in a pocket without crushing. These coats are specially made for motoring, etc., in full length Chesterfield styles. Military collars and double cuffs. These coats are usually sold from \$22.00 to \$25.00, but to introduce them we have marked them at, each **\$17.50**
New Spring Hats for men and youths, in all the newest blocks and shades. Stiff and soft shapes. Prices range from \$5.00 to **\$2.00**

Boys' Suits and Knickers for Friday

Boys' Suits in new styles, new patterns and all the leading shades. Two-piece, plain and Norfolk styles. Special values \$5.00 and **\$4.50**
Boys' Knickers, in sizes from 22 to 34. Strong tweeds, lined throughout. A large range of patterns and shades. Prices, 85c and **75c**
Boys' Wash Suits, in sizes from 2 to 7 years. Made of fancy cottons, ducks, piques and drills, in Russian and sailor styles. Friday **75c**

Undermuslins at Popular Prices for Friday Selling

Drawers of good quality cambric, made with deep flounce of tucked lawn and finished with three inch frill of fine embroidery. Special **50c**
Corset Covers of fine nainsook, with yoke of eyelet embroidery, neck and sleeves finished with frill of fine torchon lace. Special **50c**
Corset Covers, made of fine nainsook, with deep yoke of fine torchon lace, trimmed with embroidery beading and ribbons. Special **50c**
Underskirts, of good quality white cotton made with deep flounce of tucked lawn and finished with 3-inch fine torchon lace. Special **65c**
Underskirts, of fine white cotton, made with wide flounce of fine lawn, set with lace insertion and finished with frill of fine lace and dust frill. **\$1.25**
Nightgowns, of good quality nainsook, made in slip-over style, with yoke of eyelet embroidery. Short sleeves made of embroidery. Special **\$1.15**

Remnant and Oddment Day in the House Furnishing Section Friday

Friday will be a particularly busy day in the drapery department. Remnants of all makes of fabrics including madras, muslins, cretonnes, tapestries and printed satens, etc., have been marked at prices that assure speedy clearance.
Tapestry Table Covers. This is an assorted line very specially priced for Friday. The table covers are of good strong weaves, finished with heavily knotted fringe. Grounds, green and reds. Values up to \$4.75. Sizes 2 x 2, 2 x 2 1-2, 2 x 3. Friday **\$2.75**
Lace Curtains, in single pairs. These are oddments marked at the lowest prices and include Irish point, novelty braided, French and Nottingham curtains. Every pair must be cleared. Friday.
Linoleum and Oilcloth, in odd lengths. The pieces measure from one to twelve square yards and are marked at the lowest prices yet offered.
Oilcloth, sq. yard **15c**
Linoleum, sq. yard **35c**
Remnants of Brussels Carpets, in splendid quality, and various colors. These will make handsome mats. Length 1 1-2 yards. Price **75c**

Arrivals of the Past Few Days Materially Strengthen the Showing of Women's Tailor-Made Suits

The new season's suits are mannishly simple and decidedly smart, with their natty short jackets, plain coat sleeves and graceful straight cut skirts. The majority are severely tailored—some are softened with touches of braid and silk in collars and cuffs. The materials most favored are serges, mannish suitings and homespuns. Also pleasing models in black and white shepherd checks. Prices range from \$45 to **\$17.50**

750 Pairs of Gloves Go on Sale, Friday and Sat., at 85c Pair

This sale of Gloves will prove of more than ordinary interest as it includes the best known makes as well as our TREFOUSSE and DENT'S Gloves in the season's most favored shades. All sizes. Colors, tan, brown, beaver, black, white and grey. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.25. Friday and Saturday, **85c** a pair.

Beautiful Silks and New Dress Goods Go on Sale, Friday, at 50c

1,000 Yards of Beautiful Silk Go on Sale, Friday, at 50c Yd.
This lot comprises Tartans, Taffetas, Peau de Soie, Brocades, Lousiennes, Paillettes, Four-lards, to be had in all shades also black. Friday **50c**
2,000 Yards of New Dress Goods a 50c a Yard, Friday
This lot comprises Panamas, Poplins, Lustre, Serges and novelty dress goods in all the newest shades and weaves. Friday **50c**

FRIDAY, 2:30 P. M.

Laces---Four Thousand Yards to Clear

This is an unusually large purchase, including large varieties of—
SILK LACE INSERTIONS AND EDGINGS, in cream and white.
GUILPURE LACE INSERTIONS, BEADINGS AND EDGINGS, in cream and white.
ORIENTAL LACE, INSERTIONS AND EDGINGS, in black, cream, ecru and white.
CHIFFON LACE, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

The patterns are in the newest and daintiest ideas. The widths of laces range from one inch to twelve inches.

There are Laces for every purpose. A large lot has been specially selected for milliners' use.

We have divided this entire shipment into SEVEN LOTS and marked them at the lowest of prices.

The seven lots are priced for quick clearance Friday, 2.30 p.m.—

5c YARD	20c YARD
10c YARD	25c YARD
15c YARD	35c YARD

AND 50c YARD

Values of the above range to **\$1.00** a yard.

Friday's Bulletin from the Staple Department

150 Dozen Towels, of fine huckaback, with fancy border. Exceptional values Friday at, per dozen **\$1.50**
100 Dozen White and Brown Turkish Towels, good heavy quality. Very special values Friday at, per dozen **\$1.50**
5000 Yards Imported Scotch Ginghams, in excellent patterns and colors, going on sale Friday, a yard **15c**
This is the most complete and largest assortment of ginghams as well as the best values we have offered.

A Special Offering of Men's Fine Boots on Friday, at \$3.75 per Pair

NEW STYLES IN ALL LEATHERS
300 pairs of men's high grade boots that we bought right, will go on sale Friday morning at a price that will make a thorough clearance. Bought in the regular way these boots would be splendid values at \$5.00 a pair, but buying in large quantities for cash, we are able to turn them over to our customers at a substantial saving.
The styles are the latest high toe and high arch effects, as well as the more staple straight lasts. All have Goodyear sewn soles with leather of pure bark tannage.

SOME OF THE STYLES

Patent Colt Boots, button or lace style \$3.75	Tan Russia Calf Boots, Blucher, Straight or swing last \$3.75
Gunmetal Calf Boots, Blucher. All shapes \$3.75	Soft Vici Kid Boots, Blucher. Straight last \$3.75

Women's Dress Skirts Regular \$4.50 Friday \$2.75

Dress Skirts, made of good quality panama cloth in navy blue, black and brown. These skirts are all new models in plain or tailor trimmed effects, and would regularly sell at \$4.50. Friday **\$2.75**
SEE WINDOWS

Three Saving Opportunities from the Men's Furnishings

FRIDAY AT 15c
Men's Imported Black Worsted Sox, serviceable weight, A card of mending wool with each pair. Regular 25c. Friday **15c**
FRIDAY AT 50c
Men's Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, medium weight. Tan shades. All sizes.
FRIDAY AT 50c
Men's Khaki Drill Working Shirts, with turn down collar attached. This is a splendid wearing shirt and very low priced.

With Spring Weather, Comes Spring Cleaning

Now that Spring weather is here, it brings to mind that the home requires more than usual attention, more than the ordinary sweeping and dusting. The home probably needs renovating—the carpets, window hangings, draperies have to be cleaned from dust—house cleaning is no longer a dreaded time, when carpets have to be taken up, etc., for with the Vacuum process dust is quickly and dustlessly removed.
All orders for the Vacuum Cleaner's services will receive immediate attention. The cleaning is conducted by efficient workmen. Phone us and ask for an estimated cost of the work you wish done.

Art Needle Work

Silkine on Spools, all colors. Each **5c**
Strutt's Knitting Cotton, all sizes. Each **5c**
Clark's "Anchor Brand" Crochet Cotton. All sizes. Doz. **75c**
White Shetland Floss. A skein **7c**
Tinted Cushion Tops for embroidery **25c**
Cords and Tassels. Each **25c**
Stamped Linens, including Jabots, Pin-cushions, Baby Bonnets, Bootees, Dutch Collars, Bibs, Handkerchief Cases, and 18-in. Centrepieces. Special **25c**

Spring Millinery Hints

A striking feature of the trimming of smart Spring Millinery will be the combinations of butterflies and flowers. The large hats are in shapes that for the most part roll upward from the face, trimmed with flowers and smart touches of velvet ribbons. The small hats are exceedingly becoming, as they are fashioned with soft lines that conform to the head. They are most adorned with bows of fancy ribbons.

Enos' Fruit Salt

Special Friday only—\$1.00 size for **60c**

Putnam's Corn Cure

Special Friday only—25c size for **15c**

These two special offers can be obtained at our Patent Medicine Department, where you make a saving of 20 per cent on all your purchases.

VOL. 439.
AMERIC
KILLED IN
Encounter of Federal
surrectos at Casas
Attended by Long
Casualties
REBEL SUCCESS
IN EAR
Arrival of Reinforcen
ables Federal to
tle—Sixteen Amer
Among the Dead
EL PASO, Tex., March
Francisco I. Madero is e
his forces in western Chih
to give battle to Col. Cuel
Grandes, is indicated by r
Paso by Ro: Kelly, a wou
loan survivor of last Mon
Kelly says his home is a
Pa. According to Kelly's
dero is mobilizing his fo
Diego, six miles south
Grandes, which is deten
federal and 300 civilians
Cuellar. Madero expects
by Manuel Orozco, tomo
will give him a force sup
bers to the federal.
Although daily sorties
made by the rebels durin
they have been unable to
in the mountainous count
Casas Grandes.
Regarding casualties am
oans in Monday's battle,
"Sixteen were killed and
captured by the federal
were wounded and escap
rebels. Among the killed
was Harrington, Roy G
Fitz, Martin Ryan, Tom
United States Army; Ho
of California; H. Sevier,
Robert Evans. John F
wounded.
Kelly stated that Mader
by wounded in the arm a
rebels lost a wagon tra
wagons, including a qua
and ammunition.
Among the insurrecto
were Raoul Madero, brot
ciaco, I. Madero, I. Gutte
of Los Angeles; Guisepp
member of the Italian It
tain Alania and Major
latter of Scottish descen
Kelly's story of the b
The battle of Casas G
from 4 to 8 a. m., Mond
with 700 men attacked th
three sides. The federal
troughed on the roofs of
a spirited reply and rep
assaults by the rebels.
One rebel band under
charged down the main
dynamited the jail before
infiltrated. The Americ
under Captain Harrington
trance to several house
windows inflicted heavy
the federal.
Being hard pressed, t
about 9 o'clock halted.
Madero's men were pre
cept the surrender when
appeared across the riv
hundred men. Disonce
appearance of this reinfo
unprepared for the rene
before the survivors were
retreated to the mountai
The rush of Cuellar's
the American company in
they had taken refuge, b
inflicted heavy losses upo
before the survivors were
pelled to surrender.
One hundred Maderolst
while the federal loss is
200 killed and wounded.
Although never under
Madero was in the thi
fight, encouraging his tro
ing orders with the cool
erous. He was hit in th
reaching for the gun of
was killed beside him.
Western Operat
DOUGLAS, Az. March
insurrecto force under G
left Cuchiverachi Thurs
headed northward, and t
the Centasas Spring Cany
south of Agua Fria. E
statement of two cowbo
just arrived here from ov
They say that he has mo
men, many men carrying
is probable that an adv
sent out to round up hors
across the Agua Fria. Th
If General Blanco should
border town, he is liabl
warm reception. Two m
here and one machine gu
Chihuahua in response to
help are at the Cachuata
troop train made up in
tonight has gone to the r
them over.
De Lara a Viet
LOS ANGELES, March 1
De Lara, reported to h