

FINDS ARGUMENT FOR PREFERENCE

London Daily Telegraph Points Moral from Tariff and Trade Agreement Lately Reached by Canada and Germany

IT ALSO REFERS TO U. S. NEGOTIATIONS

Maintains That Valuable Opportunities Have Been Lost Since Mr. Chamberlain Launched Reform Crusade

LONDON, March 17.—The Daily Telegraph (Unionist) has on the subject of tariff reform and Canada, in the following: "While there is no immediate occasion for alarm in connection with the new commercial understanding between Canada and Germany—while, indeed, the end of the tariff war will be regarded with satisfaction by all reasonable people—there are, however, obvious possibilities to which we can only be blind at our peril. The worst result of free trade is the effect it has on the country with regard to questions of economic policy. Hit by hostile tariffs in every self-governing market, whether outside the Empire or under the flag, many of us continue to assume that international business will regulate itself for the best if left alone. This habit was always untrue, as Lord Beaconsfield said nearly seventy years ago. Since the South African war it has been stupid, in view of our persistent neglect of invaluable opportunities which have been well within our grasp. There is no real doubt that national unity or indecision on the imperial aspect of the tariff question will be fatal if much longer continued. We have another warning with the preliminary negotiations between Berlin and Ottawa. May we have two warnings, for the Washington government has just taken a notable step in appointing envoys whose duty it will be in the first case to do all they can to prevent a tariff conflict between the Republic and the Dominion, and who will have next to make a fresh review of the whole fiscal problem as it now exists between the two great nations. When are we in this country—spoiled children of history as in the past we have been—going to stand in the way of objects that are vital to our imperial existence? How long is it to be dependent on the "Molly Maguires" (Irish Nationalists) to be allowed to impede the movement for closer union with the Empire, when every year is rapidly diminishing chances that may never return.

ANARCHISTS MAKE HEADWAY IN INDIA

Recognized That Government's Press Law Has Come Too Late—Sources of the Propaganda

LONDON, March 17.—A special to the Times from Calcutta says: "The Anarchist movement in India recognizes that the Press law has come too late. Anarchism has taken root, and now exists, to a large extent, in the newspapers. A Press law, and doubtless will be useful in dealing with the Anarchist movement, but it cannot put down Anarchist organizations already in being. This can only be done by strengthening the hands of the police, whose difficulties in obtaining assistance from the community are unravelling a conspiracy are notorious. A fairly good case could be made out for an inquiry into the abuses and irregularities of the Anarchist movement known on the subject even to the police. On the one hand, one is told that the Anarchist organization on the best Fenian models has been set up, and that it is so well arranged that the rank and file do not know from whom the orders come which they are expected to execute. On the other hand, it is alleged that the crimes are the most atrocious of small groups brought together by chance. There is, however, some evidence that a part at least of the propaganda conducted from abroad by the Anarchists from Paris which were sent to a Calcutta school were found to contain pamphlets which offered an elaborate justification of political assassination, supported by quotations from the Bible, the Koran, the Hindu Scriptures, and from the Times. Fortunately the character of the packets was discovered before they were sent to the students. This method of disseminating Anarchism obviously requires other checks than a Press law. Further, there is reason to believe that much mischief has been done by literature which would in ordinary times be harmless. It is said that the murderer of Shama-ul-Alam was inspired by the writings of Mazzini and authors of the same type are constantly seized in the course of police raids. The inference seems to be that steps ought to be taken to place the student and ex-student community under more strict supervision than now exists. From the students the Anarchist movement is spreading to the clerical class, and among the persons recently arrested is the short-hand writer to a member of the Bengal Government. This new variety of recruitment is a particularly alarming increase in the perils of Anarchism.

Seeding in Alberta

CALGARY, March 19.—A report was received today from H. Sorenson of Strathmore, stating that he had started sowing spring wheat on the 18th. Sorenson only came from Denmark last spring, but his agricultural methods have given him exceptional returns from his venture. He expects to crop 1280 acres this year.

Wolgang vs. Moran

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 19.—Comments on Ad. Wolfgang's announcement in Kansas City to-day that he would fight Moran here in June, Tom McCarty, the local fight promoter, said to-night, no formal contract or written agreements had been signed, but the lightweight champion promises to fight his next bout in Los Angeles. Moran talked it over with me, also," McCarty added. "He said he was willing."

Avanahoe of "Heira"

SEATTLE, March 19.—Lured by the prospect of seizing an estate valued at \$400,000, left by Jacob Brackmann, who was killed in the Wallington avalanche, bogus heirs have made repeated demands for Brackmann's

CUTS OFF POWER OF "UNCLE JOE"

Resolution for New Rules of Committee Is Finally Passed By House of Representatives on Vote of 182 to 160

SPEAKER BARRED FROM COMMITTEE

Insurgents and Democrats Carry Their Point After a Hard Struggle—Final Outcome of Contest Uncertain

WASHINGTON, March 19.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon's eight years of national fame as speaker of the national house of representatives ended today. Following three successive victories in as many days the democratic-insurgent forces today administered the most humiliating defeat the Cannon ranks have ever known. After eight years of rule as absolute czar of the house, Speaker Cannon saw his authority over-ruled by a vote of 182 to 160. It was nothing less than a reflection of national opinion. The first defeat of the day came when the speaker sustained a point of order against the Norris resolution for a committee of fifteen to amend the Nebraska resolution to be out of order. Mr. Norris appealed from the speaker's ruling, and Representative Daisel, of Pennsylvania, made a motion to table the appeal. Mr. Daisel's motion was defeated by a vote of 151 to 164. Insurgents and Democrats joined in a wild demonstration when the result of the vote was announced. Speaker Cannon fought bravely to the end. The conference of Republican leaders and insurgents held in the ways and means committee room of the house, and the speaker's agreement. It was announced that the fight was on, and that the whole matter would be determined on the floor of the house. The speaker was the subject over which the conference was held. The speaker insisted that he should be retained as a member of the rules committee, and that he should have the opportunity of declining the place, if he so desired. The insurgent members, however, insisted that the speaker be removed from the committee, and that the speaker be retained as a member of the rules committee, and that he should have the opportunity of declining the place, if he so desired. The insurgent members, however, insisted that the speaker be removed from the committee, and that the speaker be retained as a member of the rules committee, and that he should have the opportunity of declining the place, if he so desired.

TO PROTECT SEALS FOR CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT

Finance Minister Fielding Arrives at Albany to Talk Over Tariff Arrangements—Meeting to Be Held Today

NOTABLE GATHERING AT STATE CAPITAL

Earl Grey and President Taft Refer to Friendly Relations Existing Between Canada and the United States

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—President Taft, Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, and Governor Hughes of New York, met here today and formed a notable trio of guests at the banquet of the University club to-night. The President arrived from Rochester this afternoon to be the guest of Governor Hughes until Monday morning. Rumors that Mr. Taft was to have a friendly relations conference during his stay, proved to be without foundation. The President announced that he made no engagements of a political character. Mr. Taft was greeted at the depot by Governor Hughes and Mayor McEwen. The President was escorted to the governor's mansion, and from there was driven to the tuberculosis congress where both he and Governor Hughes made addresses. Following this the President and Governor Hughes motored to the Watervliet arsenal and big gun shop. Earl Grey also arrived this afternoon. He was met at the station by the local militia and escorted to his hotel. The Canadian tariff conference will be held until tomorrow afternoon. Although admitting that the situation is grave, as regards the prospects of settlement with Canada, the President was hopeful that the interview with the minister of finance may do much towards forwarding negotiations. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian minister of finance, is expected to arrive in Albany tomorrow. Mr. Taft was accompanied by the commercial adviser of the state department at Washington, arrived here this afternoon. Mr. Taft will attend the tariff conference tomorrow. Earl Grey sat at the President's right tonight. Both took for their seats the President and the relations which existed between the people of Canada and the United States, and expressed the hope that the relations might always be maintained. A plea for faithful public service by state and local officials was voiced by Governor Hughes in his address at the tariff conference. Earl Grey prefaced the main portion of his address by referring to the relations with an appreciation of the college songs sung during the evening. The phrase that most appealed to him was "We are one in the stein song, which ran: "It's always fair weather when good fellows get together." "So long," he added, "as the stars and stripes and the union jack get together, then it is always fair weather in my opinion." Governor Hughes, in his address at the banquet, took advantage of the occasion to deliver a stirring address to President Taft, who chose last place on the programme to deliver his address. The President's remarks were brief, and he declared it a great privilege to meet and talk with the President and Minister Fielding, of Canada. "The Governor-General and I have been comparing notes," he said, "and I find that his job and mine differ in several marked degrees in his favor. He represents the King, and I represent the people. The President cannot do no wrong. The President cannot do no right. At least, he has not anybody to throw it on since Loeb left the White House." The President referred briefly to the importance of the tariff conference to be held tomorrow looking to an adjustment of duties of Canada. We must be as close friends as possible for mutual benefit. I don't say this because we are entering into negotiations, although I hope it will help a little. I am deeply impressed with the growth and prosperity of your country, and I want to say that it is our great advantage to be just to them and to their advantage to be just to us.

DEMAND FOR ALL KINDS OF REALTY

Fort Street Business Site Realized \$22,000—Local People Buy Acreage in North Saanich

FISHERMEN DROWN

TOKIO, March 19.—Many fishing boats have been lost in the heavy fog along the coast. It is reported that not less than 50 of these craft have been wrecked and 800 fishermen drowned.

San Francisco Financier Dead

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Edward J. Le Breton, receiver of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co., died here today of a stroke of apoplexy. Before Mr. Le Breton's death the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co., which failed during the panic of 1907, had a membership of 100,000, and was in various banks of the city, culminating in the presidency of the Federal Reserve Bank in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

SAYS CONDOR WAS LOST OFF WASHINGTON

George Hibbert Tells of Finding Wreckage and Bluejackets Caps on Southern Coast

FRUIT QUESTION UP IN COMMONS

Discussion on Minister Fisher's Bill Dealing With Introduction of Spread Insect Pests and Diseases

MARTIN BURRELL CHAMPIONS B. C.

OTTAWA, March 17.—After the storm the calm. The House of Commons hung out the white flag today and there was perfect peace in the chamber. The fruit of hostilities was welcomed by both sides. The greater part of the time today was taken up with a discussion on the fruit of hostilities. The best apples in the world were grown in the province of Quebec. This drew upon his head all the assembled wrath of the representatives of the various provinces. The peaceful and pacific provinces of British Columbia entered its protest. The eastern cliffs, laved by the stern Atlantic sang the song of their apple orchards blossomed and into a veritable fruit garden. But Mr. Fisher did not resent anything, and finally his bill passed. It was entitled "An act to prevent the introduction or spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation." Alex. Hagart brought up the matter of the appointment of a new judge of the court of King's Bench of the province of Ontario. The appointment was made by an act of the Manitoba legislature. He said that some weeks ago Mr. Aylesworth had given an assurance that the province would receive the representations of the bar of Manitoba as to the necessity for a new judge being named pending the arraignment of work. He added that the legal fraternity of Winnipeg and other people interested were anxious that the vacancy should be filled at an early date. Mr. Aylesworth, in reply, said that the provision had been made in the new judge by the Manitoba legislature over fifteen months ago, but that the act passed could not come into effect until a proclamation was issued. Such a proclamation could not be made until February 9th last. As the appointment could not be made until the salary was provided by the federal government, it could not be said that there was any delay in the matter. The House spent some time in committee on Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill to amend the act relating to the spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation. Martin Burrell said that good work was being done by the provincial government of British Columbia in protecting orchards from pests. In many respects the people of the province were doing better than the East in the care and protection of orchards from insects and pests. Mr. Burrell quoted from a speech made by the minister of agriculture in which he said that in quality and flavor the fruit of Quebec was superior to that of any other province in Canada. He admitted this claim. The member for Yale-Cariboo then gave figures as to what is being accomplished in the province of British Columbia, and stated that the Dominion fumigation station in that province was not up to the mark. In view of the fact that the Dominion fumigation station in British Columbia was not sufficient to meet the requirements, and he would have taken steps last year to enlarge it, but for his intention to introduce this bill. He must insist, however, on giving the palm in fruit production to Quebec province, which both as to quality and flavor produced the best apples in the world. Nevertheless, he appreciated the quality of British Columbia fruit. It is now considered certain that the Hon. Sydney Fisher will shortly resign his seat in the Commons for the county of Bromo and go to the senate as the senator for the division held by the late Mr. Baker. Mr. Fisher would like to enlarge the portfolio of agriculture and thus give to the Upper House the cabinet wave, fracturing three ribs, but the remainder of the crew escaped injured. The Hilonian is expected here on March 21, after completing his cargo will sail for Honolulu. A Healey party has gone in search of Tom Kellog, who left Healey some time before Christmas for the headquarters of the Kamok, where he intended to spend a month or two trapping. He did not take enough supplies to stay out the whole winter and his partner in the mining camp, A. Williamson, felt uneasy as to his safety with the result that he organized the search party mentioned.

TRACKS BLOCKED BY LANDSLIDES

Southern Pacific Line Obstructed in Shasta District Heavy Rains Causes Slide and Wreck on O. R. & N.

PARIS, March 19.—Billy Papke, of Illinois, tonight knocked out Willie Lewis of New York in the third round. The fight was scheduled to go twenty rounds.

Union Station for Calgary

CALGARY, March 19.—It is reported here that the Grand Trunk Pacific has secured an option on the site for a new union station for Calgary. It is expected that the G. T. P. and Canadian Northern will erect a union station on the property.

Grain Via Vancouver

VANCOUVER, March 19.—That the grain shipped to southern points through Vancouver by May from Alberta points will be nearly half a million bushels is the prediction of Mr. Porter Watson, a local export merchant.

Struck by Tidal Wave

SEATTLE, March 19.—The steamship Hilonian, of the Matson Navigation company which sailed from San Francisco for Seattle yesterday, was struck by a severe tidal wave Friday morning as she was approaching San Francisco from Honolulu. The wave rose unexpectedly from a calm sea and swept over the vessel, reading as though it had come. It was thought at first that it was a heavy storm, but the smooth weather remained unbroken. A seaman was dashed to the deck by the wave, fracturing three ribs, but the remainder of the crew escaped injured. The Hilonian is expected here on March 21, after completing his cargo will sail for Honolulu.

One Shipments

NELSON, B. C., March 19.—There are half a dozen new shipping proposals on the list this week. The total tonnage is in excess of the average, and the outlook for mining generally has a decided upward tendency. The Kingbird, a new steamer, is expected to be approved as the spring advance. Total shipments for the week are 51,721 tons, and for the year to date 567,981 tons. Smelter receipts to date are 45,691; for the year, 499,887.

San Francisco Financier Dead

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Edward J. Le Breton, receiver of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co., died here today of a stroke of apoplexy. Before Mr. Le Breton's death the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co., which failed during the panic of 1907, had a membership of 100,000, and was in various banks of the city, culminating in the presidency of the Federal Reserve Bank in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

FISHERMEN DROWN

TOKIO, March 19.—Many fishing boats have been lost in the heavy fog along the coast. It is reported that not less than 50 of these craft have been wrecked and 800 fishermen drowned.

San Francisco Financier Dead

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Edward J. Le Breton, receiver of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co., died here today of a stroke of apoplexy. Before Mr. Le Breton's death the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co., which failed during the panic of 1907, had a membership of 100,000, and was in various banks of the city, culminating in the presidency of the Federal Reserve Bank in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

FISHERMEN DROWN

TOKIO, March 19.—Many fishing boats have been lost in the heavy fog along the coast. It is reported that not less than 50 of these craft have been wrecked and 800 fishermen drowned.

San Francisco Financier Dead

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Edward J. Le Breton, receiver of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co., died here today of a stroke of apoplexy. Before Mr. Le Breton's death the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co., which failed during the panic of 1907, had a membership of 100,000, and was in various banks of the city, culminating in the presidency of the Federal Reserve Bank in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

FRUIT QUESTION UP IN COMMONS

Discussion on Minister Fisher's Bill Dealing With Introduction of Spread Insect Pests and Diseases

MARTIN BURRELL CHAMPIONS B. C.

OTTAWA, March 17.—After the storm the calm. The House of Commons hung out the white flag today and there was perfect peace in the chamber. The fruit of hostilities was welcomed by both sides. The greater part of the time today was taken up with a discussion on the fruit of hostilities. The best apples in the world were grown in the province of Quebec. This drew upon his head all the assembled wrath of the representatives of the various provinces. The peaceful and pacific provinces of British Columbia entered its protest. The eastern cliffs, laved by the stern Atlantic sang the song of their apple orchards blossomed and into a veritable fruit garden. But Mr. Fisher did not resent anything, and finally his bill passed. It was entitled "An act to prevent the introduction or spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation." Alex. Hagart brought up the matter of the appointment of a new judge of the court of King's Bench of the province of Ontario. The appointment was made by an act of the Manitoba legislature. He said that some weeks ago Mr. Aylesworth had given an assurance that the province would receive the representations of the bar of Manitoba as to the necessity for a new judge being named pending the arraignment of work. He added that the legal fraternity of Winnipeg and other people interested were anxious that the vacancy should be filled at an early date. Mr. Aylesworth, in reply, said that the provision had been made in the new judge by the Manitoba legislature over fifteen months ago, but that the act passed could not come into effect until a proclamation was issued. Such a proclamation could not be made until February 9th last. As the appointment could not be made until the salary was provided by the federal government, it could not be said that there was any delay in the matter. The House spent some time in committee on Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill to amend the act relating to the spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation. Martin Burrell said that good work was being done by the provincial government of British Columbia in protecting orchards from pests. In many respects the people of the province were doing better than the East in the care and protection of orchards from insects and pests. Mr. Burrell quoted from a speech made by the minister of agriculture in which he said that in quality and flavor the fruit of Quebec was superior to that of any other province in Canada. He admitted this claim. The member for Yale-Cariboo then gave figures as to what is being accomplished in the province of British Columbia, and stated that the Dominion fumigation station in that province was not up to the mark. In view of the fact that the Dominion fumigation station in British Columbia was not sufficient to meet the requirements, and he would have taken steps last year to enlarge it, but for his intention to introduce this bill. He must insist, however, on giving the palm in fruit production to Quebec province, which both as to quality and flavor produced the best apples in the world. Nevertheless, he appreciated the quality of British Columbia fruit. It is now considered certain that the Hon. Sydney Fisher will shortly resign his seat in the Commons for the county of Bromo and go to the senate as the senator for the division held by the late Mr. Baker. Mr. Fisher would like to enlarge the portfolio of agriculture and thus give to the Upper House the cabinet wave, fracturing three ribs, but the remainder of the crew escaped injured. The Hilonian is expected here on March 21, after completing his cargo will sail for Honolulu. A Healey party has gone in search of Tom Kellog, who left Healey some time before Christmas for the headquarters of the Kamok, where he intended to spend a month or two trapping. He did not take enough supplies to stay out the whole winter and his partner in the mining camp, A. Williamson, felt uneasy as to his safety with the result that he organized the search party mentioned.

MARTIN BURRELL CHAMPIONS B. C.

OTTAWA, March 17.—After the storm the calm. The House of Commons hung out the white flag today and there was perfect peace in the chamber. The fruit of hostilities was welcomed by both sides. The greater part of the time today was taken up with a discussion on the fruit of hostilities. The best apples in the world were grown in the province of Quebec. This drew upon his head all the assembled wrath of the representatives of the various provinces. The peaceful and pacific provinces of British Columbia entered its protest. The eastern cliffs, laved by the stern Atlantic sang the song of their apple orchards blossomed and into a veritable fruit garden. But Mr. Fisher did not resent anything, and finally his bill passed. It was entitled "An act to prevent the introduction or spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation." Alex. Hagart brought up the matter of the appointment of a new judge of the court of King's Bench of the province of Ontario. The appointment was made by an act of the Manitoba legislature. He said that some weeks ago Mr. Aylesworth had given an assurance that the province would receive the representations of the bar of Manitoba as to the necessity for a new judge being named pending the arraignment of work. He added that the legal fraternity of Winnipeg and other people interested were anxious that the vacancy should be filled at an early date. Mr. Aylesworth, in reply, said that the provision had been made in the new judge by the Manitoba legislature over fifteen months ago, but that the act passed could not come into effect until a proclamation was issued. Such a proclamation could not be made until February 9th last. As the appointment could not be made until the salary was provided by the federal government, it could not be said that there was any delay in the matter. The House spent some time in committee on Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill to amend the act relating to the spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation. Martin Burrell said that good work was being done by the provincial government of British Columbia in protecting orchards from pests. In many respects the people of the province were doing better than the East in the care and protection of orchards from insects and pests. Mr. Burrell quoted from a speech made by the minister of agriculture in which he said that in quality and flavor the fruit of Quebec was superior to that of any other province in Canada. He admitted this claim. The member for Yale-Cariboo then gave figures as to what is being accomplished in the province of British Columbia, and stated that the Dominion fumigation station in that province was not up to the mark. In view of the fact that the Dominion fumigation station in British Columbia was not sufficient to meet the requirements, and he would have taken steps last year to enlarge it, but for his intention to introduce this bill. He must insist, however, on giving the palm in fruit production to Quebec province, which both as to quality and flavor produced the best apples in the world. Nevertheless, he appreciated the quality of British Columbia fruit. It is now considered certain that the Hon. Sydney Fisher will shortly resign his seat in the Commons for the county of Bromo and go to the senate as the senator for the division held by the late Mr. Baker. Mr. Fisher would like to enlarge the portfolio of agriculture and thus give to the Upper House the cabinet wave, fracturing three ribs, but the remainder of the crew escaped injured. The Hilonian is expected here on March 21, after completing his cargo will sail for Honolulu. A Healey party has gone in search of Tom Kellog, who left Healey some time before Christmas for the headquarters of the Kamok, where he intended to spend a month or two trapping. He did not take enough supplies to stay out the whole winter and his partner in the mining camp, A. Williamson, felt uneasy as to his safety with the result that he organized the search party mentioned.

MARTIN BURRELL CHAMPIONS B. C.

OTTAWA, March 17.—After the storm the calm. The House of Commons hung out the white flag today and there was perfect peace in the chamber. The fruit of hostilities was welcomed by both sides. The greater part of the time today was taken up with a discussion on the fruit of hostilities. The best apples in the world were grown in the province of Quebec. This drew upon his head all the assembled wrath of the representatives of the various provinces. The peaceful and pacific provinces of British Columbia entered its protest. The eastern cliffs, laved by the stern Atlantic sang the song of their apple orchards blossomed and into a veritable fruit garden. But Mr. Fisher did not resent anything, and finally his bill passed. It was entitled "An act to prevent the introduction or spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation." Alex. Hagart brought up the matter of the appointment of a new judge of the court of King's Bench of the province of Ontario. The appointment was made by an act of the Manitoba legislature. He said that some weeks ago Mr. Aylesworth had given an assurance that the province would receive the representations of the bar of Manitoba as to the necessity for a new judge being named pending the arraignment of work. He added that the legal fraternity of Winnipeg and other people interested were anxious that the vacancy should be filled at an early date. Mr. Aylesworth, in reply, said that the provision had been made in the new judge by the Manitoba legislature over fifteen months ago, but that the act passed could not come into effect until a proclamation was issued. Such a proclamation could not be made until February 9th last. As the appointment could not be made until the salary was provided by the federal government, it could not be said that there was any delay in the matter. The House spent some time in committee on Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill to amend the act relating to the spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation. Martin Burrell said that good work was being done by the provincial government of British Columbia in protecting orchards from pests. In many respects the people of the province were doing better than the East in the care and protection of orchards from insects and pests. Mr. Burrell quoted from a speech made by the minister of agriculture in which he said that in quality and flavor the fruit of Quebec was superior to that of any other province in Canada. He admitted this claim. The member for Yale-Cariboo then gave figures as to what is being accomplished in the province of British Columbia, and stated that the Dominion fumigation station in that province was not up to the mark. In view of the fact that the Dominion fumigation station in British Columbia was not sufficient to meet the requirements, and he would have taken steps last year to enlarge it, but for his intention to introduce this bill. He must insist, however, on giving the palm in fruit production to Quebec province, which both as to quality and flavor produced the best apples in the world. Nevertheless, he appreciated the quality of British Columbia fruit. It is now considered certain that the Hon. Sydney Fisher will shortly resign his seat in the Commons for the county of Bromo and go to the senate as the senator for the division held by the late Mr. Baker. Mr. Fisher would like to enlarge the portfolio of agriculture and thus give to the Upper House the cabinet wave, fracturing three ribs, but the remainder of the crew escaped injured. The Hilonian is expected here on March 21, after completing his cargo will sail for Honolulu. A Healey party has gone in search of Tom Kellog, who left Healey some time before Christmas for the headquarters of the Kamok, where he intended to spend a month or two trapping. He did not take enough supplies to stay out the whole winter and his partner in the mining camp, A. Williamson, felt uneasy as to his safety with the result that he organized the search party mentioned.

MARTIN BURRELL CHAMPIONS B. C.

OTTAWA, March 17.—After the storm the calm. The House of Commons hung out the white flag today and there was perfect peace in the chamber. The fruit of hostilities was welcomed by both sides. The greater part of the time today was taken up with a discussion on the fruit of hostilities. The best apples in the world were grown in the province of Quebec. This drew upon his head all the assembled wrath of the representatives of the various provinces. The peaceful and pacific provinces of British Columbia entered its protest. The eastern cliffs, laved by the stern Atlantic sang the song of their apple orchards blossomed and into a veritable fruit garden. But Mr. Fisher did not resent anything, and finally his bill passed. It was entitled "An act to prevent the introduction or spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation." Alex. Hagart brought up the matter of the appointment of a new judge of the court of King's Bench of the province of Ontario. The appointment was made by an act of the Manitoba legislature. He said that some weeks ago Mr. Aylesworth had given an assurance that the province would receive the representations of the bar of Manitoba as to the necessity for a new judge being named pending the arraignment of work. He added that the legal fraternity of Winnipeg and other people interested were anxious that the vacancy should be filled at an early date. Mr. Aylesworth, in reply, said that the provision had been made in the new judge by the Manitoba legislature over fifteen months ago, but that the act passed could not come into effect until a proclamation was issued. Such a proclamation could not be made until February 9th last. As the appointment could not be made until the salary was provided by the federal government, it could not be said that there was any delay in the matter. The House spent some time in committee on Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill to amend the act relating to the spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation. Martin Burrell said that good work was being done by the provincial government of British Columbia in protecting orchards from pests. In many respects the people of the province were doing better than the East in the care and protection of orchards from insects and pests. Mr. Burrell quoted from a speech made by the minister of agriculture in which he said that in quality and flavor the fruit of Quebec was superior to that of any other province in Canada. He admitted this claim. The member for Yale-Cariboo then gave figures as to what is being accomplished in the province of British Columbia, and stated that the Dominion fumigation station in that province was not up to the mark. In view of the fact that the Dominion fumigation station in British Columbia was not sufficient to meet the requirements, and he would have taken steps last year to enlarge it, but for his intention to introduce this bill. He must insist, however, on giving the palm in fruit production to Quebec province, which both as to quality and flavor produced the best apples in the world. Nevertheless, he appreciated the quality of British Columbia fruit. It is now considered certain that the Hon. Sydney Fisher will shortly resign his seat in the Commons for the county of Bromo and go to the senate as the senator for the division held by the late Mr. Baker. Mr. Fisher would like to enlarge the portfolio of agriculture and thus give to the Upper House the cabinet wave, fracturing three ribs, but the remainder of the crew escaped injured. The Hilonian is expected here on March 21, after completing his cargo will sail for Honolulu. A Healey party has gone in search of Tom Kellog, who left Healey some time before Christmas for the headquarters of the Kamok, where he intended to spend a month or two trapping. He did not take enough supplies to stay out the whole winter and his partner in the mining camp, A. Williamson, felt uneasy as to his safety with the result that he organized the search party mentioned.

MARTIN BURRELL CHAMPIONS B. C.

OTTAWA, March 17.—After the storm the calm. The House of Commons hung out the white flag today and there was perfect peace in the chamber. The fruit of hostilities was welcomed by both sides. The greater part of the time today was taken up with a discussion on the fruit of hostilities. The best apples in the world were grown in the province of Quebec. This drew upon his head all the assembled wrath of the representatives of the various provinces. The peaceful and pacific provinces of British Columbia entered its protest. The eastern cliffs, laved by the stern Atlantic sang the song of their apple orchards blossomed and into a veritable fruit garden. But Mr. Fisher did not resent anything, and finally his bill passed. It was entitled "An act to prevent the introduction or spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation." Alex. Hagart brought up the matter of the appointment of a new judge of the court of King's Bench of the province of Ontario. The appointment was made by an act of the Manitoba legislature. He said that some weeks ago Mr. Aylesworth had given an assurance that the province would receive the representations of the bar of Manitoba as to the necessity for a new judge being named pending the arraignment of work. He added that the legal fraternity of Winnipeg and other people interested were anxious that the vacancy should be filled at an early date. Mr. Aylesworth, in reply, said that the provision had been made in the new judge by the Manitoba legislature over fifteen months ago, but that the act passed could not come into effect until a proclamation was issued. Such a proclamation could not be made until February 9th last. As the appointment could not be made until the salary was provided by the federal government, it could not be said that there was any delay in the matter. The House spent some time in committee on Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill to amend the act relating to the spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation. Martin Burrell said that good work was being done by the provincial government of British Columbia in protecting orchards from pests. In many respects the people of the province were doing better than the East in the care and protection of orchards from insects and pests. Mr. Burrell quoted from a speech made by the minister of agriculture in which he said that in quality and flavor the fruit of Quebec was superior to that of any other province in Canada. He admitted this claim. The member for Yale-Cariboo then gave figures as to what is being accomplished in the province of British Columbia, and stated that the Dominion fumigation station in that province was not up to the mark. In view of the fact that the Dominion fumigation station in British Columbia was not sufficient to meet the requirements, and he would have taken steps last year to enlarge it, but for his intention to introduce this bill. He must insist, however, on giving the palm in fruit production to Quebec province, which both as to quality and flavor produced the best apples in the world. Nevertheless, he appreciated the quality of British Columbia fruit. It is now considered certain that the Hon. Sydney Fisher will shortly resign his seat in the Commons for the county of Bromo and go to the senate as the senator for the division held by the late Mr. Baker. Mr. Fisher would like to enlarge the portfolio of agriculture and thus give to the Upper House the cabinet wave, fracturing three ribs, but the remainder of the crew escaped injured. The Hilonian is expected here on March 21, after completing his cargo will sail for Honolulu. A Healey party has gone in search of Tom Kellog, who left Healey some time before Christmas for the headquarters of the Kamok, where he intended to spend a month or two trapping. He did not take enough supplies to stay out the whole winter and his partner in the mining camp, A. Williamson, felt uneasy as to his safety with the result that he organized the search party mentioned.

MARTIN BURRELL CHAMPIONS B. C.

OTTAWA, March 17.—After the storm the calm. The House of Commons hung out the white flag today and there was perfect peace in the chamber. The fruit of hostilities was welcomed by both sides. The greater part of the time today was taken up with a discussion on the fruit of hostilities. The best apples in the world were grown in the province of Quebec. This drew upon his head all the assembled wrath of the representatives of the various provinces. The peaceful and pacific provinces of British Columbia entered its protest. The eastern cliffs, laved by the stern Atlantic sang the song of their apple orchards blossomed and into a veritable fruit garden. But Mr. Fisher did not resent anything, and finally his bill passed. It was entitled "An act to prevent the introduction or spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation." Alex. Hagart brought up the matter of the appointment of a new judge of the court of King's Bench of the province of Ontario. The appointment was made by an act of the Manitoba legislature. He said that some weeks ago Mr. Aylesworth had given an assurance that the province would receive the representations of the bar of Manitoba as to the necessity for a new judge being named pending the arraignment of work. He added that the legal fraternity of Winnipeg and other people interested were anxious that the vacancy should be filled at an early date. Mr. Aylesworth, in reply, said that the provision had been made in the new judge by the Manitoba legislature over fifteen months ago, but that the act passed could not come into effect until a proclamation was issued. Such a proclamation could not be made until February 9th last. As the appointment could not be made until the salary was provided by the federal government, it could not be said that there was any delay in the matter. The House spent some time in committee on Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill to amend the act relating to the spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation. Martin Burrell said that good work was being done by the provincial government of British Columbia in protecting orchards from pests. In many respects the people of the province were doing better than the East in the care and protection of orchards from insects and pests. Mr. Burrell quoted from a speech made by the minister of agriculture in which he said that in quality and flavor the fruit of Quebec was superior to that of any other province in Canada. He admitted this claim. The member for Yale-Cariboo then gave figures as to what is being accomplished in the province of British Columbia, and stated that the Dominion fumigation station in that province was not up to the mark. In view of the fact that the Dominion fumigation station in British Columbia was not sufficient to meet the requirements, and he would have taken steps last year to enlarge it, but for his intention to introduce this bill. He must insist, however, on giving the palm in fruit production to Quebec province, which both as to quality and flavor produced the best apples in the world. Nevertheless, he appreciated the quality of British Columbia fruit. It is now considered certain that the Hon. Sydney Fisher will shortly resign his seat in the Commons for the county of Bromo and go to the senate as the senator for the division held by the late Mr. Baker. Mr. Fisher would like to enlarge the portfolio of agriculture and thus give to the Upper House the cabinet wave, fracturing three ribs, but the remainder of the crew escaped injured. The Hilonian is expected here on March 21, after completing his cargo will sail for Honolulu. A Healey party has gone in search of Tom Kellog, who left Healey some time before Christmas for the headquarters of the Kamok, where he intended to spend a month or two trapping. He did not take enough supplies to stay out the whole winter and his partner in the mining camp, A. Williamson, felt uneasy as to his safety with the result that he organized the search party mentioned.

MARTIN BURRELL CHAMPIONS B. C.

OTTAWA, March 17.—After the storm the calm. The House of Commons hung out the white flag today and there was perfect peace in the chamber. The fruit of hostilities was welcomed by both sides. The greater part of the time today was taken up with a discussion on the fruit of hostilities. The best apples in the world were grown in the province of Quebec. This drew upon his head all the assembled wrath of the representatives of the various provinces. The peaceful and pacific provinces of British Columbia entered its protest. The eastern cliffs, laved by the stern Atlantic sang the song of their apple orchards blossomed and into a veritable fruit garden. But Mr. Fisher did not resent anything, and finally his bill passed. It was entitled "An act to prevent the introduction or spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation." Alex. Hagart brought up the matter of the appointment of a new judge of the court of King's Bench of the province of Ontario. The appointment was made by an act of the Manitoba legislature. He said that some weeks ago Mr. Aylesworth had given an assurance that the province would receive the representations of the bar of Manitoba as to the necessity for a new judge being named pending the arraignment of work. He added that the legal fraternity of Winnipeg and other people interested were anxious that the vacancy should be filled at an early date. Mr. Aylesworth, in reply, said that the provision had been made in the new judge by the Manitoba legislature over fifteen months ago, but that the act passed could not come into effect until a proclamation was issued. Such a proclamation could not be made until February 9th last. As the appointment could not be made until the salary was provided by the federal government, it could not be said that there was any delay in the matter. The House spent some time in committee on Hon. Mr. Fisher

VEGETABLES

uce, per head 5c
ry, per head 10c
age, each 10c
flower, each 25c
ARAGUS, per lb. 10c

h Grocery
Phone 312

Wood
Fire Fencing

ULL PROOF
HICKEN PROOF
d Mesh Cannot Sag or Lose
its Shape

ckman Tye Hardware Co.
Victoria, B. C. Agents.
544-546 Yates St.

"The collars during the week
draw them interest on the money
and it was to prevent them
like that the Act was thus
The defence contended that
in the group were in the post-
partners in a concern, and not
wants of one another. When
law was involved, as the Act had
to wages payable by an em-
to an employee, Mr. Butler,
agent, said that was astounding,
the suggestion that licenses in-
jury advanced money to the col-
charged interest. He had
heard of such a thing. In cases
that where one man received
to divide the money away from
it had always been the practice
to divide the money away from
it. The bench inflicted a fine
with the intimation that wages
to be divided in a public house,
need to state a case in the
Miners' Union deciding to appeal.

MINISTER AND ZAM-BUK

Cured Him of a Bad Sore Which De-
fied All Other Remedies
For Two Years

Rev. Charles E. Starford, of Bridge-
burg, Ont., says: "I had been much
troubled for over two years with a
sore on my left cheek. I tried all
kinds of salves and lotions but with-
out success. I seemed to have the
best of the doctors, but nothing
I procured seemed to have the
effect of curing the sore. Hearing
of Zam-Buk, I decided to give it
a trial, and see if it would
bring about a cure, as so many other
things had failed. I purchased a sup-
ply and commenced with the treat-
ment. After several applications, to
my great joy, Zam-Buk has cured
me. For two years I tried in vain to
bring about a complete cure."

"Case after case could be quoted in
which, as in the above instance, Zam-
buk has worked cures, when every-
thing else tried had failed. There is
a reason for this. Away back in the
days of Rome, gladiators' secret
salms were used for the healing of
cuts and injuries sustained in the
arena and in later times when am-
putations and other external ailments
were neglected followed by a cure
in which all the salves and embrocations
had as their base animal fats
and oils. Zam-Buk marks a new
epoch. It is absolutely devoid of all
animal fats, all mineral coloring mat-
ters, and is composed entirely of rich
medicinal herbal extracts.

TO RUSH WORK
ON EXTENSION

President of White Pass and
Yukon Railway in the City
en route to the Northern
Country.

That the new extension which
started last year to connect with
the copper mines at White Horse will
be completed as soon as the weather
permits the gangue to be cleared
and other improvements will likely be
made this summer. In the White Pass &
Yukon railway, the statement of J.
H. Graves, of London, president of that
road, to the Colonist yesterday.

Mr. Graves spent the winter in Eu-
rope and arrived at the Empress ter-
minal yesterday. He met several local
business men during the afternoon and
evening and will leave tonight for
Yukon. He will make all the necessary
arrangements for the carrying on of
the work on the railroad this summer and
will then return to the old country.
Speaking of the attitude of the Eng-
lish people towards British Columbia
at present, Mr. Graves said that while
with reasonable care, the street look-
upon Canada as a whole today in the
light of a great country of vast possi-
bilities it was only a thinking few
those who were seeking investments or
homes, who really understood the ad-
vantages of this province. Many of
them were thoroughly appreciative of
the great future ahead of British Col-
umbia.

"However," said Mr. Graves, "the
whole country is upset now over the
result of the elections and it will take
some time for matters to settle down.
The main interest in Canada now among
the general public is the query: 'Will
she give us ships?' The people of the
old country are hoping that Canada will
follow Australia's example and build
and take up the admiralty so that the
British fleet will receive the best gen-
eral good from them. This the English
people feel, would insure unity of action
and prevent friction and jealousy in
crises."

B. C. Magnet Drawing Still
From letters received from C. B.
Macdonough of London, Ont., who vis-
ited Victoria and other parts of British
Columbia last fall, it is taken that he
will move out and settle in this dis-
trict within a few days. His business
was much taken with the future of
the country during his visit here, and
he has stated his intention of selling
out his eastern real estate, holding
and taking up property in British Col-
umbia in the belief that this is the
greatest province in Canada.

Again in Trouble
R. H. McNoun, an individual known
in local police circles, is again in
trouble, this time at Kamloops, where
he is held on a charge of "rolling" W.
McNoun, a year ago last February, fell
of the local authorities. He was
arrested and tried on a charge of ob-
taining money under false pretences
by passing worthless cheques. It was
reported to have been signed by "D.
Spencer." He was committed for trial
and spent six months in the waiting
pen of his trial here. He was con-
victed, but in view of his lengthy in-
carceration was allowed to go after
paying restitution and costs, and
now is apparently in trouble again.

Aurora Mining Co.
Aurora Mining & Milling Co. have
contracted to H. N. Brenton for the
contract to be the one from the
across the lake of the platform
the railway on this site. Already
the one has been brought over.
company is in communication with
melting firms, and it is not
the ore will be shipped, but
he sent to Europe. The mine-
mines of the ore to about 28 per
cent, 25 per cent lead, and 22
per cent silver to the ton. There is
a body of the ore located.

of whom 100,000 Illinois barbers,
of whom are employed in Chi-
ago preparing to wage opposition
to the state barber board, the
legislature last June and at the
time attempt to secure the abo-
lition of the state barber board,
Charles E. Evans of Chicago is
sent. One of the most active
opposition to the statute is the
Protective Association of Illi-
nois which has a membership of more
than 1,000 in Chicago, and which was
last October for the purpose of
the Fabey law.

L. T. Seavey, from Port Town-
shipton is in town on a short visit.

PRESIDENT TALKS
TO CHICAGOANS

Spends Fatiguing Day in Ora-
tory and Handshaking—Refers
to "Statesmen Corres-
pondents" in Course Speech

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S
NAME IS CHEERED

President Gives Predecessor
Credit for Conservation Policy
and Speaks of Opposition
Thereto in Congress.

CHICAGO, March 17.—St. Patrick
was notably remembered in Chicago
today, but the brunt of it fell upon
President Taft, and he was a thor-
oughly tired man when his train left
tonight for Rochester, N. Y. During
the day he spoke to members of the
Chicago newspaper club, the "Traffic
club," the mass meeting to members
and guests of the Hamilton club and
twice at functions provided at the
Irish Fellowship club, which was his
host for the day.

In these speeches the president
touched upon statesmen correspond-
ents' who colored facts to suit their
views. To railway men of the Traffic
club he expressed his trust in the
sense of justice of the American peo-
ple. He avowed that he learned
more in the first year of his admin-
istration than he could hope to ac-
quire in the next three. In an in-
formal talk at the first of two enter-
tainments proposed by his hosts, a
luncheon at noon, his weariness un-
consciously crept into his speech.
"When I arrived here yesterday," he
said, "but the slip caused nothing more
than a smile, of which the president
seemed unconscious. It probably
seemed that he had been here two
days, for the afternoon had been
crowded with oratory and handshak-
ing enough for forty-eight hours."

Speaking of the property of the
country the president referred espe-
cially to advances in the South. "I like
to dwell upon that," said the speaker,
"because down in the South there was
a time when she was hindered, and
seemingly little chance of any real
progress, but she is making more pro-
gress than any of us expected in the
North, and I know that you northerners
welcome that, fact, because you
realize that there was a time when
she did not have quite a fair show."
At the conclusion of this luncheon
the president sought his room for a
half hour of quiet rest, and when he
reappeared he seemed much re-
freshed. At the stage door of the
Auditorium a man attempted to fol-
low the president into the building,
but he was seized by two secret ser-
vice men and locked up. He gave the
name of Dick Sher. It was said he
had been drinking.

Freelancing cheering interrupted the
president when he mentioned the
name of Theodore Roosevelt. "The
conservation movement," said Mr.
Taft, "owes its beginning to Theodore
Roosevelt." (Cheers and applause.)
"Go it again; you don't enjoy that
any more than I do. Who was it
impaired in Gifford Pinchot the won-
derful activity of mind and body with
reference to conservation? (Ap-
plause) And of what is the burning
of oil does not belong."
"There are people in congress, con-
scientious, hard-working, prominent
statesmen who look at the question of
conservation as it might have been
looked at twenty or thirty years ago.
They are still in favor of letting out
the land and getting the settlers on
it, not in favor of a careful method
of conservation and preservation. I
am not criticizing them. What I want
to get is an act of congress that shall
validate all of the withdrawals of
land that have been made, and shall
give me power to make such further
withdrawals as ought to be made
until congress has determined upon
the proper disposition of these lands."

The president said that he was
meeting opposition both from those
who wished an immediate disposition
of land and from those who question
the constitutional power of the presi-
dent to make withdrawals.

From Type to Footlights
Ex-Manitobans who have had an
acquaintance with newspapermen
and the printing trade have felt a personal
interest in one act in the bill at the
New Grand which closed last night.
This was the turn labelled "The Toss-
ing Lavelles," the famous European
acrobats. The famous family is just
a professional family, and their near-
est acquaintance with Europe was
cultivated at Paris, Ont. The senior
member of the quartette was forty years
actively identified with the printing
craft in Winnipeg, assistant city edi-
tor, and afterwards founder and edi-
tor of two weeklies which he saw de-
stroyed before forsaking the
printing office for the footlights glare.

McGill Western Club.
The annual meeting of the McGill
western club was held on March 9th
in the McGill union, President F. G.
C. Wood in the chair. The reports
showed that the club had increased
fifty per cent in membership during
the year and was in a very satisfac-
tory condition. The first annual din-
ner held in February last with Mar-
tin Burrell, M. P., Principal Peterson
and Deans Adams and Moyse as
guests, was so successful that it will
be a yearly feature. The new officers
were: Hon. pres., Dr. J. S. Todd; president, T. W. Sutherland;
Saskatoon; vice-president, J. R. Cler-
gue, Victoria; secretary-treasurer,
Edwards, Vancouver; assistant treas-
urer, W. E. G. Murray, Vancouver; J.
Wall, Cumberland; committee, H.
Briercliffe, Manitoba; J. T. Macdon-
ald, Alberta; H. Dixon, B. A., Sas-
katoon; H. J. D. Galloway, Brit-
ish Columbia.

Mrs. Otto Weller and children, and
Miss Saunders, arrived from Passa-
dena on Wednesday.

UNUSUAL NEWS
OF THE WEEK

"Say kid," began the news editor as
the cub reporter finished preparing the
last of seventeen lead pencils and put
it carefully away in his pocket against
an emergency such as he "Frisco fire
or the Messina earthquake, when he
might not have time in his news-get-
ting haste to sharpen a quill. "Say,
kid, did you ever notice how much
news is developed by nothing more
nor less than plain paris green jeal-
ousy? It's certainly the limit. Why
go back through the worn pages of
history, as I have often done, and look
for the incidents that would have made
corking stories, and you will find that
jealousy started more trouble than any
other known cause."

"Now, here's a piece of news from
Paris that makes a hit with me. An
excitable apothecary named Parat was
arrested some time ago for cruelty
to his wife, confessed a few days
back and is'nt learned. This in Paris
or other things he revived some of the
cruel superstitions introduced into
France by the Italian, necromancy
away back in Kitty de Medicis' time.
He looked upon a certain
Parisian suspected his good spouse
of infidelity. He looked upon a cer-
tain man as his deadly rival and, to
punish his wife, he fashioned a waxen
image of this man and then, under
cover of death, hour after hour, he forced
the image to thrust needles through
this image. This in Paris is a
man's opinion, assured for the supposed rival
a tragic finish.
"Now, kid, wouldn't that rouse your
jealousies?"

"But to get away from those un-
settling mediæval customs, here's a
gay little narrative from Auburn re-
lative to the lion-meeting experiences
of one Thomas Landy, a wealthy min-
ing man. Thomas, it seems, was
promenading along a mountain trail
near his mine when, on rounding a
jutting cornice, he came face to face
with a very large mountain lion. Tel-
ling of it afterwards, Landy said the
lion was, he would judge, about eight-
een feet long and taller than a horse.
It had an enormous mouth and
sharp teeth. However, when it
was proved to him, by the aid of a
book on natural history, that mountain
lions never look like that, never so
large, Landy decided to amend his
first description and make his lion
about eight feet long and very fierce.
"However, when Landy and the lion
met, Landy tried to throw a fright into
it. He said 'Shoot!' but the lion
but the lion, far from 'shooting' riveted
Landy with an evil eye and, with an
amused grin slowly spreading over its
unlovely features, began to advance on
the mine owner. Then Landy turned
and ran. He ran for some distance
and sprang. It missed the
flying Landy by several feet and went
bounding after him. The trail was
narrow and a mis-step meant sure
death, but Landy didn't worry about
that. He was his left foot for a ruder
and only hit the high spots on the
down slope. He went so fast that he
lost the lion in the distance. He
below, still going so hard that he al-
most ran through his own cabin."

"Kid," observed the news editor,
"sharply, as the cub ostentatiously
transferred a roll of one-dollar bills
from pocket to pocket, you don't
learn that non-but vulgar money-
grubbers displays his wealth in that
fashion. Money, money, money, is
one of life's natural necessities. You
should learn to hate it and look upon
it as you would upon work—as some-
thing that must be done with as best
you may. And now in order that you
may have this little lesson stamped
clearly on your mind, I shall just bor-
row two of those piastres. Come
through; there now, observe, kid,
that that the nearest and surest way
to fold bills, placing them in the trous-
ers pocket thus."

"And, by the way, kid, in handling
these one-wheel certificates you should
exercise more care. Here is a story
'touched for by the government of the
United States and sent out by Wash-
ington which states that Representa-
tive Wiley, of New Jersey, in support
of his bill to provide for the burning
of all paper currency returned to the
treasury, had an expert examination
made under the microscope of a one-
dollar bill. And said, kid, do you know
that the microscopist—that a good
word, kid—found 32,000 germs of
many varieties, camping on that single
paper plank? I can't say how he
counted them, but that is the fact.
Among the prominent germs noticed in
the throng of visitors were such well-
known ones as bacilli, typhoid, tubercu-
losis, scarlet fever, typhoid, tuberculosis
and so forth. Throw away all paper money,
kid, and you will save the world."
And now, kid, as I am much older than
you and have only a few more years
in this world, I shall just borrow
two of those piastres. Come
through; there now, observe, kid,
that that the nearest and surest way
to fold bills, placing them in the trous-
ers pocket thus."

"However, the kid was too wary by
this time. Germs or no germs he
meant to hang on to those rag sign-
atures. He took the bill and showed
it to his copy with a smile. "Kid," he
said, "keep your head and you'll never
lose a duel. Duels are jokers' days,
kid, believe me. Count de Jospherb
calls Baron Moustehisto a non de un
chlen and Baron Moustehisto screens in
bad French: 'Sapristi!' Then, kid,
they fight a duel. The Baron aims at a
tree over the Count's head. The Count
shoots the daisies out of the
turf five feet in front of the Baron's
toes. Then they fall upon one an-
other's necks and honor is satisfied."

"Of course, kid, sometimes some-
thing goes wrong; the Baron gets too
nervous or the Count's weapon kicks
and somebody gets hurt. That is a
terrible accident; that he had never in-
tended it, etc., etc., and honor is
simply plastered with satisfaction."

"Kid, here's the story from
Rome about a 'meeting' that had to be
postponed because of the crowds. De-
puty Ghiesse made some cracks to the
effect that a certain Mde. Siemens was
a foreign spy and this aroused the
war-like blood of the gallant Italian
Prudente who doesn't seem to be as
prudent as his name would imply. It
also aroused the crowd of moving
three other gallants all of whom hun-
gered for Ghiesse's blood as baby hun-
gers for Mellin's Food. Ghiesse was
advised that it would be a turf-plough-
ing, tree-splitting duel of the accept-
ed type, took on the whole quartette
and made some fierce war-talk. So,
last week, one bright morning the old
general with his seconds and a team
of mules, set out for the scene. What
was their chagrin to find that the
wall thousands of spectators had gath-
ered, that the enterprising newspaper
men were present with cameras and
flashlights, and that the crowd was
ready for business. The crowd
pressed that it was a singular appeal,
and in their lordships' opinion a very
idle one!

We Are
Sole Agents For
Ladies'
"Burberry"
Coats

Campbell's

We Are
Sole Agents For
Ladies'
"Burberry"
Coats



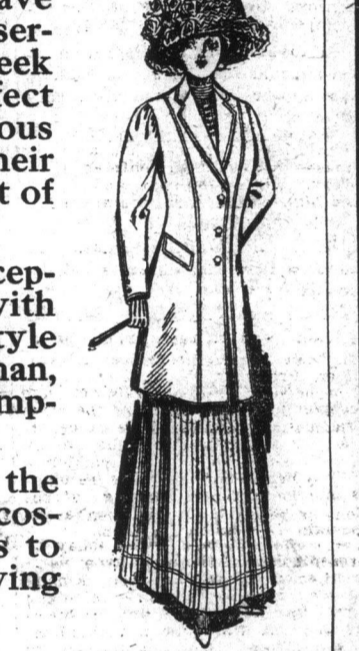
Liberal Education In
Style Correctness

At "Campbell's"

Scientific accuracy is demanded in every phase
of social and business life. Particularly in the realm
of ladies' fashionable apparel we cannot guess or
surmise, we must KNOW what is correct—not a
month or week ago but today! Few women
would have time or opportunity to learn these im-
portant facts were they dependent wholly upon
their own efforts. Every woman is more than wel-
come to avail herself of the knowledge we have
gained through years of unremitting study, obser-
vation and experience. We know where to seek
for the truest interpretation and the most perfect
delineation of Fashion's latest edicts. World famous
designers and importers have contributed their
choicest productions to make our spring exhibit of
the greatest possible style significance.

The well informed woman is, without excep-
tion, the well dressed woman—she carries with
her an unmistakable air of distinction! Style
knowledge, so essential to the fashionable woman,
can be pleasantly acquired by a visit to "Camp-
bell's."

It's a long way to Paris or New York for the
woman who wishes an absolute correct spring
costume or coat; but it takes only a few minutes to
visit and inspect the beautiful models arriving
daily.



Choose Your Gloves Here!

Because—
You are sure of the styles being the
smartest and most correct it is pos-
sible to procure.
You are sure of finding in our exten-
sive assortment just the shade to
match your new suit or gown.
You can depend on the quality, and we
guarantee the fit.
Chamois Gloves, in regular color and
white. Per pair 90¢
Kid Gloves, a button, tan. Special price,
per pair 90¢
French Kid Gloves, in white and tan, per
pair \$1.00
Fownes' 2 Button Glace Kid, in black,
white, grey and tans, navys, reds and
greens. Per pair \$1.25
Fine French Kid Gloves, in all the newest shades of tan and
mauve, also black, white, slates, navys, reds and greens.
Price \$1.50
Jauvin suede, in black, white, grey and tan \$1.50
Fownes' 12 Button Glace Kid, in light and heavy weight. Per
pair \$2.50
English Cape Gloves, 10 button. Special
price, per pair \$1.75
English Cape Gloves, 1 dome fastener, in tans
only. Per pair \$1.00
Same as above, in six button length \$1.50
Children's Gloves, in Dent's and fine kids.
Per pair, 75c and 90¢

Spring Importations in Neckwear

Our Neckwear showing for Spring
contains many new ideas calling for
your early approval. It is always
worth while to look over our Neck-
wear Department when in the store.
Wash Collars
A complete range of Ascots, in
white, pink, blue and all colors,
embroidered and plain, 35c, 50c
and 75¢
Embroidered Lawn Collars, with
and without jabots—very easy to
launder, 25c and 35¢
Fine Lawn Collars, daintily trim-
med with lace and embroidery, very good selection, 50c, 60c,
75c 90c and \$1.25
Wash Jabots
Fine Lawn Jabots, trimmed with lace, colored spots and fig-
ures. Each 35¢
Very fine Trimmed and Pleated Jabots, in all white, several
designs. Each 35¢
Jabots, in lawn, trimmed with extra fine lace insertion, 75c
and 90¢
The Fine Pleated New Lawn Side Frills, spotted and plain,
with extra fine Valenciennes lace trimmings. Each, 35c
and 75¢
Fancy Neckwear
In our Spring arrival of Fancy Neckwear is included a big as-
sortment of Round Dutch Collars, in lace, green and
white, from 50c to \$1.75
We are showing a very pretty and new line of Dutch Collars
and Jabots combined, selling at 75c and \$1.25

COLONIAL PREFERENCE

Liberal Member of British Parliament
Offers Some Objections—Wheat
Supply in War.
LONDON, March 19.—In the Com-
mons last night Colonel Seely, the
under secretary for the colonies, stat-
ed that the British Government had
no information regarding the tariff
discussion from Ottawa, but when it
was received the government would
be in a position to consider whether
any representations should be made in
the interests of British trade.
Henry Vivian, Liberal member of
parliament for Birkenhead, in speak-
ing on the preference question, re-
marked that it was said that prefer-
ence was desirable because colonial
trade would be increased while foreign
trade was diminishing. The facts,

PRIVY COUNCIL CASES

City of Toronto Loses Appeal—Final
Decision in Cobalt Lake Mining
Dispute.
LONDON, March 19.—The privy
council today dismissed with costs the
appeal of the Corporation of Toronto
vs. the Toronto Railway Company. The
case involved the right of the city
council of Toronto to order the street
railway to extend its tracks on streets
designated by the city engineer. In
dismissing the case, Lord Macnaghten,
on behalf of the Judicial Committee, de-
clared that it was a singular appeal,
and in their lordships' opinion a very
idle one!

French Canadians in Ontario

OTTAWA, March 19.—Sgt. Wilfrid
Laurier today promised serious gov-
ernment consideration to representa-
tions made by a deputation represent-
ing the recent French Canadian con-

Novo Scotia Questions

HALIFAX, March 19.—The govern-
ment announced today that it was op-
posed to the appointment of a com-
mission to enquire into the advisabil-
ity of adopting a law compelling
recognition of labor unions or of in-
vestigating the price of coal in this
place.

Costly Leases in Ottawa

OTTAWA, March 19.—The Com-
mons public accounts committee to-
day continued the investigation into
the lease by the government of build-
ings. The Canadian building, occu-
pied by the government, was to cost
\$300,000, yet it was shown to be
assessed by the city for only \$110,000.

Shackleton to Try Again

LONDON, March 19.—Lieutenant
Shackleton, who has the record of
"Earliest South" and who is sailing
for America tomorrow, has plans well
advanced for another Antarctic trip
in 1911.

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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

OVERDOING IT

Is there not a possibility that the clamor against the municipal administration may be a little overdone? There is no doubt about the Smith's Hill reservoir being a bad job, and in many other respects things have not been carried on as they ought to have been; but it is wrong to claim that the whole system has broken down; for it has not. Let us know where things are wrong, and let us try to set them right, but do not let us overshoot the mark by making general assertions which may be unsupported by evidence.

A sweeping allegation of incompetency is easily made. Possibly, in the opinion of many people everything done by everyone else is an exhibition of incompetency; but it is well to remember that even in municipal matters there may be two sides to a story, and it certainly would be wise not to form opinions ex parte. We think also that critics of the municipal administration ought to be specific. A general charge may mean nothing at all.

The Colonist has indulged at one time or another in a good deal of criticism of the way the affairs of the city are carried on; but it has always endeavored to make definite allegations in respect to matters where there seemed to be room for improvement. It never could see the use of making things appear any worse than they really are.

COST OF LIVING

The high cost of living is alleged to be at the foundation of the labor troubles in the United States. We fail to see how this difficulty can be overcome by strikes. An increase of wages will mean increased cost of production, and if there must be a further advance in the former to meet the latter, the situation will be a sort of economic treadmill—plenty of action but no progress. It is said that living is too expensive; but is not the enhanced cost due in a very considerable degree to the shortening of the hours of labor and higher wages? In the last analysis is it not the amount of money that must be paid for a certain amount of labor that determines the cost of things? We have a good many readers who take a very keen and intelligent interest in propositions of this nature, and we would be glad to hear from them on this point.

The cry used to be that it did not make any difference if prices went up, as long as wages were high, but it seems as if there must be a limit to expansion along these lines. We are inclined to think that one reason why it costs so much to live nowadays is that comparatively few persons produce anything for their own consumption. Time was when a very considerable proportion of the artisan class had their own gardens, and many of them kept a cow. The growth of cities has made this impossible in the very great majority of cases, and not only has it done this, but it has also altered the conditions of living that the art of housekeeping, as our mothers understood it, is being lost. Food is bought in small quantities and very often in a prepared state, so that a minimum of cooking may be done. This is exceedingly expensive. It is also a very unsatisfactory way of living. The women of many households, in order to save themselves work, buy cooked victuals. They are not much if at all to blame, because the great majority of homes in large cities are not provided with the facilities for keeping food on hand or preparing it. Thus a generation has grown up that has never learned the great art of living economically, and the result is that a wage, which would have provided luxury a generation ago hardly suffices for a decent living now.

We sympathize very much indeed with the Labor leaders, who are seeking to discover a remedy for the increased cost of living, but do not believe they will find it in strikes. The present manner of living is artificial, and being artificial there ought to be a possibility of altering it to something more rational. We venture to suggest that the only permanent remedy will be found in steps that will prevent the congestion of population in cities. A social system, that lives millions of people within a small area, and along streets that are little else than chasms, is all wrong. It is unnatural and being unnatural, it is certain to breed social disaster. To the man who looks ahead, a sky-scraper is a monument of the folly of modern civilization. Mr. J. J. Hill says the remedy for all the ills that society is heir to is to be found in the principle, "Back to the land"; but before that principle can be effectively acted upon, some sort of legislation will have to be devised that will make the living of population impossible. We shall not undertake to indicate how this shall be brought about, for perhaps we have done our duty for the present in offering the suggestion.

AN UNWISE POLICY

We expected that the organ of the Minister of Inland Revenue would seek to justify the ignoring of Mr. Barnard in the matter of harbor improvements. To do otherwise would be to condemn the Minister, which no one would expect it to do. But we were not quite prepared to be told that because the delegates were from the Board of Trade and had their expenses paid by the voluntary contributions of business men, it was of no concern to anyone how they accomplished what they set out to do. Especially do we find this a remarkable position to be taken by a newspaper that opposed the idea of sending a delegation to Ottawa. We are not criticising the action of the delegates, who doubtless followed the course which they thought would be most successful; but we do say, and we say it with some appreciation of what is due to gentlemen who in a representative position, that the ignoring of Mr. Barnard is wholly indefensible. We knew exactly what would be said about Mr. Barnard by the Minister's organ, and we hope we do the Minister no injustice in supposing that it voices his sentiments; but we do say that it is a new thing and an abominable thing for a representative to be ignored because he is not in sympathy with the government of the day. During the past four years, Mr. John Jardine, a Liberal representative of Esquimalt in the local house, has attended with many delegations, which have waited upon the Conservative provincial government. His advice has been asked, he has been given an opportunity of presenting his views, and no instance can be cited where the presentation of a case has been made weaker in the opinion of the government because Mr. Jardine was among those who urged it for consideration.

To put the case on no higher ground, the ignoring of the local representative is in any case bad politics; but the community has grown so accustomed to witnessing displays of bad politics from a certain quarter that nothing of that nature now surprises anyone. The people love fairness. The people of the Victoria know, although the Minister's organ seeks to create the contrary impression, that Mr. Barnard has worked hard at informing the Department of Public Works as to the needs of Victoria harbor; and if any one is foolish enough to think that by ignoring him the strength of the Liberal machine in Victoria can be increased, he is making a very large blunder. It is a blunder of the kind which cost the Liberal party the control of the province. The public very justly resents exhibitions of pettiness.

A CORRECTION

In yesterday's Colonist the following appeared as a news item: In a circular issued by the commercial intelligence committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the British Columbia government, "yielding to their solicitations," has introduced in the new companies' act of this province the following provision: "Taking orders for or buying or selling goods by travellers or by correspondence, so long as the company has no resident agent or representative and no office or place of business in British Columbia, shall not be deemed to be carrying on of business within the meaning of the act. Firms doing business through brokers or resident agents, or who carry on business in the province must carry a license, but those confining their business to sales through the medium of correspondence or travellers not residents of British Columbia are exempt." This circular is apparently founded upon an error. In the Bill Amending the Companies Act the provision quoted in the circular formed a part of Section 139, but it is not in the act as it finally passed the house, and we are unable to find any other provision that covers the point. The circular was apparently issued by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on the strength of what appeared in the bill as introduced. We make the correction in this prominent way in order to offset the misleading character of the circular as far as it is possible to do so.

Canada's trade is booming. The Dominion is the new land of promise.

Mr. O'Shea, a Nationalist, says that the party with which he is allied will not permit the Asquith ministry to pass any Budget unless certain assurances are received from the King. The Nationalists are reckoning without their host in this matter. The Unionists will not play their game for them.

If you are all run down, have that tired feeling, can't sleep and appetite poor be sure to get

Bowes' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

The finest general tonic ever devised makes good blood, clears the system, builds flesh and tissue. Good for old or young. A splendid remedy for all wasting diseases. Proves itself only at this store. A \$1.00 bottle contains sufficient for one month.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST
Tel. 425 and 450. 1228 Government Street

If the anti-gambling Bill becomes law, it will be illegal to bet on an election. This is our liberties being flinched from us by degrees. The next thing we know we shall be robbed of the sacred and hitherto inalienable right to buy tickets in a church raffle.

The Germans say they are not going to search for the South Pole. But the South Pole is not and never was lost. It's like the little boy whom the policeman met crying in the street. "Have you lost your mother, little chap?" he asked kindly, and the lad ejaculated between sobs: "Now, the blamed thing's gone and lost me."

It is stated that the National Transcontinental Railway will be completed and ready for operation by the fall of 1911, except the mountain section. We hope this will prove to be the case. As yet the G. T. Pacific has not asked for an extension of time in which to complete the section through British Columbia.

Mr. R. L. Borden has thought it well to make a formal denial of the alleged indications of rupture in the Conservative ranks because of unrest among the Quebec members of the party. He said to a reporter: "The delegation was composed of Sir Alexander LaCoe, Hon. T. Chas. Casgrain, Mr. D. O. L. Asperance, Mr. Louis Coderre and Mr. C. L. Beauvieux. They came to see me at noon and we had lunch together. The situation in that province was discussed as were the preliminary details of the coming convention. So far as the reports of the lack of harmony and the reading of the riot act are concerned, you can brand them as a tissue of falsehoods."

Lord Curzon told the Lords that the colonies "have always looked upon that of imperial and colonial interests than the Commons." This is a very sweeping statement, which may be true, but it would puzzle His Lordship to cite any proof of it. The very great majority of the people of the Colonies have never considered the matter at all. If Lord Curzon had confined himself to saying that the people in the over-seas Dominions find among the Lords the best exponents of the Imperial idea, as it is understood in the outlying parts of the Empire, his position could not be challenged. Such men as Earl Grey, Viscount Alinger and Lord Curzon himself have expressed the sentiments of the over-seas Britons very much better than they have been stated by any member of the Commons, except perhaps, Mr. Chamberlain; but that is as far as the facts justify any one in going.

There seems to be a unanimous opinion in all parts of Canada that this country cannot fairly be charged with discrimination against the United States. We find the Mail and Empire saying: "The delegates of the United States government who spent upwards of a week in Ottawa examining our tariffs, looking into our trade relations and conferring with our ministers, have returned to Washington with the conviction that Canada has no resident agent or representative in the United States, and that Canada maintains no imposts that render it liable to the forfeiture of the United States minimum tariff privileges. The delegates would not be long in discovering that Canada has a clear legal right to have her exports to the United States admitted at the rates of the minimum tariff." Our Toronto contemporary is of the opinion that what ever the United States may do will be done in its own interests. Perhaps the fact that Canada is the best customer may not be without its influence in determining the course of the government of that country.

Takes Over Estate

F. J. Bittencourt, for long an auctioneer in Victoria, has taken over the father's estate, owing to the death of his brother, and is now resident at Salt Spring Island, where he is running a store and is engaged in sheep-breeding and farming. He has about 50 lambs. He, however, finds time to still wield the hammer, and a few days ago he held a successful auction at Salt Spring of the furniture and effects of Rev. E. P. Wilson. Among the attendants at this sale were some of the oldest settlers of the district, among them J. Norton, H. Sampson, Mrs. H. Stevens, E. Walter, A. Walter, J.P. M. Lumbley, Mr. Ritchie, Dr. Beech, H. Mansell, J. Rogers, J. J. Ackerman, A. Clarke, A. J. Silvester, Rev. Mr. Abbott, Mr. De la Lanza, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. Young and many others. Mr. Bittencourt says the farmers of Salt Spring are looking forward to a bumper year in fruit growing.

Try Shopping by Mail

WEILER BROS

Use the Ladies' Rest Room

FIVE FLOORS OF HOME COMFORTS

You Need Some of These To Brighten Up the Home This Spring

YOU have no doubt been planning some changes in the home's interior appearance when the Spring Cleaning time comes round. Well, it is almost here and the time now to do the choosing, or at least the preliminary inspection. We list here a few items which we commend to your careful consideration. A visit to this store will convince you of our leadership in each of these lines and will certainly repay you for the time and trouble expended in coming. Come in and discuss your plans with us. Sometimes the advice of experts saves many a dollar. Certainly it won't cost anything.



Get One of These Library Tables

If you add a library table you'll get a real serviceable piece of furniture as well as secure something that'll add to the appearance of the room. We are ready to satisfy your requirements in library tables with some excellent styles. We show these in a variety of woods and finishes. Pleased to have you come in and inspect the tables in mahogany finish, genuine mahogany, golden oak and Early English finished oak.

Prices range from \$12 to \$35

We have a splendid selection of leather upholstered chairs suitable for this room—much the largest showing of leather upholstered furniture in the city. We would greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you the stock at any time convenient to you.

Some Smart Pieces for Your Parlor

THE addition of a new piece of parlor furniture quite often makes a vast difference in the appearance of this important room. Choose a neat and attractive piece and improve your parlor this Spring. You'll find the cost will work no hardship if you choose from this stock of ours. Choosing is easy, too, because of the wide variety of styles offered. Most of the upholstering work has been done in our own workrooms—a guarantee of quality.

Reception Chairs from \$7.50

Our stock of reception chairs includes a great variety of pretty styles. The price range is broad also. Upholstered in a great range of materials and colorings. Prices start as low as \$7.50.

Settees priced from \$18

You won't find a better assortment of settees anywhere else in British Columbia. Our prices are low enough to allow anyone to enjoy the service of one of these stylish pieces. Priced from \$18.00.

Special Bed Spread Show

Dainty Things to Brighten Up Your Bedroom

A PRETTY bedspread does much to improve the bedroom. Makes furniture and other furnishings look better—gives a finished touch to the room. We are making a special display of bedspreads on our second floor, and we invite you to come in and see some genuinely attractive spreads. When you are planning Spring Cleaning and re-arrangements, don't fail to plan a new bedspread for at least one room. At least visit the second floor and see these spreads arranged for your convenient inspection.

LACE BED SETS—Battenburg lace sets—bedspread and bolster cover—very pretty. Spread has deep flounce. Priced at \$12.00 and \$10.50

APPLIQUE BEDSPREADS—We have some very handsome spreads in this style. Priced at \$10.00 and \$7.50

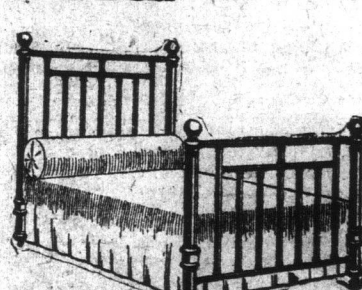
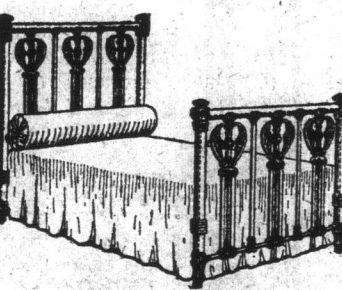
Shams to match at each \$1.00

MARSEILLES QUILTS—We have lately added a splendid line of satin finished Marseilles Quilts, and now have a big choice at from, each \$3.00

LIBERTY ART BEDSPREADS—These spreads in attractive art designs—a variety of color combinations—are very popular. Our stock includes some splendid examples. Some extra large spreads in the lot. Priced at, from \$3.50

HONEYCOMB QUILTS—These white honeycomb quilts are very popular with a great many home-keepers. They are very low in price, starting at, each \$1.25

Of Course, You'll Want a Stylish Bed



If you have not already got a stylish iron or brass bed, you'll be adding one this Spring. Discard that old wooden one or throw that antiquated iron style on the scrap heap. Smart, new styles in either brass or iron are so lightly priced that you may easily decorate your room with one. We invite you to inspect a splendid showing of metal beds on our fourth floor. A visit places you under no obligation whatever and you'll be amply repaid for your trouble. Come into day.

Iron Beds priced from \$4

We show many styles in iron beds. We have these in white, cream and colors. Some with brass trimmings—some without. A big choice. Prices range from \$30.00 to \$4.00.

Brass Beds priced from \$30

Brass beds in either bright or satin finish. An excellent range of styles and several priceings, as the list would indicate. Well built and well finished. From \$120 to \$30.00.

Furnish-ers of Homes, Hotels, Clubs

WEILER'S

Furnish-ers of Churches, Schools, Boats



ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Constitutional development had reached extreme development when Parliament took to declare Henry Bolingbroke's son, king during the lifetime of the king. Historians have been accustomed to Henry IV, as a usurper, but if he every sovereign who has reigned since the days of Anne has been title to the throne. There is no doubt that Henry promoted the movement which led to the deposition of Richard and elevation to the kingship, but he other claim to his position except that came from parliamentary sanction. He recalled that when Edward I. came to the throne, the formality of election was and he began his reign with no other than that which came from the fact that he was the oldest son of his father; but his case it was deemed wise afterwards to secure a parliamentary ratification of the deposition of Richard. We will miss the whole lesson of early constitutional development if we lose the fact that the people of England claimed, and from time to time have their absolute supremacy in all matters of state. Powerful kings have at times acted contrary to the will of the people, expressed in popular assemblies, but even such men as William I. and Henry I. were not without their merits, and as we have just seen, the ward acknowledged popular sovereignty. Therefore, while Henry IV. supplanted his father, it cannot be truth that he usurped the throne, and although custom has been to refer to the support of the House of York as the Legitimacy, so is to borrow a Continental term which has no proper place in English history for it assumes that there is in some inherent right to the Crown, which is not.

There were no constitutional developments during the reign of Henry IV, or of his son and grandson. Henry was not content to curb the power of Parliament, towards the close of his life he expressed a strong desire to do so. Yet his reign important bearing upon the history of England for during it there began a struggle which lasted with more or less interruption until the reign of Henry VI, but it was Henry of Richmond who was crowned King. The Wars of the Roses did not begin until the reign of Henry VI, but it was Henry who had largely taken up the scepter in his collision with powerful men of the baronage, and there began a series of events, which led to the shedding of the best blood of England either upon the field or the scaffold. There is no meaning what the effort upon England has been if the very flower of her nobility perished either by the sword or the man's ax. We have seen the unique occupied by the baronage of England, for freedom. A general statement of the applied to a period of three hundred years, necessarily requires some qualification, but in the main the barons were ever upon curbing the power of the King. He played a powerful part in preventing the establishment in England of the principle of absolutism which found on the Continent congenial for their growth. At the same time there was sufficient of the heaven of the baronage to compel the mass of the people to look to the King for protection against oppression, and kings, either by weakness or by city, were led to rely upon them as a counterweight to the power of the great owners could be held in check and from which the royal exchequers could be replenished. There was never in any body of men in all respects comparable to the baronage of England of the time of the sovereign; in lineage they were not so illustrious; in a sense of personal dignity they were extreme. They cherished the traditions of Chivalry, and were not lacking in objectionable qualities. By common consent Edward the Black Prince is recognized as the very culmination of that extraordinary combination of the Middle Ages, whose name has come down to us as emblematic of the best and noblest in men, but he was a mixture of nobility and business. On the continent chivalry died a lingering death and it was extinguished in blood.

For some years previous to the reign of Henry IV, the church had not been progressive in public affairs. It was growing more and more independent but without any very strong line of demarcation. Lollardism spread very rapidly and we have seen no very serious attempt made to check its progress. To be sure it was not to lose either ecclesiastical or temporal advantages, although it in many cases the person professing it into disfavour early in the reign of Henry, the Church cured the enactment of a law permitting the burning of heretics. Thomas Arundel, bishop of Canterbury, had been very active in securing the deposition of Richard II. He was recognized as the leader of the conservative religious zeal, and one of the first to which he counselled the new King, Richard II, by Henry that he, as Sovereign of England, was protector of the Church. The next step was to urge upon parliament the passage of the Statute of Heresies, which Arundel's popularity was able to impose in many cases at that time few instances in which it was reserved to arrest the progress of Lollardism.

An Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Constitutional development had reached its extreme development when Parliament undertook to declare Henry Bolingbroke, of Lancaster, king during the lifetime of Richard II. Historians, discussing this period of English history, have been accustomed to speak of Henry IV. as a usurper, but if he was, then every sovereign who has reigned over England since the days of Anne has been without title to the throne. There is no doubt that Henry promoted the movement which culminated in the deposition of Richard and his own elevation to the kingly office, but he made no other claim to his position except that which came from parliamentary sanction. It will be recalled that when Edward I. came to the throne, the formality of election was omitted, and that which came from the fact that he was the oldest son of his father; but even in his case it was deemed wise afterwards to secure a parliamentary ratification of his title. We will miss the whole lesson of early English constitutional development if we lose sight of the fact that the people of England have ever claimed, and from time to time have asserted, their absolute supremacy in all matters of state. Powerful kings have at times been able to act contrary to the will of the nation, as expressed in popular assemblies and Parliament, but even such men as William of Normandy and, as we have just seen, the first Edward acknowledged popular sovereignty. Therefore, while Henry IV. supplanted the reigning sovereign, it cannot be truthfully said that he usurped the throne, and although the custom has been to refer to the supporters of the House of York as the Legitimists, to do so is to borrow a Continental expression, which has no proper place in English politics, for it assumes that there is in some family an inherent right to the Crown, which there is not.

There were no constitutional developments during the reign of Henry IV., or those of his son and grandson. Henry was not in a position to curb the power of Parliament, although towards the close of his life he exhibited a strong desire to do so. Yet his reign had an important bearing upon the history of England for during it there began a struggle which lasted with more or less interruption, until Henry of Richmond was crowned on Flodden Field. The Wars of the Roses did not begin until the reign of Henry VI., but the fourth Henry had hardly taken up the sceptre, when he was in collision with powerful members of the baronage, and there began a series of conflicts, which led to the shedding of much of the best blood of England either upon the battlefield or the scaffold. There is no means of estimating what the effort upon England would have been if the very flower of her nobility had not perished either by the sword or the headsman's ax. We have seen the unique position occupied by the baronage of England. It stood for freedom. A general statement of this kind, applied to a period of three hundred years duration, necessarily requires some qualification, but in the main the barons were ever resolved upon curbing the power of the King and they played a powerful part in preventing the establishment in England of the principles of absolutism which found on the Continent soil congenial for their growth. At the same time there was sufficient of the leaven of feudalism in the baronage to compel the masses of the people to look to the King, as a protection against oppression, and the kings, either by weakness or sagacity, were led to rely upon them as a means whereby the power of the great landowners could be held in check and a source from which the royal exchequers could be replenished. There was never in any country a body of men in all respects comparable to the baronage of England at the time of the Plantagenets. In wealth many of them surpassed the sovereign; in lineage they were equally illustrious; in a sense of personal dignity they were extreme. They cherished the best traditions of Chivalry, and were not lacking in the objectionable qualities. By common consent Edward the Black Prince is recognized as the very culmination of that extraordinary institution of the Middle Ages, whose name has come down to us as emblematic of all that is best and noblest in men, but he was a strange mixture of nobility and business. On the continent chivalry died a lingering death; in England it was extinguished in blood.

For some years previous to the accession of Henry IV. the church had not been very aggressive in public affairs. It was gradually growing more and more independent of Rome, but without any very strong line of demarcation. Lollardism spread very rapidly, and as we have seen no very serious attempt was made to check its progress. To be a Lollard was not to lose either ecclesiastical or lay advantages, although it in many cases brought the person professing it into disfavor. But early in the reign of Henry, the Church secured the enactment of a law permitting the burning of heretics. Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, had been very prominent in securing the deposition of Richard II. and he was recognized as the leader of the Constitutional party. With this he combined excessive religious zeal, and one of the first acts to which he counselled the new King was an assertion by Henry that he, as Sovereign of England, was protector of the Church. The next step was to urge upon parliament the passage of the Statute of Heresies, a measure which Arundel's popularity was able to secure. The terrible penalty inflicted thereby was not imposed in many cases at that time, but the few instances in which it was carried out served to arrest the progress of Lollardism.

What might have been the result if wars at home and abroad had not kept the attention of the people concentrated upon religious matters, it is of course impossible to say, but the activity of Arundel and the tremendous weapon which Parliament had placed at his command were sufficient to arrest for a time the drift of religious opinion in England.

Very much of the reign of Henry IV. was disturbed by fighting upon the Welsh border. The story of these prolonged struggles is full of interest, but this is not the place to tell it. There was also a renewal of the struggle with Scotland. Henry displayed a good deal of vigor and much strength of character, but the combination of circumstances with which he had to deal was too difficult even for a man of his forcefulness, and his reign reflected no great credit upon him as sovereign and did very little for the benefit of his country.

THE JEWS

Saul, the first king of the Jews, seems to have been a man much after the sort of William the Conqueror. He was, physically exceptionally strong; his personal courage was high; he was a capable organizer; his temper was at times ferocious. A contemporary chronicler wrote of William: "Stark man he was and great awe men had of him. His very wrath was solitary." When he heard that Harold had seized the English throne, so great was his fury that "to no man spake he and no man dared speak to him." Saul's career was at first successful, but towards the close of his life he was the victim of a series of disasters, and his death in battle was an inglorious ending of a life that began with much promise. His successor was David, who is beyond doubt one of the most remarkable characters in history. He was possessed of great talents in various directions, and while not free from grave vices, which were of a character not uncommon in that age, his virtues also were eminent. For a long time previous to the death of Saul, he and David were engaged in bitter hostilities. Reduced to terms of modern speech, David carried on a guerilla campaign against the king, which grew in time to the dignity of a civil war. After Saul's death, David was made King of Judah, to which tribe he belonged; but the other tribes chose one of Saul's sons for their ruler. This unfortunate man was murdered; whereupon David was recognized as king of the whole nation. David's first capital was Hebron, but in a conflict, which he waged with the Jebusites, he captured Jerusalem, where he set up his throne, and also proclaimed it as the central point for worship by the whole Hebrew race. He engaged in many wars, and with such success that he extended his territory from the Mediterranean on the West to the Euphrates on the East, and from the Red Sea on the South to the Syrian Mountains on the North. His subjects are said to have numbered 5,000,000, a population, which it seems difficult to reconcile with the accounts given of the number of the people, whom Moses led out of Egypt several centuries earlier. There either must have been a tremendous death rate among the Jews and this is not improbable in view of the continual warfare in which they lived, or a large emigration, which seems unlikely. David encouraged commerce and the arts, established the courts on a firm and regular basis, and created a standing army. He also appointed governors over the Twelve Tribes, and, in short, he appears to have been equally capable as an organizer and a warrior. He is chiefly remembered now in connection with the Book of Psalms, one of the oldest and, in some respects, the most remarkable of all literary creations. All the Psalms were not written by him, and it is not definitely known by whom they were collated in their present form, but there need be no hesitation in assigning to David the honor of being the founder of Jewish literature. He was a musician of ability, and one of his special cares was to arrange for a prominent place for music in religious services. The closing years of his life were embittered by rebellion, but on the whole his reign must be recognized as illustrious.

David was succeeded by his son Solomon, who came to the throne in 1015 B.C., and reigned forty years. Like many of the greatest of Asiatic monarchs, he began his career at a very early age. Some chroniclers say that he was only 12 years of age, when the responsibility of kingship devolved upon him, although others claim that he was several years older. He was scarcely seated upon the throne than he departed from the traditional rule of his nation by seeking foreign alliances. He married a daughter of Pharaoh of the 21st Egyptian dynasty, and contracted unions, the exact nature of which cannot be stated with certainty, with a thousand other women, representative of various nationalities. His wealth seems to have been enormous; much of it he inherited, and much came to him in other ways. With this he was able to maintain a royal dignity, which was so great that "Solomon in all his glory" became a synonym for exceptional splendor. The whole nation being at peace, he was able to devote his time to the beautifying of his capital, which he seems to have made the most splendid city of the age. He followed the footsteps of his father in the development of commerce, and the ships of his nation sailed not only to all the coasts of the Mediterranean, but upon the Indian Ocean, to lands which we are not now able to identify. The cargoes which the ships brought back make it seem probable that they visited India, the Spice Islands, South Africa, and even the shores of Britain and the Baltic. In the fourth year of his reign, he began the erection of the Temple, which was completed in seven years. Then he devoted thirteen

years to the erection of a royal palace and various other great structures. He built the city of Palmyra, as a halting place for his caravans, laden with merchandise brought from the far East. His national organization was admirable, and he preserved his territories from attack by maintaining a large and efficient army.

Personally, Solomon was a man of great learning and ability. His sense of justice was high, and he himself presided over its administration. Towards the close of his reign he seemed to become intoxicated with his own success and greatness, and his boundless extravagance exhausted even his enormous wealth. He was driven to selling parts of his dominions to raise money, and he grew vindictive and cruel. The result was what might have been expected. The people rose in revolt, encouraged thereto by the priests, who were incensed at his toleration of idolatry. His throne was not disturbed, and he died in peace; but he left his kingdom in a condition that was charged with disaster. With all his faults and the inglorious end of his reign, Solomon was undoubtedly one of the greatest kings of whom we have any record, and under him the Jewish kingdom reached a splendor that is almost unrivalled.

MATCHES

Nothing more clearly illustrates the progress of invention, and the speed with which it has advanced during the last century, than that common little thing, that everyone handles without giving it value a second thought, the ordinary match. In ancient days so precious was fire that virgins were chosen to preserve it on altars in temples, and both they and it were considered sacred. Now every man carries in his pocket the means of starting a conflagration. Woman, whether it is to show that they are emancipated from the duty of preserving fire, or because the average pocket in feminine apparel is as elusive as the North Pole, do not carry matches. The hand-bag of madame may contain everything from chewing gum to \$20 gold pieces, but never matches, which suggests for consideration thoughts which may or may not be worth following out. It might be well for some debating society to discuss: "Why do not women carry matches?" But we shall leave that for the ladies themselves to decide. It is about a thousand years ago that the Arabs discovered phosphorus. Centuries upon centuries before that sulphur was known, and of course phosphorus existed, and in the fact that the latter was not discovered and that after it had been, no one thought of employing it in connection with sulphur to produce fire by friction is striking evidence of the slowness with which the learning of those days ascertained how to turn them to advantage. In the Seventeenth Century, to speak definitely in 1680, Godfrey Haukintz, a Londoner, combined these two substances and showed that with a little rubbing they would ignite; but although it was seen at once that the discovery might be of great value, no one seemed to have either sagacity or intelligence enough to turn it to practical advantage. Haukintz invented a match. He put a little sulphur on a splinter of wood, placed a little phosphorus between two pieces of paper, rubbed the latter together and then inserted the match between them, whereupon it took fire. The invention was considered too dangerous for common use, and as phosphorus was expensive, nothing came of it. A century and a quarter elapsed before a commercial match was placed on the market. Meanwhile there was more or less experimenting with phosphorus. The "phosphorus bottle" was regarded as a very wonderful thing. A little of the substance was placed in a bottle and stirred with a hot wire. The inside of the bottle became coated with oxide of phosphorus, and a sulphur match inserted in the bottle would ignite. This was thought at the time to be the very culmination of human ingenuity; but it was regarded as too dangerous for use. Then the brimstone match was invented. It consisted of a pine stick tipped with sulphur, and it was ignited by means of a flint and steel. This was merely a form of the old-fashioned use of tinder. About 1825 a man named Jones made and sold in London a match tipped with chlorate of potash and sulphur. These were ignited by being dipped into a bottle of sulphuric acid. The cost of these and the dangerous nature of the acid prevented Mr. Jones from enlightening the world to the extent he aimed at. Then Mr. Walker, of Stockton-on-Tees, came forward with an invention. He put a mixture of several substances on the end of a stick and ignited them by rubbing them in the fold of a piece of sandpaper. You could buy seven dozen of these for a shilling, and if you were content to waste about every other one in trying to light it, and could stand the vile smell given off when the mixture took fire, you could get along with them pretty well; that is as people were content to get along in those days. The match of today was invented in 1833, when it was discovered how to combine sulphur and phosphorus successfully. The manufacture of matches began in Vienna, and for a time Austria had a monopoly of the industry. Not long after the safety match was devised. This differs from the ordinary match in not containing phosphorus; the latter being placed on the match-box, so that ignition is possible only on the box. This was in 1845. The headquarters of the industry was shortly afterwards transferred to London, where the poorer classes were employed in whittling out the wood, for it was not until 1842 that machinery was devised to make them. But even after that the use of matches was not very general, not much more than one match to the individual being

used in England during the year 1856. Now the average daily consumption in the leading countries is about five per day, or about 1700 times as many as were used half a century ago.

There are yet living people who can tell of the use of the flint, steel and tinder-box, and almost any one, who was born in the country districts of Canada fifty years or more ago, can tell you of the interest with which a discovery of punk or spunk or funk or touchwood, as it was variously called, was regarded. Boys had a habit of saving it long after the use of it was abandoned. And as this is a discursive sort of article, attention may be drawn to the fact that a person was said, and is even now said, to have "no spunk about him" if he will permit himself to be imposed upon, or in other words, if he will not fire-up quickly. But by an odd contradiction in terms, we sometimes hear a person, who is without "spunk" described as "pretty punk." This really means affected with dry rot. Hence also we see what was the original meaning of being in a funk—all the life is taken out. So we learn that spunk, punk and funk are not slang, but perfectly good English, which may have nothing to do with matches, but then you never can tell what will happen when you deal with those little things.

A Century of Fiction

XXV.
(N. de Bertrand Lugrin).

James Lane Allen

No two of us look on things in precisely the same manner, and some of us see things in such different lights that were our descriptions to be compared they would not tally in any point. It is not that we are blind to the qualities of the object discerned, but our manner of life, our environment, our present position, have sharpened some of our faculties at the expense of others, or have sharpened all of our faculties, so that our sense of perception is twenty times keener than our neighbor's, and what appears to him a thing without any charm whatsoever, or any interest, to us is fairly vivid with beauty and alive with suggestion. Some, for instance, seem to be born without any saving sense of humor, and others again have the sense developed in them to an abnormal extent, so that almost everything they discuss they turn into ridicule. Some people seem wholly lacking in the sense of reverence, or else from some mistaken idea of appearing too impressionable they have learned to cover up what reverence they did possess, under a mask of flippancy until their comprehension of the fitness of things is wholly lost, and it is a difficult matter, should they wish to do so, to adjust the balance of judgment again. With others the sense of reverence is so strong that many things which the majority of people discuss with freedom, by them cannot be openly discussed at all. That is one reason, for instance, why the different religious sects are so irreconcilable with one another. A vast number of people are so moved by the faith which possesses them, or which they possess, that they must find some outlet for the emotion that sways them, and they desire to impress upon their friends the reason for their happiness with a view to bringing that happiness home to them also. Again, their religion will stir such depths of feeling in others, will seem such a mighty, inexpressible thing, such an individual, and yet all-pervading thing that from their very humbleness they hesitate to try to embody their belief in words, but let, instead, their manner of life speak for them and to you, perhaps, it seems almost a blasphemous thing for men and women to throw dignity to the winds and shout and rant and make loud extemporaneous prayer in the house of God; but to our neighbor these things appear quite right and justifiable, and as showing no disrespect whatever. He would call a different worship cold and empty and heartless; it would in no way appeal to his understanding of the fitness of things. It is all in the way we have been taught to regard these things; at heart each of us may have an equal share of religion. And religion is not the only thing which, according to our education, we have been taught to look upon each in his own way. There are subjects which to many of us are of too sacred a character to be discussed anywhere outside the immediate family circle, and there are other subjects equally sacred that seem to lose that which gives them this quality when they are discussed by any except husband and wife. "A very false idea of modesty," those will say who differ from us, and perhaps it is a false idea, but we can not dispossess ourselves of it, all the same, and we cannot help being hurt and shocked in the most sensitive instincts of our nature when we are forced to listen to some conversations, to read some of the modern books, or see some of the most fashionable plays. It is this false or true idea, whichever it may be, that spoils for us the work of some of our cleverest writers, and among them may be mentioned James Lane Allen.

This author who first attracted attention by his charming tale, "A Kentucky Cardinal," has fine capabilities as a novelist, but some of the themes he handles he has no business to touch upon at all, and his manner of treatment, moreover, does not appeal to our artistic instincts. He has a very happy faculty for poetic imagery, and an ardent nature-lover, he is never more at home than in his descriptions of the woods and the wild-life of his native state, Kentucky. Mr. Allen is a scholar, and his English is always pure; moreover, he has a fund of historical information to draw upon

which gives depth and breadth to his stories.

He was born amid charming environments in that state blessed by nature with so many charms and of such rich historic interest. The farm which was his childhood's home was near Lexington, and he came of aristocratic Southern lineage. It was always a difficult matter for him to learn, but he was none the less a laborious and painstaking student, and the knowledge he acquired was always retained. It was in 1895, when he was thirty-five, that he went to New York in order to take up literature as a profession, and his first contribution was a number of articles descriptive of the Blue Grass region, which were published in Harper's Magazine. Since then he has written several novels, and many short sketches for magazines. He is always very painstaking, and his most recent work he calls, "A Bride of the Mistletoe," was only given to the public after it had been in preparation for seven years. Mr. Allen is fifty years old and a bachelor.

From a Summer in Arcady

The sunlight grey pale the following morning; a shadow crept rapidly over the blue; bolts darted about the skies like maddened red-birds; the thunder, ploughing its way along the dome as along zig-zag cracks in the stony street, filled the caverns of the horizon with reverberations that shook the earth; and the rain was whirled along the landscape in long, white, wavering sheets. Then all day quiet and silence throughout nature except for the drops tapping high and low the twinkling leaves; except for the new melody of woodland and meadow brooks, late silvery and with a voice only for their pebbles and moss and mint, but now yellow and brawling and leaping back into the grassy channels that were their old-time beds; except for the indoor music of dripping eaves and rushing gutters and overflowing rainbarrels. And when at last in the gold of the cool west, the sun broke from the edge of the grey, over what a green, soaked, fragrant world he reared the arch of Nature's peace!

A WINNING MUSIC "AD"

Here is an excerpt from a modern advertisement for musical compositions: "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming" (with illuminated cover). "Trust Her Not" (for 50 cents). "I would Not Live Always" (without accompaniment). "See, the Conquering Hero Comes" (with full orchestra). "When the Sun shall Set No More" (in C). "The Tale of the Swordfish" (with many scales). "After the Ball" (for second base). "Home, Sweet Home" (in A flat).

When we turn the other cheek, it's of brass.

This the long-hatpin-must-go crusade is resulting in a flood of sharp comment on both sides.

A ten-year-old boy has been found in jail for debt in New Jersey. He will probably be in vaudeville next.

Fred—"Wunst my father shot a wild lynx. It had eyes as big as golf balls."
Ted—"Maybe it was a golf lynx."

A Spokane grocer is exhibiting a lot of two-pound lemons. How would you like to be handed one of thosen. Oh, sour drops!

Cook's name wasn't Cook, and Peary's name wasn't Peary; and neither of them have proved their discovery yet. Oh me, oh my!

When it comes to settling for an Easter hat four days after, it's a mighty brave man who can look up, smile and blurt right out: "Hello, bill; glad to see you!"

Commend us to the man who has the nerve and the magnificence to take his wife into the blacksmith store where they shoe ladies' heads and say to the chief conspirator of the place: "Give her the best you've got; nothing's too good for a lady who mends my socks."

Weary William—"What did ye tell dat lady when she asked ye if ye wuz equal to de task o' sawin' wood?"
Tattered Tom—"O tol' her dat equal wuzn't de word. I wuz superior to it."—Chicago Daily News.

After spring fever gets through raging, then comes the vacation microbe to complete the awful job of wrecking human ambition. If it isn't one thing it's another to keep the average man bemoaning the fact that he was born handsome instead of rich. Yes? No? What?

"Yes, I'm going in for teaching."
"Going in for teaching? Why, I would rather marry a widower with half a dozen children!"
"So would I—but where's the widower?"

"I give you my word the next person who interrupts the proceedings," said the judge, sternly, "will be expelled from the courtroom and ordered home."
"Hooray!" cried the prisoner.
Then the judge pondered.—Judge.

Use the Ladies' Rest Room

ese

ce when the w to do the visit to this pay you for Sometimes

ething that'll tables with me in and in-ak.

largest show-show you the

rance of this ou'll find the of the wide guarantee of

18 nt of settees ur prices are the service of \$18.00.

ishings look eads on our

pread for at inspection.

he spreads in olor combin-cludes some spreads in . . . \$3.50 honeycomb many home-starting at. . . \$1.25

\$30 finish. An ings, as the ell finished.

Furnish-ers of Churches Schools Boats

SERVED TWENTY YEARS THROUGH A MISTAKE

Then the Murdered Man Turned Up and Petitioned for Partner's Pardon—A Romance of the Southwest

"I don't want to talk about it. I don't see why I should. It isn't going to do anybody any good, and it's only idle curiosity that interests the public in my affairs at all. I don't see that I had a right to change my name if I wanted to when I started life all over again, and I'd thank you if you're putting anything about me in the newspaper not to even mention my new name. Good lord, haven't I had enough publicity already?"

The speaker was Rector Williams, aged 52, late of Galveston, Texas, now a guest at the Dominion hotel, awaiting the coming of his partner, Bernard J. Carter, of Seattle, with whom he is going into the Chilcooten country as soon as the spring is a little further advanced, to pick out a location for a stock ranch which Williams for his wish as to the non-disclosure of his present name must be respected—will have the management of.

For approximately twenty years, until the 15th of last month, Rector Williams managed to get along without a name at all, only a number, opposite which in the register of the State prison at El Paso, Texas, appeared the entry:

"Convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to forty years imprisonment."

Half of that long sentence had been served and Rector Williams had long since settled down to the mechanical performance of a convict's routine tasks before it was discovered that he was not guilty of the murder of which he had been convicted—to which he had subsequently confessed—that there had been, in fact no murder committed.

"Sure, I was the most surprised man in the state of Texas," admits Rector Williams. "I thought it was all coming to me and that I had killed him right enough, and so I'm not complaining about those twenty years. They were coming to me in a way."

In the brave old days of the cow-puncher and his reckless, carefree life Fred Remington and Alfred Lewis, Rector Williams and Bernard Carter worked for the same big outfit down on the Panhandle and rode the range together. That was in Crockett and Pecos counties, where they herded the wild-eyed, long-horned steers of the McCormack "Star-in-square" brand.

Later on, along in 1889, they formed a business partnership and owned cattle of their own in West Texas, quarrelling over the low prices of stock on the hoof, the shortage of water, the division of the work of the range and many other such things that partners are bound to serve as an excuse for squabbling.

The last of these quarrels ended in a rough-and-tumble fight in the lonely range house, in the course of which Williams grabbed a knife and plunged it three times into the body of his partner, who fell, apparently dead.

"Sure, I felt bad about it," says Williams, "but I felt mighty sorry that I'd killed him—but more scared. I dragged the body down to the Peers river and threw it in, then returning to clean up the cabin and generally blot out the trail of crime. Suspicion grew rapidly among the neighbor cattlemen, however, and he was arrested, fairly tried, convicted on circumstantial evidence, and would have been hanged for the simple incident of the body not having been found, of which his counsel laid due emphasis.

That the corpse of Carter did not present itself as his reasonable when it is known now that the supposed dead man revived on finding himself in cold water some distance below the range, whither the carcass had borne him undrowned, a Chinaman hauled him out of the river and when he had recovered he billed to the southwest, regarding it as sitting punishment for his partner, that he would have to pay some joint notes then just about due.

It was in the present year that he next heard of Williams, or rather rather his name in a newspaper, among those of a number of Texas convicts who had been pardoned after a prison commission of inquiry.

Becoming interested, his mind went back to the cattle-handling days down on the Texas plains, and for the first time it struck him that his partner might have encountered heavier penalties than in the payment of those old debts of the partnership.

"Well, the poor, poor old soul!" he soliloquized, as the truth of the situation suggested itself, and forthwith he took train for Texas to confirm or slay his suspicion, and was comparatively simple matter to get admittance to the prison when once the circumstances were explained, and the partners were re-united after twenty years.

"And you ain't dead after all," observed Williams as he grasped the proffered hand. "Well, I be damned! The securing of a pardon upon the application of the presumed deceased was by no means difficult, and the partners came north together.

"I wouldn't have known what to do with myself if Carter hadn't suggested this new deal," says Williams, "I'd been so long in that old prison that I felt like a lost dog outside for a while.

"But I'm just as glad as all the same that things have turned out as they did," he added reflectively.

British Government's Bonds. LONDON, March 18.—The chancellor of the exchequer today announced an issue of \$105,000,000 five year exchequer bonds bearing three per cent interest. The bonds are offered at 99 1/2.

Concession from Venezuela. CARACAS, March 18.—United States Minister Russell observed the government yesterday a decree granting concessions in the tariff on canned goods imported from the United States under the terms of the most favored nations clause.

Unfit for Food. NEW YORK, March 18.—Two hundred and fifty ten-pound cans of desiccated eggs, said by federal inspectors to have been shipped to New York by H. H. Wilson of Chicago, were seized in a warehouse here today as unfit for human consumption.

INJURED IN RUNAWAY

W. A. Appleby Thrown From Rig and Rended Unconscious by Striking His Head Against Curb

Hurled from his rig while the horse bolted through the fence in front of the residence of Albert Belanger, 1510 Blanchard street, yesterday morning about 9:30 o'clock, W. A. Appleby, foreman of the M. R. Smith Company, was knocked unconscious and now lies at St. Joseph's Hospital in a serious condition. It was at first feared that he had suffered a fracture of the skull, but retained consciousness late yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Appleby was driving along Pandora avenue and had trilled on near Quadra street to speak to W. J. McKeown. The rig on the bit caught over the shaft and when Mr. Appleby started his horse again the animal became unruly and finally bolted along Pandora avenue turning the right at Blanchard street, and, swerving crashed through the fence in front of Mr. Belanger's residence. Mr. Appleby, as the horse bolted for the sidewalk, was thrown out, his head striking the concrete curb. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital in the police car. Dr. Fraser and Dr. Leeder attended him. They have every hope that the injured man will suffer no permanent injury.

THE CREDITS REPORT OF THIS PROVINCE

Battleford Man Believes it the Richest in the Dominion and Will Invest in Local Realty—Charmed With Climate

That Battleford, Sask., where he hails from, is going ahead, but that it hasn't anything on the coast and Vancouver, is the opinion of J. O. Watt, who was at the Empress yesterday. Mr. Watt came to the coast to look over some propositions that had come to his attention. He has inspected several pieces of realty quietly and expects to make some investments before he returns. Mr. Watt would not say just where he intends to buy, but he intimated that some of the prosperous farmers around Battleford thought of taking homes here where real estate is steadily increasing in value and where the climate is the best in the Dominion.

"I have been on the Coast before personally," said Mr. Watt, "but a friend who accompanied me on this trip had never visited this part of the country prior to this trip. Unfortunately, he could not remain in Victoria for any length of time. He had to keep moving towards Seattle on account of business there. But in the brief time he did stay here he was immensely impressed with the beauty of this city. Both of us are taken with the immense possibilities of British Columbia. I have heard it said that British Columbia is the richest province in the Dominion, and I am inclined to credit the statement. The prairie country is going ahead in leaps and bounds and will continue to do so, but unless I am a poorer prophet than people give me credit for, in two years will work some wonderful magic in British Columbia."

WESTERN MEAT TRUST

Breeders and Shippers Say it Controls Trade From Winnipeg to Pacific Coast

WINNIPEG, March 18.—Important statements were made at a meeting of stockbreeders and livestock shippers held here yesterday to discuss the so-called meat trust in western Canada. The organization will urge that a public abattoir be established at once in Winnipeg or at Boniface, the provincial government having already voted \$150,000 towards the scheme. The stockmen claimed that a combination controlled both the transportation and the buying ends of the meat trade, and because of this control dictated any terms they liked from the shippers. This combination, they asserted, extends to all parts of the west, and shippers are finding it impossible to do business on the Pacific coast unless they bow to the will of the combination.

It was also said that the combination controlled a number of retail shops in the city where they regulated prices so as to keep anyone else out of the business. As the same combination controlled the wholesale end of the trade they could do as they liked with those who tried to compete with their retail stores. It was charged that the St. Boniface stockyard proposition was tied up on account of trouble in the ranks of the company itself, and the opinion was expressed that some "one man interest" was trying to get full control before the stockyard was constructed.

J. G. Barron, president of the Cattle Breeders' Association, presided, and the discussion criticizing stockyard conditions was participated in by the leading breeders of the province, cattle breeders, sheep and swine breeders, grain growers and livestock shippers. Steve Benson of Neepawa, told of the correspondence with Dr. Rutherford on the subject and also with E. J. Palmer, secretary of the Meats Export, Ltd., a body of stockmen and shippers, who were taking the matter up in Alberta. The Alberta men are trying to improve the chilled meat trade, and they have asked the Dominion government to help them, but as an expenditure of over eight million dollars was necessary no action has as yet been taken. Palmer, in his letters suggests that the chilled meat plant be located in Winnipeg, with four provinces and a big plant at Vancouver.

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 18.—The Rev. A. Bally, a missionary of the Christian Missionary Alliance and agent for the American Bible Society, while holding services at Guarema, was attacked by the Catholic population. He escaped uninjured. An Italian convert was thrown into a ditch. The Bibles used at the services were destroyed by the assailants. The Italian minister has asked for an investigation of the incident. The United States minister, Mr. Russell, has also demanded that the foreign office investigate the assault and that reparations be made.

THEY ARE COMING HERE FROM OREGON

J. S. Forsyth States that Many Prosperous Farmers Will Migrate to British Columbia This Year

British Columbia will be the Mecca of scores of prosperous ranchers from Oregon this summer, according to J. S. Forsyth, a young Englishman who has spent the winter at Airile, Ore., and who is now a guest at the Driad. Mr. Forsyth is on his way to Edmonton to look over the country surrounding that city with a view to homesteading or pre-empting. Last summer he worked at Saskatchewan at farming out in the fall he went to Airile, where his brother, T. Forsyth, has been in the logging business for the past three years. Mr. Forsyth expects that his brother will divorce Oregon now too and seek a new home with him in Alberta or British Columbia.

Speaking of Oregon, Mr. Forsyth said that personally he did not care for that state and that his brother "was pretty well fed up with it too." "The weather there in the winter," said Mr. Forsyth, "is very wet and dreary. It rains almost all the time and it is cold too. I do not care for it at all. Then the homestead regulations in Oregon are so ridiculous compared to those of Canada. In Oregon one must put in five years to own eighty acres, while in this country a man can obtain 160 acres in three years and get better land. The farmers of Oregon are getting wise to this and scores of them will come to British Columbia and other Canadian provinces this summer. I have a whole string of addresses to which I have promised to give my opinion of the country.

"Some of the people in Oregon wanted me to go in for dairy farming but after I had looked over the possibilities it didn't appeal to me. It strikes me however that there are fine opportunities for that line of business here in British Columbia. It may be that my brother and I will come back and settle in British Columbia but first we will have a look at the country around Edmonton and perhaps take a run up into the Peace River country."

MANUFACTURES FOR CITY

Campaign of Development League is Likely to Result in Establishment of Industries Here

The campaign organized by the Vancouver Island Development League to induce manufacturers to settle in Victoria and vicinity is already bringing forth results. The latest communications received, by that organization is one from Mark Wright, of Chattertown, N. B. He states that he intends removing his furniture and bedding manufactory to Victoria. He is anxious to find the cost of renting a building for the manufactory of wire and stuffed mattresses. He recently has today for the location of the building should be the best possible. The manufactory was burned out, and who is seeking another location. His firm claims to make the best gasoline engine on the North American continent. He is anxious to know what are the prospects for such an industry here. Those inquirers the fullest information of the island's resources and prospects is being sent.

LLOYD GEORGE ILL

Goes to Brighton for Rest—Friends Fear He is Suffering from Physical Collapse

LONDON, March 18.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George, on the verge of what his friends fear is a physical collapse, left today for Brighton for six weeks' rest. The Chancellor plainly shows the results of the terrific work he has been undergoing in the last six months. "I simply need a brief rest," he said, in talking leave of his friends, "but the latter are afraid of his leaving, but the political situation is still so complicated that it is not believed the Chancellor will submit to so long a period of inactivity as his condition requires."

Turkey Orders Battleships.

LONDON, March 18.—Contracts for two battleships and a cruiser, the nucleus of the new Turkish navy, were placed today with the builders at Anwick, Harrow, by the admiralty respectively. The order represents an expenditure of \$15,000,000.

Big Railroad Deals

NEW YORK, March 18.—The announcement was made this afternoon that the Lake Shore railroad has rejected the Toledo and Ohio Central and Zanesville and Western railroads. The Chesapeake and Ohio has acquired large stock holdings of the Hocking Valley, and the Lake Shore and Chesapeake and Ohio have acquired the Kanawha and Michigan stock owned by the Hocking Valley.

Canadian Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, March 18.—Bradstreet's weekly bank clearings: Montreal, \$39,214,000; increase, 43.9 per cent. Toronto, 25,335,000; increase, 13.3 per cent. Winnipeg, \$13,411,000; increase, 19.6 per cent. Vancouver, \$8,434,000; increase, 90.5 per cent. Ottawa, 2,540,000; increase, 6.1 per cent. Quebec, \$2,221,000; decrease, 12.0 per cent. Calgary, \$3,216,000; increase, 45.5 per cent. Halifax, \$1,725,000; increase, 2.6 per cent. Hamilton, \$2,265,000; increase, 84.7 per cent. St. John, \$1,315,000; increase, 19.7 per cent. Victoria, \$1,678,000; increase, 29.5 per cent. London, \$1,314,000; increase, 16.4 per cent. Edmonton, \$1,057,000; increase, 32.6 per cent.

Mrs. G. A. Stewart Potts and daughter are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Clarke, 1180 Summit street.



Visitors From Paris Hold a Daily Reception in Our New Premises

With a cordiality begotten of well-grounded confidence in our splendid Spring Displays, we again invite every lover of artistic Millinery and stylish Costumes to come again today. During the last few days hundreds have favorably criticised our smart and exclusive collection of Pattern Hats. Each one is a distinctive model, produced by the leading artistes of the world.

No better time to choose your Spring Suit and Spring Hat than today. Our Costume Department embraces an extensive showing of Paris, London, and New York designs, also other equally pleasing models from other fashion centres. Our Ready-to-Wear Section affords broad scope for a charming selection.

HENRY YOUNG & CO. THE WHITE HOUSE 1123-1125-1127 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Your Easter Suit and Overcoat FIT-REFORM READY TO WEAR ON EASTER.

There will be no disappointments if you select your Easter Suit and Overcoat at the Fit-Reform Wardrobe.

We will deliver them the same day you select them. So perfect is the Fit-Reform system of tailoring that any alterations may be made quickly and accurately—thus insuring the certainty of prompt delivery. Everything is here that heart could wish for Easter.

SUPERB STYLES IN SACK SUITS. ELEGANT CREATIONS IN OVERCOATS. FROCK COATS, FANCY VESTS AND TROUSERS— all designed by the foremost designer in Canada, and made up in a variety of patterns to please every taste.

ALLEN & CO. Fit-Reform Wardrobe, 1201 Government St.

Ross Eggs, Pickles and Special 10c Bargains Today

Heaton's Famous English Pickles, mixed and chow, today, per bottle 15c Fresh Island Eggs, per dozen, today 30c Lots of surprises in our special 10c bargains today

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street. Tels. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Department Tel. 1590 PURE PORK SAUSAGE, per lb. 20c

Prices Advertised by Others as Bargains Copas & Young THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Sell the same class of goods or better for less money, EVERY DAY. Our whole stock is priced to give you Value.

Do You Remember What You Used to Pay?

- ROWAT'S ENGLISH MIXED PICKLES, CHOW CHOW OR WALNUTS—Large quart bot. 25c TRAVERS' ENGLISH PICKLES, all kinds— Large 18-oz. bottle 15c ROWAT'S ENGLISH VINEGAR—Quart bot. 15c CALIFORNIA LOOSE MUSCATEL RAISINS, very nice—4 lbs. for 25c STRICTLY FRESH LOCAL EGGS—Per doz 35c INDEPENDENT OR AUSTRALIAN CREAMERY BUTTER—3 lbs. for \$1.00 THE VERY BEST GRANULATED SUGAR—20-lb. sack \$1.15 CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—Per sack \$1.75 NICE EVAPORATED PRUNES—5 lbs. for 25c FINE ISLAND POTATOES, nice and mealy—Per sack of 100 lbs. \$1.35

See our Windows and note the Prices. Copas & Young ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. Corner of Fort and Broad Streets. Phones 94 and 95. Quick Delivery. Phones 94 and 95

Our Hobby Again Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs; a large consignment of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices. B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD 566 YATES STREET.



Rev. H. R. Grant of Fernie has received a call to Prince Rupert.

Old Courtmyners of Salmon Arm held a banquet last week.

Arrangements have been made for an all night telephone service at Trail.

Kootenay is forming a mountaineers' club with headquarters at Nelson.

New Westminster has definitely abandoned the incinerator scheme.

Princeton wants the government to appoint a town nightwatchman.

Golf enthusiasts are forming a club in Kamloops.

There is a big wash-out on the G. N. R. near Myncester.

Mr. F. P. ("Pop") Gouge is at Nanaimo hospital with blood poisoning.

Rossland's aldermen have decided against the proposition to make Sunday store closing compulsory.

Contractor Maltby has begun the erection of the new public school at Hazelton.

A. J. Prudhomme has received the contract for the building of the new public school at Prince Rupert.

Mathias, eldest son of the late Chief Joe, has succeeded to the rulership of the Cayllano Indian tribe.

New Westminster has decided to add an automobile chemical and hose wagon to its fire department equipment.

Rumor has it that the Postil Rancho at Okanagan Mission has been sold for a sum over the six figure mark.

There is much dissatisfaction in the Okanagan and the Simulameen over the irregularity of coast mail service.

The wedding was celebrated last week at Dr. McEwen's residence by Miss Lillian Smitham of Orlia.

The Provincial Teachers' Institute meets in Nelson on the 29th, 30th and 31st instant.

The town of Skidgate will be put on the market in a few weeks. Surveyors are now at work platting out the streets.

Kenneth Croft of Kamloops jumped overboard from the steamer "Cassidy" and was rescued by a broken log.

The Merchants Bank of Canada is opening a branch at Elko with Mr. J. Manning as manager.

The annual meeting of the Yale Central Conservative association was held at Spences Bridge Tuesday evening.

Snowstorms between Princeton and Otter Flat are greatly interfering with construction work on the V. Y. and E. R.

North Vancouver has experienced a sense of shame and awe upon the closing of its real estate offices on Sunday.

Dryburgh, a fisherman, was drowned by falling overboard during the last voyage of the steamer "Cassidy" on the V. Y. and E. R.

Miss Paton, of the staff of the Winnipeg General Hospital, has been appointed matron of the Inland General Hospital at Kamloops.

Arturo Pietro is on trial at Michel for using a knife upon three of his companions during a saloon quarrel a few days ago.

Kurwin Jones, a young Welshman, was killed at Summerland last week by the team he was driving striking a telephone pole. Jones' skull was fractured.

Football play is suspected in connection with the death of Edward Hansen, whose body was found floating east of Dibley Island last week. There were several ugly wounds on the body.

Cheap power and a free site are the inducements being offered to secure Nelson city council for the establishment of new industries at Nelson.

Nelson board of trade has passed a resolution thanking the Dominion Government for providing \$50,000 in the estimates for the encouragement of the zinc industry.

Kelowna board of trade has endorsed Cranbrook's action in agitating for an amendment to the Municipal Clauses Act giving a license for \$100 on transient real estate agents.

Simon Ivay, a Coal Creek miner, has received serious injuries by being knocked down and driven over by a loaded team. His hip is injured and his right leg broken.

Rosa Koehn, the four-year-old daughter of a Russian homesteader of Ruskin, was burned to death Monday by a clearing fire reaching her as she lay sleeping in a pile of hay.

The storm was so severe and the snowfall so heavy between Princeton and Otter Flat last week that one stage team required three days to make eight miles of its journey.

The provincial government offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the Coal Creek highway robber. Three arrests were made within the ensuing 24 hours, proving the truth of the old axiom, it pays to advertise.

Thomas Davis and Fred Talbot, the miners arrested on suspicion of implicating in the Coal Creek robbery, have been clearing a way for the police to whatever to connect them with the crime.

Business is suspended today in Revelstoke where the funeral is being held for the unidentified victims of the Rogers' Pass disaster. A memorial service for the unidentified dead will be held Sunday, in which all the Revelstoke clergy will unite.

The entire section of the Grand Trunk and Pacific between the McLeod river and Tete Jaune Cache, 180 miles will be put under contract this summer by Foley, Welch & Stewart; 75 miles of this stretch in the McLeod district was already been sublet.



ays, we ring the Hats. Depart- equally pe for a

CO.

Victoria, B.C.

by Others as

Young GROCERS

etter for less money, k is priced to give.

ou Used to Pay?

PICKLES, CHOW

ge quart bot. 25¢

ES, all kinds—

15¢

R—Quart bot. 15¢

ATEL RAISINS.

25¢

EGS—Per doz 35¢

ALIAN CREAM

1.00

ED SUGAR—

1.15

AD FLOUR—

1.75

5 lbs. for .25¢

ce and meal—

1.35

the Prices.

Young

CCERS.

d Streets

Phones 94 and 95



PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

Rev. H. R. Grant of Fernie has received a call to Prince Rupert.

Old Countrymen of Salmon Arm held a banquet last week.

Arrangements have been made for an all night telephone service at Trail.

Kootenay is forming a mountaineers' club with headquarters at Nelson.

New Westminster has definitely abandoned the incinerator scheme.

Princeton wants the government to appoint a town night watchman.

Golf enthusiasts are forming a club in Kamloops.

There is a big wash-out on the G. N. R. near Minto.

Mr. F. P. ("Pop") Gouge is at Nanaimo hospital with blood poisoning.

Roseland's aldermen have decided against the proposition to make Sunday store closing compulsory.

Contractor Maltby has begun the erection of the new public school at Clayoquot.

A. J. Prudhomme has received the contract for the building of the new public school at Prince Rupert.

Mathias, eldest son of the late Chief Joe, has succeeded to the rulership of the Capilano Indian tribe.

New Westminster has decided to add an automobile chemical and hose wagon to its fire department equipment.

Rumor has it that the Postil Rancho at Okanagan Mission has been sold for a sum over the six figure mark.

There is much dissatisfaction in the Okanagan and the Similkameen over the irregularity of coast mail service.

The wedding was celebrated last week of Dr. McEwen of Victoria and Miss Lilian Smithers of Orlia.

The Provincial Teachers' Institute meets in Nelson on the 29th, 30th and 31st instants.

The town of Skidgate will be put on the market in a few weeks. Surveyors are now at work plotting out the streets.

Kenneth Croft of Kamloops jumped from a moving train at Trail and is now in hospital.

The Merchants Bank of Canada is opening a branch at Eiko with Mr. J. Manning as manager.

The annual meeting of the Yale Central Conservative Association was held at Spences Bridge Tuesday evening.

Snowstorms between Princeton and Otter Flat are greatly interfering with construction work on the V. V. and E. R.

North Vancouver has experienced a case of influenza which is causing the closing of its real estate offices on Sundays.

J. Dryburgh, a fisherman of the steamer "Kingfisher" was killed by falling overboard during the last voyage of that vessel to the halibut banks.

Miss Patton, of the staff of the Winnipeg General Hospital, has been appointed matron of the Inland General Hospital at Kamloops.

Arturo Pietro is on trial at Michel for the murder of a woman who was killed at St. James' last week by a falling overboard during the last voyage of that vessel to the halibut banks.

Curryw Jones, a young Welshman, was killed at St. James' last week by a falling overboard during the last voyage of that vessel to the halibut banks.

Poel play is suspected in connection with the death of Edward Hansen. Digby Island last week. There were several ugly wounds on the body.

Cheap power and a free site are the inducements being held out by the Nelson city council for the establishment of new industries at Nelson.

Nelson board of trade has passed a resolution thanking the Dominion Government for providing \$50,000 in the estimates for the encouragement of the zinc industry.

Kelowna board of trade has endorsed Cranbrook's action in agitating for an amendment to the Municipal Clauses Act, levying a license of \$100 on transient real estate agents.

Simon Ivy, a Coal Creek miner, has received serious injuries by being knocked down and driven over by a loaded log. His hip is injured and his right leg broken.

Rosa Kosha, the four-year-old daughter of a Russian homesteader of Russett, was burned to death Monday by a clearing fire reaching her as she lay sleeping in pile of hay.

The storm was so severe and the snowfall so heavy between Princeton and Otter Flat last week that one stage team required three days to make eight miles of its journey.

The provincial government offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the Coal Creek highwaymen—and three rewards were made within the ensuing 24 hours, proving the truth of the axiom, "It pays to advertise."

Thomas Davis and Fred Talbot, two miners arrested on suspicion of involvement in the Coal Creek robbery, have been dismissed, there being no evidence to connect them with the crime.

Business is suspended today in Revelstoke, where the funeral is taking place of the unidentified victims of the Rogers Pass disaster. A memorial service for the unknown dead will be held at the Revelstoke church on Wednesday.

The entire section of the Grand Trunk Pacific between the McLeod river and the Juanes Creek, 150 miles will be put back this summer by Foley, Welch & Stewart; 75 miles of this stretch in the McLeod district has already been sublet.

Bear meat is plentiful at Rossland. The annual meeting of the Ladysmith board of trade was held last evening.

Farm property in South Oyster district is in strong demand.

Nicola valley will hold an agricultural exhibition this autumn.

Chilliwack is agitating for wider sidewalks.

Traffic for the Revelstoke Local, on the C. P. R., is growing steadily.

Mrs. Nakayama, Japanese, was badly burned on Wednesday by an explosion at W. Norman Bole, K. C., is returning to Ireland for the first visit home in 33 years.

New Westminster's assessment values for the year total \$7,445,000, an advance of two millions upon last year's.

The C. P. R. telegraphs are installing a new cable between Nanaimo and Vancouver.

A money order office is to be established at Fort George as soon as navigation opens.

The Mann hotel at Creston has been sold to William H. Burton, a C. P. R. conductor, for \$25,000.

Indians are reported slaughtering the deer in great numbers in the vicinity of Kitchener, over fifty having been shot last week alone.

At Sidlar while his brother Alfried was cutting some wood, the accidental slipping of the axe cost David Quigg two fingers.

O. J. Wigen of Creston is counting upon obtaining 2,000 acres of strawberries from four acres of land this season.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has decided that there is not sufficient necessity for the establishment in the Kootenays of a station for the fumigation of nursery stock.

The wedding takes place in Vancouver today of Mr. Fred Mallpas, formerly of this city, and Miss Nellie Welsh of Ladysmith.

New Westminster city will co-operate with various sportsmen's clubs and other organizations this spring in a comprehensive scheme of park improvement.

Businessmen of Grand Forks last Monday banqueted A. B. W. Hodges, the retiring manager of the Grand Forks mines and smelter, who is leaving for Peru.

The Sechelt Steamship company promises Ladysmith a six-day-a-week service to Vancouver if the citizens will assist in getting the line a Dominion mail subsidy.

The permanent quarters of Ward VI Conservatives at Vancouver are formally opened on Wednesday night, Attorney General Bowser being the principal speaker.

The marriage took place at Vancouver Thursday of Mr. Charles R. Manning of New Westminster and Miss Isabel Innes of Vancouver.

Mrs. Nakayama, Japanese, was badly burned on Wednesday by an explosion on a gasoline launch at Port Hammond. She is now receiving care at the Royal Columbian hospital, New Westminster.

President L. W. Hill, of the Great Northern, has his agents in the Okanagan obtaining information as to the business possibilities of that great district.

R. N. McNeon has been committed for trial at Kamloops for the alleged shooting of the 24th inst., New Westminster, while the occupants were drinking freely, with whom he had been drinking, from whom he is accused of having taken \$125.

The Ratepayers' Association of Eburne have decided upon the erection of a new hotel, the estimated cost of financing of the enterprise being left in the hands of a committee which is now busy.

"Lithographic lars" was the alliterative title bestowed upon really wild-catters by A. J. Hepburn of Vancouver a few days ago, in condemning the false real estate boomers of the Terminal City.

New Westminster District Conservative Association will hold its annual meeting on the 24th inst., New Westminster city being represented by delegates, Delta by 31, Chilliwack by 30, Dewdney by 31, Richmond by 22, and Yale by 3, making a total of 155.

Complaints are made that tramps who cross the line at Blaine are becoming an intolerable nuisance to Canadian residents at the border. The Dominion government is being petitioned to take steps to remedy present conditions. At present the Canadian border district is overrun with tramps from Seattle, Belingham, Anacortes and other American centers.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER SPARS

Clergymen Enters Ring and, Beating Opponent, Refuses to Administer Quietus—Sermon in Defence

MEADOWS, Idaho, March 17.—An exciting event in McCall was a sparring match between C. R. Martin, a Congregational minister, and T. Johnson, a noted South Dakota boxer. The five rounds were decidedly in favor of the Long Valley clergyman, who, with training, would make a good showing among the lightweights.

In the middle of the contest he was urged to knock his opponent out, but replied that he did not wish to make a prizefight of what was intended to be a scientific boxing match. At the last round it was declared a draw, with public opinion with Martin as the better man. Although Johnson made a lively antagonist.

Later Mr. Martin defended his former opponent with a text from Revelation on Wrestling with Principalities and Powers, and the duty to "overcome."

DAYTONA, Fla., March 17.—Barney Oldfield, in his 200-horse power Benz, broke the world's record for one mile here yesterday, going the distance in 27.3 seconds.

Oldfield next broke the world's standing mile record, going the distance in 40.35 seconds, against 41.23 made by Hemery with the same car on the Brooklands track in England.

LANGFORD WINS IN THE EIGHTH

Flynn Badly Damaged by the "Dinge" in Mill at Los Angeles—Was Unconscious Five Minutes

LOS ANGELES, March 17.—The Langford-Flynn mill, which took place here yesterday, was won by the "dinge" in the eighth round by the knock-out route.

The first round was Langford's. Flynn fought close and hugged continually, but was unable to get at the mouth as the round ended.

The second round was more even with Flynn hugging and keeping his head on Langford's shoulder. Neither was harmed.

Down For Count Flynn was badly punished in the third round, being down at one time for seven seconds. He was up at the fourth round, and let go some long arm punches, and then rushed into a clinch. He was distressed and cut under the eye. Langford appeared unhurt.

Langford tried to force Flynn to open up his guard in the fifth. He landed right and left punches and Flynn clinched the round out.

The sixth round was a series of clinches. Langford cut out of it bleeding from the right eye and mouth. Flynn seemed to be stronger. The seventh round was a series of clinches.

Referee Eytan gave the fight to Langford in the middle of the eighth round, after Flynn had fallen to the floor from his own weight. Falling Flynn's face struck the floor, and blood spurted from his mouth and nose. Flynn fell when he missed a right swing and was counted out. He was unconscious for five minutes and looked after by Abdul the Turk, and Bill Rooney. Charles Eytan was referee.

CH. POMERANIAN FROM THE EAST

Fritz of Victoria Likely to Meet With Worthy Opponent in Mainland Show.

VANCOUVER, March 17.—On the way to the mainland, Fritz, the champion of the Canadian show, is en route for Kamloops, where he essays to fill a minor role in a stirring drama to be played out in the city, which has already been enacted in localities very far apart, and in which a near relative, Mrs. Grant Shields, formerly Miss Jessie Ewert, and her husband, the late Mr. Shields, are the leading actors. The plot centres upon the marriage of Fritz, the champion of the two little girls who are the fruits of the unhappy union.

The sensational developments in the domestic drama have proven the sensation of Kamloops during the past few days, public attention to the discord in the Shields family being first excited on Monday last, when Mrs. Shields appeared on Main street, walking with a man who was not her husband, who had been watching them there, and who suddenly crossed the street, seized the children and endeavored to take them by force from the custody of their mother, to whose skirts the little girls clung desperately, having been recognized by the police, who intervened from her if they could help it. Mrs. Shields and her children eventually returned to Burns and Co's establishment, the man being forcibly detained by bystanders and prevented from further interference with the woman and the children. The crowd quickly gathered, including representatives of both the provincial and city police, who held a whispered conference with all parties concerned. As a result the officers declined to interfere, as requested by both the man and woman, and the appearance of Barrister A. D. McIntyre, whom Mrs. Shields claimed as her legal adviser, an adjournment was taken to his offices.

The story subsequently related is a somewhat remarkable one. In December, 1907, Mrs. Shields secured an absolute divorce from her husband, and the court ordered that the mother's parents should have the custody of the children, both parents being privileged to visit them. This did not satisfy the father, and he kidnapped the little girls and brought them to Kamloops, going from there to the little neighbor town of Chase, where he placed them in the care of his nephew, a niece and a sister.

The mother and the two little girls had been living with the former's parents at Rogers Springs, Colorado, where she had secured a judicial permission to visit them. He asked and obtained further permission, in June last, to take the girls to Denver for a two weeks' holiday. They went, and the mother neither saw nor heard more of her until last November. Mrs. Shields, acting under legal advice, she there endeavored to regain possession of the girls, but failed, Shields telling her bluntly that she had no right to the custody of her children was by again becoming his wife. She finally consented, and last November was remarried to her former husband in Kamloops, and with the performance of the ceremony, however, the marriage ended. Mrs. Shields declining to live with her husband, he thereupon refusing to surrender the children to her.

Then it was that she again sought counsel of the law, this time representing the law, this time representing her husband, and in the absence of her husband secured possession of the girls.—The child, not yet 12, and was driven with them back to Kamloops. The Monday following witnessed the street scene told of above.

IN THE AFTERNOON Judge Swanson was applied to by counsel for Mrs. Shields to issue a warrant for her husband's arrest, but refused the application. Meanwhile both parties have retained counsel, and their domestic differences will shortly be brought before the Canadian court at Vancouver.

And meanwhile, Mrs. Shields has possession of her treasured little daughters.

POOR SUGAR TRUST

Payments of Penalties for Crooked Work Cuts Down Surplus to \$20,873

NEW YORK, March 17.—The American Sugar Refining company ended the fiscal year December 31 last with a deficit for the year of \$1,336,850 on account of suits in which the company was involved, according to its annual report made public here today. The total amount of penalties paid out by the company in the last fiscal year was \$4,135,266.

The net profits for the year were \$10,823,338. Dividends were paid amounting to \$6,259,951 on \$1,734,282, and \$1,734,282 was deducted for depreciation of plants and equipment and reserve for contingencies, leaving a balance of \$2,829,095.

The payment of the penalties incurred by the company left a deficit which reduced the total surplus of the year before of \$22,697,023 to \$21,360,173.

SLIDES STILL TROUBLE Trains of Wednesday and Yesterday Delayed by Avalanches on Canadian Pacific

VANCOUVER, March 17.—Still more slides have occurred on the C. P. R. The train which was expected to arrive about 12 hours late yesterday was today delayed for over 30 hours late and arrived about 7 o'clock this evening. Today's trains, two sections of 97, were marked 1 o'clock and 10:20 respectively. The line was announced to be clear at 5 o'clock this morning. The trouble was in the same vicinity, Camble and Illecillewaet, where trains have been delayed during the last few days.

PARENTS WAR OVER CHILDREN Separated, Each Longs For Custody of the Two Little Girls—a Kamloops Cause Celebre

Henry M. Ewert, a mining man of the Cripple Creek district, Colorado, was a flying visitor to Victoria yesterday, arriving from the Sound during the afternoon, and this morning he left for Vancouver, en route for Kamloops, where he essays to fill a minor role in a stirring drama to be played out in the city, which has already been enacted in localities very far apart, and in which a near relative, Mrs. Grant Shields, formerly Miss Jessie Ewert, and her husband, the late Mr. Shields, are the leading actors. The plot centres upon the marriage of Fritz, the champion of the two little girls who are the fruits of the unhappy union.

The sensational developments in the domestic drama have proven the sensation of Kamloops during the past few days, public attention to the discord in the Shields family being first excited on Monday last, when Mrs. Shields appeared on Main street, walking with a man who was not her husband, who had been watching them there, and who suddenly crossed the street, seized the children and endeavored to take them by force from the custody of their mother, to whose skirts the little girls clung desperately, having been recognized by the police, who intervened from her if they could help it. Mrs. Shields and her children eventually returned to Burns and Co's establishment, the man being forcibly detained by bystanders and prevented from further interference with the woman and the children. The crowd quickly gathered, including representatives of both the provincial and city police, who held a whispered conference with all parties concerned. As a result the officers declined to interfere, as requested by both the man and woman, and the appearance of Barrister A. D. McIntyre, whom Mrs. Shields claimed as her legal adviser, an adjournment was taken to his offices.

The story subsequently related is a somewhat remarkable one. In December, 1907, Mrs. Shields secured an absolute divorce from her husband, and the court ordered that the mother's parents should have the custody of the children, both parents being privileged to visit them. This did not satisfy the father, and he kidnapped the little girls and brought them to Kamloops, going from there to the little neighbor town of Chase, where he placed them in the care of his nephew, a niece and a sister.

The mother and the two little girls had been living with the former's parents at Rogers Springs, Colorado, where she had secured a judicial permission to visit them. He asked and obtained further permission, in June last, to take the girls to Denver for a two weeks' holiday. They went, and the mother neither saw nor heard more of her until last November. Mrs. Shields, acting under legal advice, she there endeavored to regain possession of the girls, but failed, Shields telling her bluntly that she had no right to the custody of her children was by again becoming his wife. She finally consented, and last November was remarried to her former husband in Kamloops, and with the performance of the ceremony, however, the marriage ended. Mrs. Shields declining to live with her husband, he thereupon refusing to surrender the children to her.

Then it was that she again sought counsel of the law, this time representing the law, this time representing her husband, and in the absence of her husband secured possession of the girls.—The child, not yet 12, and was driven with them back to Kamloops. The Monday following witnessed the street scene told of above.

IN THE AFTERNOON Judge Swanson was applied to by counsel for Mrs. Shields to issue a warrant for her husband's arrest, but refused the application. Meanwhile both parties have retained counsel, and their domestic differences will shortly be brought before the Canadian court at Vancouver.

And meanwhile, Mrs. Shields has possession of her treasured little daughters.

EXTENSIVE PLANS FOR MINING CITY

D. D. Mann's Proposals for Stewart Involve Heavy Outlets—He Gets Tideflat Lands Upon Conditions

An application for tideflat lands that is fraught with great interest and importance in connection with the opening up of the New North of British Columbia was brought before Lands Minister Hon. Eric Gillson yesterday morning by Mr. J. H. Lawson, of Bodwell and Lawson, acting for and in behalf of Mr. D. D. Mann. The latter has acquired the interests in the Portland Canal district of Mr. William Decker, of Seattle, in whose name the application formerly stood; and the plan submitted in connection with the proposed utilization of the desired tideflats, showed that upwards of 100 acres are needed for the carrying out of the projected enterprises at Stewart, which Mr. Mann has in view. It may be mentioned parenthetically, occupies a level strip fronting on slushing water and hemmed in by mountains on either side, the harbor and townsite proper forming a V-shaped incision in the richly mineralized and forest covered hills. Up the east side of this "V" run the Alaska and Columbia Railway; up the other side, through the valley of Bear River, the Portland Canal Short Line. Both D. D. Mann enterprises intimately associated with the development of the Mackenzie and Mann mining interests in the Portland Canal district, and the ultimate marketing of their output and that of the other mines of the rich "V" camp.

According to the proposals advanced yesterday, it was the plan of the Canadian railway king and engineer, to build an immense bulkhead across the mouth of the "V," or a short distance up, in comparatively deep water, filling in the tidal area between the open water and the townsite with slag and waste from the mines and smelters. The latter was to occupy about twenty-five acres of the reclaimed area, while thirty acres more were required for warehouses, and the balance to be in addition round houses, car shops and other terminal necessities; the Cripple Creek district, Colorado, was a flying visitor to Victoria yesterday, arriving from the Sound during the afternoon, and this morning he left for Vancouver, en route for Kamloops, where he essays to fill a minor role in a stirring drama to be played out in the city, which has already been enacted in localities very far apart, and in which a near relative, Mrs. Grant Shields, formerly Miss Jessie Ewert, and her husband, the late Mr. Shields, are the leading actors. The plot centres upon the marriage of Fritz, the champion of the two little girls who are the fruits of the unhappy union.

The sensational developments in the domestic drama have proven the sensation of Kamloops during the past few days, public attention to the discord in the Shields family being first excited on Monday last, when Mrs. Shields appeared on Main street, walking with a man who was not her husband, who had been watching them there, and who suddenly crossed the street, seized the children and endeavored to take them by force from the custody of their mother, to whose skirts the little girls clung desperately, having been recognized by the police, who intervened from her if they could help it. Mrs. Shields and her children eventually returned to Burns and Co's establishment, the man being forcibly detained by bystanders and prevented from further interference with the woman and the children. The crowd quickly gathered, including representatives of both the provincial and city police, who held a whispered conference with all parties concerned. As a result the officers declined to interfere, as requested by both the man and woman, and the appearance of Barrister A. D. McIntyre, whom Mrs. Shields claimed as her legal adviser, an adjournment was taken to his offices.

The story subsequently related is a somewhat remarkable one. In December, 1907, Mrs. Shields secured an absolute divorce from her husband, and the court ordered that the mother's parents should have the custody of the children, both parents being privileged to visit them. This did not satisfy the father, and he kidnapped the little girls and brought them to Kamloops, going from there to the little neighbor town of Chase, where he placed them in the care of his nephew, a niece and a sister.

The mother and the two little girls had been living with the former's parents at Rogers Springs, Colorado, where she had secured a judicial permission to visit them. He asked and obtained further permission, in June last, to take the girls to Denver for a two weeks' holiday. They went, and the mother neither saw nor heard more of her until last November. Mrs. Shields, acting under legal advice, she there endeavored to regain possession of the girls, but failed, Shields telling her bluntly that she had no right to the custody of her children was by again becoming his wife. She finally consented, and last November was remarried to her former husband in Kamloops, and with the performance of the ceremony, however, the marriage ended. Mrs. Shields declining to live with her husband, he thereupon refusing to surrender the children to her.

Then it was that she again sought counsel of the law, this time representing the law, this time representing her husband, and in the absence of her husband secured possession of the girls.—The child, not yet 12, and was driven with them back to Kamloops. The Monday following witnessed the street scene told of above.

IN THE AFTERNOON Judge Swanson was applied to by counsel for Mrs. Shields to issue a warrant for her husband's arrest, but refused the application. Meanwhile both parties have retained counsel, and their domestic differences will shortly be brought before the Canadian court at Vancouver.

And meanwhile, Mrs. Shields has possession of her treasured little daughters.

TAKE NOTICE

That I, W. M. Harlow, by occupation, Cash Superintendent, of Victoria, British Columbia.

After thirty days (30) intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of Victoria, British Columbia, for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commenced at a post planted at the S. E. corner of lot 8, Renfrew District, thence north 60 chains to N. E. corner of lot 8, thence east 20 chains, south 60 chains, east 40 chains, thence south 11 chains to N. E. corner of lot 92, thence west 80 chains to N. W. corner of lot 92, thence north 11 chains to south boundary lot 8, thence east 20 chains to place of commencement.

The above described land containing 208 acres, more or less.

Dated March 7th, 1910.

W. M. HARLOW.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CORDWOOD EQUIPMENT

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by Ian Mair, Esq., will sell by Public Auction, on the

ARMED ROAD

on

Tuesday, March 29

at 11 o'clock

The Whole of His Up-to-Date

Machinery, Wagons,

Tools, Etc.

for getting out Cordwood, also all his Household Furniture, etc., including 3 h. p. Portable Saw, very strong Cordwood Wagon, Blacksmith's Outfit, Spring Wagon, Blast Express, 200 lbs. Wheelbarrow, 2 tons of Oak

Wholesaler Cart, Phaeton, 2 tons of Oak

Wholesaler Cart, Phaeton, 2 tons of Oak

Wholesaler Cart, Phaeton, 2 tons of Oak

Wholesaler Cart, Phaeton, 2 tons of Oak

Wholesaler Cart, Phaeton, 2 tons of Oak

Wholesaler Cart, Phaeton, 2 tons of Oak

Wholesaler Cart, Phaeton, 2 tons of Oak

Wholesaler Cart, Phaeton, 2 tons of Oak

Wholesaler Cart, Phaeton, 2 tons of Oak

Wholesaler Cart, Phaeton, 2 tons of Oak

Wholesaler Cart, Phaeton, 2 tons of Oak

APPROVE ACTION OF GOVERNMENT

Royal Jubilee Board of Directors Averse to Taking Over Management of the Civic Isolation Hospital

The usual monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Royal Jubilee hospital was held last night, the following being present: D. Campbell, president; H. Day, E. Newton, H. Robertson, J. W. Bolden, J. A. Mark, H. Helmeck, K. C. F. W. Vincent, and H. Udoe.

WANDERINGS OF WHANG HO ENDED

Chinese Junk Finally Abandoned in Far Eastern Waters After an Adventurous Voyage.

The wanderings of the old Chinese junk Whang Ho are over. She has been abandoned far away in the eastern seas and the curtain has been rung down on the adventures of the old junk.

NEGRO BUYERS AFTER RUPERT CITY

Negotiations On With Mackenzie Steamship Company by Afro-American Capitalists

The steamship Rupert City, which was on the run between Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B. C., may be sold to the Ethiopian-American Steamship Company of Los Angeles, a corporation of negro capitalists, who will operate a line of two steamers between Los Angeles and Liberia.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 18.

Notice was received here today that the American Federation of Labor has sanctioned the present strike of the International Paper company employees.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ARE EXPECTED HERE THIS WEEK, AMONG WHOM WILL BE STEWART REED

Service to Antipodes from Eastern Canada

MONTREAL, March 18.—It was announced here that a new direct service between Canadian Atlantic ports and Australia and New Zealand will be put on by the New Zealand Shipping Company, which has for some time been operating one steamer, with two of the Union Steamship Company's vessels on the Canadian-Australian line out of Vancouver, in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific railway.

SPURIOUS CLAIMS TO BE EXPOSED

Provincial Government to Fight Land Companies Making Untrue Declarations as to Holdings

The Government of British Columbia is taking all possible steps in the direction of preventing or terminating the epidemic of spurious advertising for which unscrupulous land agents are responsible, and which cannot but have the effect of misleading intending investors as to the properties offered.

CHINESE STUDENTS BEAT EUROPEANS

Rhodes Scholar Men at Oxford Played Ice Hockey and Won Championship in Switzerland

One of British Columbia's Rhodes scholar representatives at Oxford, Xates, of Vancouver, has taken a prominent part in bringing honor to the name of the province.

FISHERMAN OF NEW ENGLAND DROWNED

Halibut Vessel Returns to Vancouver With Body of One of Her Men On Board

YANCOUVER, March 17.—With the Stars and Stripes flying at halfmast the New England Fish Company's steamer "Enid" returned to Vancouver yesterday at 1 o'clock, bringing the body of George Drybaugh, the fisherman who was drowned on March 12.

PRINCESS BEATRICE WITH MANY PASSENGERS

Provincial Policemen Brought Malefactors South on the C. P. R.

YANCOUVER, B.C., March 18.—The Princess Beatrice, B.C. port, left at 8:30 o'clock from northern B.C. ports, had a number of prisoners in charge of provincial constables.

START OF ROAD UP EAST COAST

Negotiations in Progress for Purchase of Right-of-Way from Union Bay to Oyster River by E. & N. Railway

The fertile lands of the Comox valley, grasped by experts as among the finest for agriculture of any section in the province, are being brought into cultivation by means of a right-of-way from Union Bay to Oyster River, a distance of approximately twenty-five miles.

LYTON MERCHANT KILLED IN STORE

John B. Barrick Shot by Unknown Man who Disappears Motive for the Dastardly Crime Remains a Mystery

YANCOUVER, March 18.—John B. Barrick, one of the oldest merchants of Lytton, was murdered in his store early yesterday morning. The police are now on the track of the suspect.

THE LADY OF THE BATH

Exact that her bathroom shall be pure and sweet in atmosphere and free from the odors that come from imperfect plumbing.

THE MIDDLE OF THE SECOND HALF HIGGINS OF NEWFOUNDLAND EVENED THE SCORE, WHICH REMAINED TO THE END 2 TO 2.

That same day, with deep regret, the light Canadian and one Newfoundland save towards the end, saving the game for the maple leaf.

DATES FOR MINTO CUP MATCHES

The Montreal Herald says: The indications are that the Montreal Lacrosse team, champions of the N. L. U., will meet New Westminster on June 18 and 25 for the Minto cup as originally proposed.

LATEST SALES IN REALTY MARKET

Cadboro Bay Acreage Changes Hands for \$10,000—Outsiders Interesting in Residential Property

Outside buyers continue to display a keen interest in Victoria realty. Daily large volume of sales put through, many being negotiated by private persons.

CAPT. LOGAN GOES TO THE YUCATAN

London Salvage Association Expert Who Came Here to Superintend Raising of Sunken Liner

Capt. Logan, wreckmaster for the London Salvage Association, who was sent to Victoria to superintend the raising of the steamer Indravelli, has gone to the Yucatan to take charge of the salvage operations.

BRINGING GOOD RESULTS

Advices received at the local offices of the Vancouver Island Development League are to the effect that the work of publicity being carried out by the auxiliary branches at Nanaimo and Ladysmith are resulting in a number of new people coming into both cities.

LOCATING SITE FOR BRIDGE

Engineer Griffiths of the department of public works has returned from a visit to Trail, his mission having been to examine various sites suggested for the location of the new trans-Columbia bridge, which is to form a link in the inter-provincial trunk road.

ADAMSMURCHAN COMING

The Italian ship Speranza, now at Acapulco, has received orders to proceed to Puget Sound to load lumber, and has been chartered for a voyage to South Africa with the option of Sydney or Melbourne.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A mysterious assault and robbery in the morning sleeper of a Jersey Central railway train between Jersey and Philadelphia, was reported to the Jersey City and the railroad officials.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The government submitted the draft of a bill providing for reprisals against France if a tariff measure now pending in French parliament is enacted into law.

LYTON AND LIVESBOCK

WHITE LEIGHORN AND R. I. RED GOUGER for hatching. Record lay-out for catalogues for particulars. Dougan's Posters, 715 B. C.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

the middle of the second half Higgins of Newfoundland evened the score, which remained to the end 2 to 2.

That same day, with deep regret, the light Canadian and one Newfoundland save towards the end, saving the game for the maple leaf.

DATES FOR MINTO CUP MATCHES

The Montreal Herald says: The indications are that the Montreal Lacrosse team, champions of the N. L. U., will meet New Westminster on June 18 and 25 for the Minto cup as originally proposed.

LATEST SALES IN REALTY MARKET

Cadboro Bay Acreage Changes Hands for \$10,000—Outsiders Interesting in Residential Property

CAPT. LOGAN GOES TO THE YUCATAN

Capt. Logan, wreckmaster for the London Salvage Association, who was sent to Victoria to superintend the raising of the steamer Indravelli, has gone to the Yucatan to take charge of the salvage operations.

BRINGING GOOD RESULTS

Advices received at the local offices of the Vancouver Island Development League are to the effect that the work of publicity being carried out by the auxiliary branches at Nanaimo and Ladysmith are resulting in a number of new people coming into both cities.

LOCATING SITE FOR BRIDGE

Engineer Griffiths of the department of public works has returned from a visit to Trail, his mission having been to examine various sites suggested for the location of the new trans-Columbia bridge, which is to form a link in the inter-provincial trunk road.

ADAMSMURCHAN COMING

The Italian ship Speranza, now at Acapulco, has received orders to proceed to Puget Sound to load lumber, and has been chartered for a voyage to South Africa with the option of Sydney or Melbourne.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A mysterious assault and robbery in the morning sleeper of a Jersey Central railway train between Jersey and Philadelphia, was reported to the Jersey City and the railroad officials.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The government submitted the draft of a bill providing for reprisals against France if a tariff measure now pending in French parliament is enacted into law.

LYTON AND LIVESBOCK

WHITE LEIGHORN AND R. I. RED GOUGER for hatching. Record lay-out for catalogues for particulars. Dougan's Posters, 715 B. C.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

the middle of the second half Higgins of Newfoundland evened the score, which remained to the end 2 to 2.

That same day, with deep regret, the light Canadian and one Newfoundland save towards the end, saving the game for the maple leaf.

DATES FOR MINTO CUP MATCHES

The Montreal Herald says: The indications are that the Montreal Lacrosse team, champions of the N. L. U., will meet New Westminster on June 18 and 25 for the Minto cup as originally proposed.

LATEST SALES IN REALTY MARKET

Cadboro Bay Acreage Changes Hands for \$10,000—Outsiders Interesting in Residential Property

CAPT. LOGAN GOES TO THE YUCATAN

Capt. Logan, wreckmaster for the London Salvage Association, who was sent to Victoria to superintend the raising of the steamer Indravelli, has gone to the Yucatan to take charge of the salvage operations.

BRINGING GOOD RESULTS

Advices received at the local offices of the Vancouver Island Development League are to the effect that the work of publicity being carried out by the auxiliary branches at Nanaimo and Ladysmith are resulting in a number of new people coming into both cities.

LOCATING SITE FOR BRIDGE

Engineer Griffiths of the department of public works has returned from a visit to Trail, his mission having been to examine various sites suggested for the location of the new trans-Columbia bridge, which is to form a link in the inter-provincial trunk road.

ADAMSMURCHAN COMING

The Italian ship Speranza, now at Acapulco, has received orders to proceed to Puget Sound to load lumber, and has been chartered for a voyage to South Africa with the option of Sydney or Melbourne.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A mysterious assault and robbery in the morning sleeper of a Jersey Central railway train between Jersey and Philadelphia, was reported to the Jersey City and the railroad officials.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The government submitted the draft of a bill providing for reprisals against France if a tariff measure now pending in French parliament is enacted into law.

LYTON AND LIVESBOCK

WHITE LEIGHORN AND R. I. RED GOUGER for hatching. Record lay-out for catalogues for particulars. Dougan's Posters, 715 B. C.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

the middle of the second half Higgins of Newfoundland evened the score, which remained to the end 2 to 2.

That same day, with deep regret, the light Canadian and one Newfoundland save towards the end, saving the game for the maple leaf.

DATES FOR MINTO CUP MATCHES

The Montreal Herald says: The indications are that the Montreal Lacrosse team, champions of the N. L. U., will meet New Westminster on June 18 and 25 for the Minto cup as originally proposed.

LATEST SALES IN REALTY MARKET

Cadboro Bay Acreage Changes Hands for \$10,000—Outsiders Interesting in Residential Property

CAPT. LOGAN GOES TO THE YUCATAN

Capt. Logan, wreckmaster for the London Salvage Association, who was sent to Victoria to superintend the raising of the steamer Indravelli, has gone to the Yucatan to take charge of the salvage operations.

BRINGING GOOD RESULTS

Advices received at the local offices of the Vancouver Island Development League are to the effect that the work of publicity being carried out by the auxiliary branches at Nanaimo and Ladysmith are resulting in a number of new people coming into both cities.

LOCATING SITE FOR BRIDGE

Engineer Griffiths of the department of public works has returned from a visit to Trail, his mission having been to examine various sites suggested for the location of the new trans-Columbia bridge, which is to form a link in the inter-provincial trunk road.

ADAMSMURCHAN COMING

The Italian ship Speranza, now at Acapulco, has received orders to proceed to Puget Sound to load lumber, and has been chartered for a voyage to South Africa with the option of Sydney or Melbourne.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A mysterious assault and robbery in the morning sleeper of a Jersey Central railway train between Jersey and Philadelphia, was reported to the Jersey City and the railroad officials.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The government submitted the draft of a bill providing for reprisals against France if a tariff measure now pending in French parliament is enacted into law.

LYTON AND LIVESBOCK

WHITE LEIGHORN AND R. I. RED GOUGER for hatching. Record lay-out for catalogues for particulars. Dougan's Posters, 715 B. C.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

the middle of the second half Higgins of Newfoundland evened the score, which remained to the end 2 to 2.

That same day, with deep regret, the light Canadian and one Newfoundland save towards the end, saving the game for the maple leaf.

DATES FOR MINTO CUP MATCHES

The Montreal Herald says: The indications are that the Montreal Lacrosse team, champions of the N. L. U., will meet New Westminster on June 18 and 25 for the Minto cup as originally proposed.

LATEST SALES IN REALTY MARKET

Cadboro Bay Acreage Changes Hands for \$10,000—Outsiders Interesting in Residential Property

CAPT. LOGAN GOES TO THE YUCATAN

Capt. Logan, wreckmaster for the London Salvage Association, who was sent to Victoria to superintend the raising of the steamer Indravelli, has gone to the Yucatan to take charge of the salvage operations.

BRINGING GOOD RESULTS

Advices received at the local offices of the Vancouver Island Development League are to the effect that the work of publicity being carried out by the auxiliary branches at Nanaimo and Ladysmith are resulting in a number of new people coming into both cities.

LOCATING SITE FOR BRIDGE

Engineer Griffiths of the department of public works has returned from a visit to Trail, his mission having been to examine various sites suggested for the location of the new trans-Columbia bridge, which is to form a link in the inter-provincial trunk road.

ADAMSMURCHAN COMING

The Italian ship Speranza, now at Acapulco, has received orders to proceed to Puget Sound to load lumber, and has been chartered for a voyage to South Africa with the option of Sydney or Melbourne.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A mysterious assault and robbery in the morning sleeper of a Jersey Central railway train between Jersey and Philadelphia, was reported to the Jersey City and the railroad officials.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The government submitted the draft of a bill providing for reprisals against France if a tariff measure now pending in French parliament is enacted into law.

LYTON AND LIVESBOCK

WHITE LEIGHORN AND R. I. RED GOUGER for hatching. Record lay-out for catalogues for particulars. Dougan's Posters, 715 B. C.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

the middle of the second half Higgins of Newfoundland evened the score, which remained to the end 2 to 2.

That same day, with deep regret, the light Canadian and one Newfoundland save towards the end, saving the game for the maple leaf.

DATES FOR MINTO CUP MATCHES

The Montreal Herald says: The indications are that the Montreal Lacrosse team, champions of the N. L. U., will meet New Westminster on June 18 and 25 for the Minto cup as originally proposed.

LATEST SALES IN REALTY MARKET

Cadboro Bay Acreage Changes Hands for \$10,000—Outsiders Interesting in Residential Property

CAPT. LOGAN GOES TO THE YUCATAN

Capt. Logan, wreckmaster for the London Salvage Association, who was sent to Victoria to superintend the raising of the steamer Indravelli, has gone to the Yucatan to take charge of the salvage operations.

BRINGING GOOD RESULTS

Advices received at the local offices of the Vancouver Island Development League are to the effect that the work of publicity being carried out by the auxiliary branches at Nanaimo and Ladysmith are resulting in a number of new people coming into both cities.

LOCATING SITE FOR BRIDGE

Engineer Griffiths of the department of public works has returned from a visit to Trail, his mission having been to examine various sites suggested for the location of the new trans-Columbia bridge, which is to form a link in the inter-provincial trunk road.

ADAMSMURCHAN COMING

The Italian ship Speranza, now at Acapulco, has received orders to proceed to Puget Sound to load lumber, and has been chartered for a voyage to South Africa with the option of Sydney or Melbourne.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A mysterious assault and robbery in the morning sleeper of a Jersey Central railway train between Jersey and Philadelphia, was reported to the Jersey City and the railroad officials.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The government submitted the draft of a bill providing for reprisals against France if a tariff measure now pending in French parliament is enacted into law.

LYTON AND LIVESBOCK

WHITE LEIGHORN AND R. I. RED GOUGER for hatching. Record lay-out for catalogues for particulars. Dougan's Posters, 715 B. C.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

the middle of the second half Higgins of Newfoundland evened the score, which remained to the end 2 to 2.

PRUNING AND PLANTING BERRIES

There are few hardy fruits more esteemed than the Raspberry. Although fruits are seldom used for dessert, much appreciated for culinary purposes as the plants are so easily managed no reason, where space and opportunity, why a plantation should not be the garden of the beginner.

NOTICE

Farm for Sale: Good buildings, with or without stock and implements. For particulars apply to J. BECKENSELL, Comox, B.C.

The burning of garden rubbish is plain both for the sake of tidiness

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

PRUNING AND PLANTING RASPBERRIES

There are few hardy fruits more highly esteemed than the Raspberry. Although the fruits are seldom used for dessert, they are much appreciated for culinary purposes and as the plants are so easily managed, there is no reason, where space and opportunity permit, why a plantation should not be made in the garden of the beginner.

At the present period it is customary to prune and thin out the old canes, so that good fruiting shoots may be developed on those that are retained. Had this pruning been done some time since, it would have been better, but growers often put off this important work till winter.

The beginner at this stage may ask: "How am I to prune my raspberries?" We must remember that one of the objects of pruning the canes in good time is to allow light and air free access to the young canes which are to bear fruit in the succeeding year. To prune the raspberries it is necessary to cut away entirely all canes (growths) that have borne fruit in the past season. The old canes are absolutely useless, and so long as they remain unpruned they are hindering the satisfactory progress of the new canes.

That the beginner may thoroughly understand how to proceed with the pruning, a typical plant of one of the taller-growing varieties of the raspberry is shown in Fig. 1. This represents the canes that have borne last season's crop of fruit and the new ones that are to provide next season's supplies. In Fig. 2 the same plant with all the useless and superfluous canes pruned or thinned out is shown. A close observation of the two illustrations shows how drastic the change is. It is usual to thin out the weak and superfluous canes of recent development, retaining four to six of the strongest for future work. Some growers are content to retain only three or four of the most promising ones. The selected canes to stakes or trellis inserted or erected for their support, and as a final just remove the soft tips of the canes. To add to their fruitfulness it is a good plan to apply decaying manure to the plantation at this period, forcing this in to a depth of 3 inches only. Do not use the fork too near the plants, or serious damage may ensue.

The making of a new plantation of raspberries is a piece of work that will be of considerable interest to many readers. It is well, in the first instance, to remember that raspberries are not very fastidious as to soil; as a matter of fact, they will thrive in any fairly good ground. However, poor soil should have good lasting manure applied in abundance. Raspberries delight in a moist situation, and if the plantation be slightly shaded it will be no disadvantage. When preparing the quarters, deeply dig the soil. I prefer to trench the ground two spits deep, digging in a heavy dressing of manure as the work proceeds. Raspberries are propagated by suckers, i.e., suckerlike growths. Some varieties are much stronger in their growth than others, and for this reason I have portrayed in Fig. 3 examples of both. On the left of the illustration is a young cane of a dwarf-growing variety, and on the right is a good example of a tall-growing variety, which reveals its strong character by the stoutness and length of the young canes. These are sucker growths that pushed their way through the soil at some distance from the old plants. In a plantation of raspberries many such sucker canes are developed as the plants get established, and these should be removed with care, so that as little injury to them and the old plants shall be done as possible. The latter should be severed at their roots by using a sharp knife, taking good care to preserve the dormant buds, which will be found immediately below the surface. By these means fruit-bearing canes will be ensured during the succeeding season.

Planting may be done at any time between October and March, although the earlier this is done, when the weather is open and the ground free from frost, the better. There are various methods of planting; in rows is, perhaps, the most popular. The rows should be 5 feet apart, and the plants singly 2 feet apart. A trellis should be erected and the canes secured with care to this. Another method is to plant in groups of three canes each, arranging the groups 3 feet apart, and in rows 5 feet asunder. Stout stakes, three to each group, should be inserted subsequently for the support of the new canes; the latter should be secured to the former.

Immediately after the planting, the young canes should be cut down to within 6 inches of the ground, so that they resemble the appearance of the specimens represented in Fig. 4. On the left dwarf-growing canes are shown and on the right tall, strong-growing ones. By cutting back the young canes in this way strong growths are induced to break from the base, and these must be encouraged to grow away freely during the succeeding summer. In the subsequent autumn the weak growths should be cut out and those retained staked and tied; these will provide a good crop of fruit in the following season.

Good varieties of raspberries are: Red-Supercative, Baumforth's Seedling, Lord Beaconsfield and Prince of Wales; Noire d'Automne, large almost black; October Yellow, free; and Orange d'Automne, a very large fruit of an orange color.

D. B. C. in The Garden.

The burning of garden rubbish is the best plan, both for the sake of tidiness and econ-

omy, the ashes forming a valuable plant food. The method of digging the rubbish into the ground is not to be recommended unless trenching is being carried out, when the rubbish may be placed in the bottom of the trench. No wood or prunings should be buried as these are liable to start the growth of an injurious fungus. Finely sifted ashes from the smother fire are used with advantage for covering the seed of carrots, onions, and other plants. After sowing the seed cover with a layer of the ashes before filling in the drills with a rake. Dry ashes are best for this purpose, and a quantity should be sifted and placed under cover. Heavy soils which have been dug in the autumn are much improved by the ashes being forked into the surface when preparing them for sowing or planting in spring. For the fruit quarter these ashes may also be used with most beneficial results. In all cases where a fire can be made burn the rubbish and return the ashes to the soil.

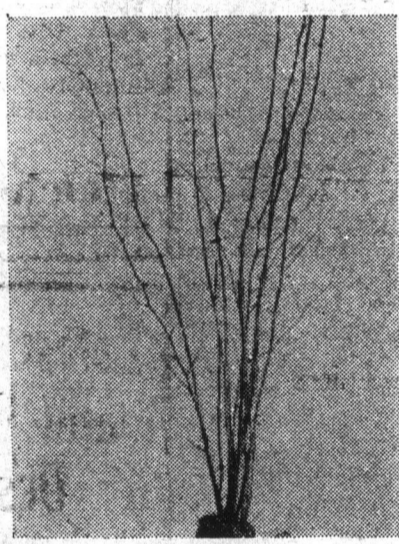
C. Ruse.

SEED SOWING

February to May, more than any other time, represents the seed-sowing period of the year. Many seeds, both of flowers and vegetables, are sown in March, and others in May, but most are placed in the open ground in April. Between now and then is the time, weather and soil being favorable, for sowing the various kinds of hardy annuals which it may be desired to grow for flowering in the summer; also for raising such useful crops as broccoli, carrots, cauliflowers, lettuces, onions, radishes, turnips, parsnips, celery, peas, and beans. The tender French or kidney beans and useful scarlet runners should not be placed in the ground until May lest the seeds should perish through the coldness of the earth; or, if they by chance should germinate, the young plants would almost certainly be cut off by frost directly they peeped out of the ground.

Condition of Seed Bed

Great care should be taken to provide what gardeners describe as a good seed bed



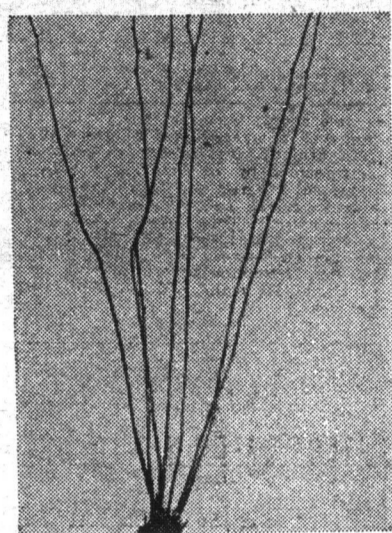
1.—A well-grown raspberry plant before pruning and thinning. The branching canes are those which have borne fruit, and should be removed, together with any weak new ones.

before any seeds are placed in the earth. The ground should be well forked over, and stirred as deeply as possible, taking care to break up all the clods, below as well as on the surface. Some soils that are naturally of a free, light, or crumbly nature only need to be dug once, but heavy soil should be broken and worked up two or three times, until it is in a free and well-pulverised state. It should never be dug when very wet, nor should the lumps be left too long, to bake hard in the sun, before being broken up. If caught at the right time, when about half-dried, they may usually be broken into small particles approaching a powdery state. In some cases the soil is of such an unyielding nature that it is almost impossible to make it fine, and it is then desirable to collect a little of a lighter kind for sprinkling over small seeds. Never sow when the soil is in a wet, adhesive condition; it should be sufficiently dry to pass freely between the teeth of a rake drawn through the surface. If this tool becomes clogged, the earth is too wet for seed-sowing.

Depth of Covering
Countless quantities of good seeds are spoiled each season through mistakes in covering them. As a rule, the smallest kinds are covered too deeply, being literally placed in their graves, for seeds smaller than grains of sand cannot push their tender growths through a thick, and it may be hard, casing of soil. On the other hand, very large seeds, such as peas and beans, are often not covered deeply enough, and if dry weather follows they have not sufficient moisture from the earth for starting into growth, large seeds requiring a more copious supply than smaller sorts for this important purpose. There is moisture enough in the ground now for starting seeds into growth, however sunny the weather may be, the sun simply drawing the moisture from the earth in the form of vapor, and this on passing up softens the seeds, a little sufficing for the small and more for the large seeds, and thus the latter must be covered deeper. The old rule of covering the seeds their own thickness with soil may answer under very favorable conditions, but setting them much deeper is generally a safer practice. Broad beans may be sown from 4 in. deep; runner beans and French beans, 3 in. deep; early peas, 2 in. to 3 in.; later

peas, 3 in. to 4 in.; radishes, carrots, onions, turnips, beet, parsnips, parsley, tomatoes, and all the cabbage tribe, less than 1/2 in. deep; celery and lettuce should be just covered, and mustard and cress only pressed into the earth. Following is a list of the quantities of vegetable seeds for sowing over different areas:

Broad Beans—Quantity, 1 pint; row or bed, 60 to 80 ft.; distance apart, 9 in.; distance between rows, 2 ft.



2.—The same plant after pruning has been done.

Dwarf Beans—Quantity, 1 pint; row or bed, 150 ft.; distance apart, 1 ft.; distance between rows, 2 ft.

Runner Beans—Quantity, 1 pint; row or bed, 80 ft.; distance apart, 1 ft.; distance between rows, 4 ft.

Beet—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or bed, 40 ft.; distance apart, 1 ft.; distance between rows, 2 ft.

Broccoli—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or bed, 40 sq. yds.; distance apart, 18 to 24 in.; distance between rows, 2 ft.

Brussels Sprouts—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or bed, 4 sq. yds.; distance apart, 18 in.; distance between beds, 2 ft.

Cabbage—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or bed, 4 sq. yds.; distance apart, 18 to 24 in.; distance between rows, 2 ft.

Carrot—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or bed, 100 ft.; distance apart, 9 in.; distance between rows, 18 in.

Colewort—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or bed, 4 sq. yds.; distance apart, 10 to 15 in.; distance between rows, 1 ft.

Endive—Quantity, 1/2 oz.; row or bed, 4 sq. yds.; distance apart, 1 ft.; distance between rows, 15 in.

Kale—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or bed, 4 sq. yds.; distance apart, 18 in.; distance between rows, 2 ft.

Leek—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or bed, 200 ft.; distance apart, 9 inches; distance between rows 1 1/2 feet.

Lettuce—Quantity, 1/2 oz.; row or bed, 4 sq. yards; distance apart 1 ft.; distance between rows 1 1/2 feet.

Onions for bulbs—Quantity, 1 oz.; rows or beds, 200 ft.; distance apart, 6 to 9 in.; distance between 1 ft.

Onions, pickling—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or bed, 80 ft.; distance apart, 2 in.; distance between 9 in.

Onions, Spring—Quantity, 1 oz.; rows or beds, 15 ft.; distance apart, 1 in.; distance between rows, 6 in.

Parsnip—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or beds, 150 ft.; distance apart 1 ft.; distance between rows 18 in.

Parsley—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or bed, 100 ft.; distance apart, 1 ft.; distance between rows, 15 in.

Early Round Peas—Quantity, 1 pt.; row or bed, 150 ft.; distance apart, 2 in.; distance between rows, 1 to 2 feet.

Marrowfat Peas—Quantity, 1 pt.; row or bed, 100 ft.; distance apart, 3 in.; distance between rows 3 to 6 feet.

Radish—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or bed, 4 sq. yds.; distance apart 2 in.

Onions, Spring—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or bed, 80 ft.; distance apart, 12 to 18 in.; distance between rows, 12 to 18 in.

Savoy—Quantity, 1 pt.; row or bed, 4 sq. yds.; distance apart, 12 to 18 in.; distance between rows, 12 to 18 in.



4.—How young raspberry canes should be planted and their treatment after planting. The newly planted canes are cut down to within a few inches of the ground.

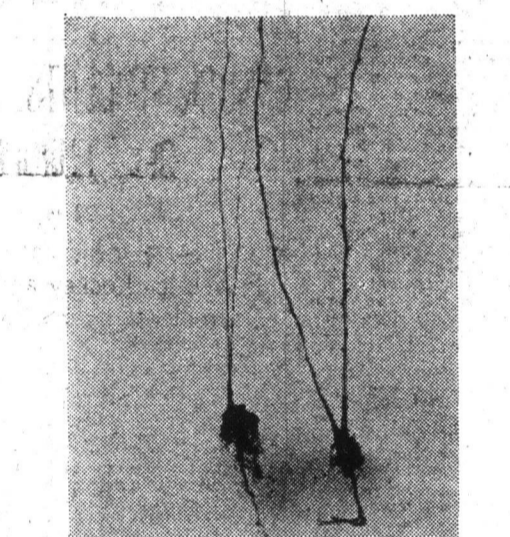
Spinach—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or bed, 80 ft.; distance apart, 2 in.; distance between rows, 15 in.

Turnip—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or bed, 150 ft.; distance apart, 6 to 9 in.; distance between rows, 18 in.

The distance apart attached to cabbage, broccoli, etc., is when transplanted to permanent quarters. These seeds are generally sown in a bed, and celery is sown in a box or pan

and planted out. Asparagus roots may be planted 12 in. apart; shallots, 4 in. apart; horse-radish, 12 in. apart; herd roots from 12 in. to 18 in. apart. Small-growing early potatoes are planted about 12 in. apart, the more robust 18 in., and the space between the rows varies between 18 in. and 36 in., according to whether greenstuff will or will not be planted between. The packets obtainable from the leading seed-houses generally have full particulars printed upon them. Those who know little of the subject should purchase one of the made-up collections of vegetable seeds, suitable for gardens of varying extent.

A row of early round-seeded peas may be sown during the first fine weather in February, sowing another when the former begin to push through the ground, and so on until the ground at disposal is occupied. These two sowings of the early sort, which should be under 3 ft. in height, may be followed by a second early kind, continuing with later sorts until June. The seedsmen have greatly improved the garden pea in recent years, and there are now available the finest sweet marrowfat for gathering in June; but as the seeds are large and tender they should not be sown until March is well advanced, or they may rot in the ground. The seeds should be placed in a 6 in. depth of light sandy loam soil. Underneath this is 6 in. of rougher soil, but rich with well-decayed manure. Below this is the ordinary soil, which has been loosened in order that penetrating roots may find their way down during the hot weather. It is the need of this root nourishment that causes the haulm to dry up so quickly in some gardens. Tall peas, in rows 4 ft. apart, may have a row of spinnach sown between them. A row of broad beans may be sown at once, followed by another, 2 ft. from it, when the plants are up, and so on, according to the quantity required. Dwarf French beans are ready before the scarlet-runners, and are useful on that account. A row may be sown after the middle of April if the weather is mild and the ground fairly dry; if sown too soon, and the earth is very cold and wet, the seed decays. Other rows may follow on the same principle. The end of April or beginning of May will be soon enough to



3.—Two examples of young raspberry canes with which to make new plantations. That on the left is a dwarf variety, and that on the right a tall variety.

sow scarlet-runners, with another sowing a fortnight later.

Plant shallots at once in an open, exposed situation on well-prepared land that has had just previous to planting a rich surface-dressing. Make it firm by treading. This should be gone over at least twice, as if the surface be dry it is scarcely possible to make it too firm. Plant in rows 12 in. apart, and the bulbs should be from in. asunder in the rows. In planting make shallow holes to receive just the base of the bulbs only with a blunt dibble; cover each bulb with a small cone, consisting of about two handfuls of sifted ashes. This will prevent the bulbs at the commencement of their growth from being lifted out of the ground through the action of rain and surface stirrings. The heap will crumble away and leave the shallots standing on the surface of the ground in the best possible position for producing fine, heavy, well-matured bulbs. Soot makes an excellent top-dressing for shallots.—Donald McDonald, F.L.S.

LONGEVITY OF FERN SPORES

The reproductive process in ferns is so very different from that of flowering plants that it is difficult to believe the two divisions are branches from a common starting point. The flower, which is the sex bearer, is followed by seeds, from which young plants are born. The fern has no flower and no seeds, the microscopic bodies which are formed on the fronds and known as spores being in no way analogous to seeds. The sex bearer in ferns is the prothallus, a flatlichen-like body which, when the conditions are favorable, grows out of the spore, and upon it the male and female forces have their origin. There is fertilization, but it is not followed by the formation of a seed or anything of the kind, the baby fern starting as it were at once on its own account, whilst the prothallus dies. The spore is more of the nature of the flower bud, the prothallus being the expanded flower, and in the place of seeds a growth bud is started by fertilization. The time that seeds will retain their vitality and remain in a state approaching that of suspended animation varies with the conditions as to temperature, moisture, and air they are in, and also with their nature. There are re-

corded instances of seeds having germinated after being preserved for over 80 years, during which period the embryo remained inactive though still alive. Seeds that keep for years have wrappers or shells which are impermeable to air and moisture and, it must be supposed, to heat and cold also. In the case of the spore, however, there is no protective wrapper and there is no embryo; it is a dry atom of living protoplasm endowed with special functions. The wonder is that such a body should be able to keep alive for even an hour after it has been removed from the front upon which it grew. Yet, as most gardeners know, fern spores are as easy to preserve as the seeds of such plants as poppies, begonias, and cabbages. Spores of the bracken have been kept in a drawer for 8 years and then plants raised from them.

SWEET PEAS

Where sweet peas are grown for decorative purposes or for exhibition it is usual to sow the seeds in pots in February, as when sown out of doors they are at the mercy of birds, slugs, and other garden pests. Five seeds are sown in a 4 in. or 5 in. pot, or if new and expensive, they are sown singly in 3 in. pots. A warm greenhouse or heated frame is a suitable place until the seeds have germinated, when they must be transferred to a cold frame and given plenty of air to keep them sturdy, supporting them with small birch twigs. Thus treated they make strong plants ready to plant outside by April. Sweet peas are excellent for making large informal groups in the mixed border. When the flowers are required in quantity they should be grown in the kitchen garden in lines, planting a good stretch of each sort. The soil should be prepared by trenching, and mixing with it a liberal supply of well-rotted farmyard manure. It is a bad practice to take out a trench and put in several inches of manure and then cover it instead of mixing it with the soil, as the roots often fail to reach the manure. When setting out the plants they should be planted in shallow trenches, which afford a little shelter and are a help when watering has to be resorted to during the summer. Sweet peas do best when allowed plenty of room, therefore the groups of five plants should be set at least 3 ft. apart. As orange and crimson sorts are apt to burn in the sun, they ought to receive shade during the hottest part of the day. For ordinary purposes only well proved sorts of distinct colors should be grown. Orange, crimson, scarlet, and pink shades look very well at night, but lavender and blue shades should be used only for daylight effects. Lady Grisell Hamilton, for example, is charming on the breakfast or tunc table. Sweet peas look best when they are arranged in silver or clear glass vases with a few light sprays of their own foliage for greenery.

FLOWER CULTURE

At one time it was popular idea even among florists that each variety of plant required its own special variety of soil. Now we know that this is all a mistake. Ninety-nine out of every hundred plants will do well in a soil composed of good garden loam, well rotted stable manure and sand. Some florists advise a sprinkling of bone meal, which can be added to advantage, but is not absolutely necessary. After soil, next in importance comes drainage. Every pot more than three inches across ought to have something in the way of drainage before filling it with soil through which the surplus water can run away. See that the hole in the bottom of the pot is kept open. The minute it becomes clogged just that soon the soil becomes sour, and sour soil means delicate plants.

One-inch of drainage is sufficient for a five-inch pot; for a ten-inch pot three is not too much. Old flower pots may be broken up and used for drainage purposes; also pieces of broken china or bits of charcoal. Almost anything will answer that will not decay under the soil.

There is no set rule for watering that applies to all plants. The best one can say is in a general way. When the surface of the soil looks dry, then water and do it thoroughly, and then wait and watch, and when once more to soil is dry repeat the watering. Some amateurs make the mistake of too frequently replanting their plants. It is better to feed the plants with proper fertilizers through the soil than allowing the plants to feed on the soil.

In such a case the plants need little changing. Young plants, however, do need frequent shifting to pots of larger size as their tiny roots develop. To not re-pot such a plant would mean to check its growth at a time when the development of a vigorous root system is a matter of great importance. In re-potting any plant large or small, disturb the roots as little as possible. Slip it out of its old pot, put it into its new one and fill in about it with fresh soil. Water well before doing this to prevent the soil from clearing away from the roots. Water well after you have the plant in its new pot to settle the soil you have added.—Philadelphia Record.

The cordial invitation extended to Canadian fruit growers by the council of the National Fruit Growers' Federation to visit some of the chief fruit plantations of England is not meeting with that response throughout Canada which it should. The idea originated with Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Birmingham, England. A party of representatives from the various fruit growing provinces could bring back from the old land much information of value to those engaged in the fruit industry here.—The Fruit Magazine.

REAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that days after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for gold on the following described lands and lands covered with water: being at a post planted near the north shore of Oyster Bay, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked G. L. S. E. C. thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

REAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that days after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for gold on the following described lands and lands covered with water: being at a post planted near the north shore of Oyster Bay, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked G. L. S. E. C. thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

REAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that days after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for gold on the following described lands and lands covered with water: being at a post planted near the north shore of Oyster Bay, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked G. L. S. E. C. thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

REAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that days after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for gold on the following described lands and lands covered with water: being at a post planted near the north shore of Oyster Bay, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked G. L. S. E. C. thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

REAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that days after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for gold on the following described lands and lands covered with water: being at a post planted near the north shore of Oyster Bay, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked G. L. S. E. C. thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

REAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that days after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for gold on the following described lands and lands covered with water: being at a post planted near the north shore of Oyster Bay, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked G. L. S. E. C. thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

REAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that days after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for gold on the following described lands and lands covered with water: being at a post planted near the north shore of Oyster Bay, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked G. L. S. E. C. thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

REAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that days after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for gold on the following described lands and lands covered with water: being at a post planted near the north shore of Oyster Bay, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked G. L. S. E. C. thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

REAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that days after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for gold on the following described lands and lands covered with water: being at a post planted near the north shore of Oyster Bay, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked G. L. S. E. C. thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

NOTICE

For Sale: Good buildings, without stock and implements. For particulars apply J. BECKENSELL, Comox, B.C.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

A Wonderful Display of Everything Desired in Spring Millinery

The fascinating display of Beautiful Spring Millinery continues, with the addition of hundreds of new models received during the past week. Skilful adaptations of the best foreign creations and hundreds of beautiful, original designs from our own workshops are to be seen at prices as pleasing as the styles. So splendid are the values, so enormous the selection, that those who come merely to look, stay to buy. Nothing that women are even thinking about in Millinery is lacking here, from the immense, wide, trimmed, picture hats from Paris to the most modest morning toques. Popular-priced hats are represented in hundreds of trimmed hats, while tables piled high with hat shapes and other tables on which are arranged thousands of bunches of flowers of every description make a happy hunting ground for women who want something distinctive—something of an individuality in fine millinery. Yesterday, we received and placed on display a large shipment of Outing Hats. These are principally straws trimmed in nearly every shade desired, and priced at prices from 50c to \$9.00. Untrimmed Shapes from \$1.75 up. Trimmed Dress Hats from \$5.00 to \$50.00



Easter Is Only a Few Days Away

But You Will Find Us Fully Prepared With an Immense Stock of Suits, Coats and Gowns.

With Easter only a few days away, our showing of new spring effects will be sure to interest you. Smart patterns in popular shades are displayed, styles that are imported direct from fashion's creators, which have that touch of individuality that you are looking for, tailored suit satisfaction in its highest and truest sense is assured here, no matter what price you pay. We cannot too strongly emphasize our unusual facilities for affording the most complete and lasting tailored suit satisfaction, whatever your requirements and however exacting. Fashion has designated so many radical changes and departures that suits must be correct. Fashion's every call is met with all satisfying style and quality response here. Prices from \$20 to \$75.00



Monday's Bargains in Curtains

\$3.00 Bobinet Curtains for 95c
A small lot of Bobinet Curtains, slightly soiled, made of a plain, fine net, with lace frill and insertion, 3 1/2 yards long. Regular \$2.50 and \$3.00 per pair. Monday, pair **85c**

25c and 35c Bobinet Curtains, 15c
Bobinet Curtains, plain, fine net, with lace frill and lace insertion border.
200 yards, regular 25c and 35c. Monday, yard **15c**
100 yards, regular 40c and 45c. Monday, yard **25c**

Tuesday's Leader in Wall Paper

Tuesday we are placing 400 rolls of splendid Wall Paper on sale. These are in a number of very dainty and pretty designs in gold, cream and tapestry effects, at, per single roll..... **15c**

Gent's Cashmere Sox 3 pair for \$1.00

You could not get better value than what we are offering you in English Cashmere Sox. They are extra fine quality, medium weight and seamless, fast black dye, spliced-heel and toe. Special at 35c per pair, or 3 pairs for **\$1.00**



Few, if any corsets, except the Bon Ton, are worthy of comparison with such ideals of health, beauty and symmetry as the Three Graces.

The illustration portrays three views of an exquisite Bon Ton creation, modelled upon extreme lines fully in accord with the latest edict of fashion. Appropriate as the correct foundation of gowns for any occasion and especially for the new snug-fitting costumes of this season. The elastic gores and unboned skirt are noteworthy features. Prices \$7.50 to **\$9.00**.

The Spring's Latest Novelties in Belts

A most exquisite showing of Ladies' Belts is now to be seen at Spencer's, and a large one it is, too. It is one which the most discriminating person in the world can be satisfied from. These new belts are decidedly attractive. A specially pretty assortment is to be seen in the New Grecian designs. These are in a number of beautiful tints, with large brass buckles. A great number, which are adorned with copies of pictures taken from famous paintings. Prices range from \$1.75 to **75c**

\$30 Axminster Squares, Sizes 9x12, Monday, \$24.75

There remains in this lot 12 only, beautiful Axminster Carpets. They are in greens, fawns, and reds, size 9 x 12 feet. The reason for this reduction is through them getting a little soiled, otherwise they are just the same as if just opened up. Regular \$30.00. Monday **\$24.75**

Mattresses, Monday, \$2

These are Cotton Top Mattresses, covered with good quality ticking and well filled, in sizes of 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. Ordinarily they would sell for a much higher price, but as we wish to clear them out, we have marked them at **\$2**

Buy a Suit That Fits You

You may think it strange that we advise you against buying a suit which does not fit you as it should. But we know the disappointment and depressing effect of ill-fitting garments.

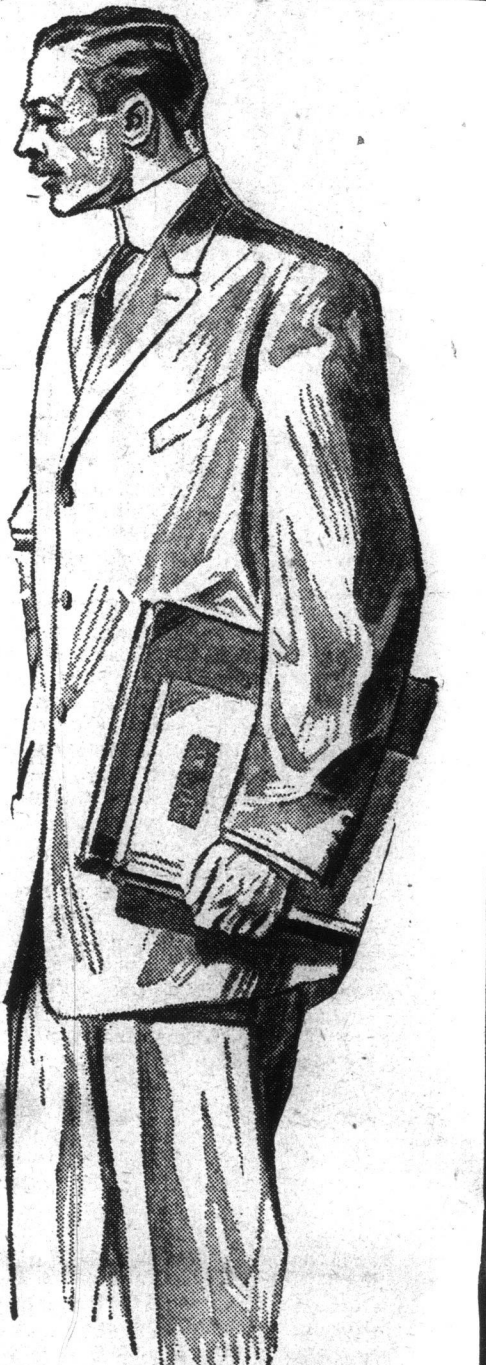
We carry very carefully made clothing that is intended to and will fit perfectly if you select the proper size and cut. Even the lowest priced of our suits have the benefit of a great deal of hand-tailoring, while the higher priced ones are hand-tailored throughout. Such garments are not made to fit just so-so, but will lie across the shoulders without a wrinkle, the collar will fit properly and snugly, the coat and trousers will hang in smooth, graceful lines, because coat, vest and trousers are correctly tailored.

The pattern is not the most important thing about the suit you will wear constantly the next few months. Some suits will never feel right on you no matter how much you may like the pattern—they were never intended for your build.

We have garments in stock for all types of men—remember that when you start to look for a spring suit. And when you come in we will lay out garments in the new patterns for your inspection which will seem to have been made especially to your order when you try them on.

There's a Satisfaction about such suits not measured entirely by their cost.

A great many men think these garments are underpriced for the value they get out of them. Let us show them to you tomorrow—you'll be under no obligation to buy if they don't strike you that way. **\$15.00 to \$30.00.**



VOL. L. NO. 338.

FIERCE BATTLE WITH MURDERER

Drunken Passenger on Baltimore & Ohio Train Deliberately Shoots Down Conductor and Pullman Car Porter

HOLDS WILMINGTON POLICE AT BAY

Two Men of Posse Wounded by Revolver Bullets—Desperado Killed After Fight Lasting Over an Hour

WILMINGTON, Del., March 23.—Three men were killed on a north-bound Baltimore & Ohio Railway train this afternoon in a fight which began at Newark, Del., and ended in a desperate battle between the police, aided by the firemen and citizens, and a murderer, at the Delaware avenue station here, following the arrival of the train at 5:17 o'clock. Several were wounded.

The dead are O. E. Wellman, aged 40 years, of Philadelphia, conductor of the train; Samuel Williams, aged 50 years, colored, pullman porter, whose home is said to be in Jersey City; and J. H. Bethea, aged 40 years, of Dillon, S.C.

The injured are J. O. Wiley, aged 46 years, a park guardian of Wilmington, shot in the hand and leg; Matthew Haley, a citizen of Wilmington, shot in the leg.

The triple tragedy was the result of an altercation between Bethea, who was a passenger, and Williams, porter on the pullman. The car was bound from Washington to Jersey City. Bethea, who had been drinking heavily, shot the porter through the heart, killing him instantly. When Conductor Wellman saw the porter fall, and ran up, Bethea fired a second shot into the colored man's body, then without a word he shot Wellman through the heart. The conductor fell.

Meanwhile the train reached Wilmington, and when it came into the station, a alarm call was sent to the police station. A squad of patrolmen headed by Police Captains Kane and Evans, and reinforced by park guards and a posse of citizens and train men, ran to the scene. The police called upon Bethea to surrender. As an answer he opened the door of the toilet room a short distance and opened fire from an automatic revolver. Police Chief Black, who also rushed to the station, dodged behind an express office on the train floor just in time to escape several bullets.

Betha is believed to have fired at least one hundred rounds of ammunition, for he succeeded in holding the posse at bay several minutes. The train car was riddled. Travel over the B. & O. Railway was also tied up. When the battle had lasted about one hour the police realized that they would be unable to drive the man from cover and a call was sent to a local fire company nearby. The firemen responded with their engine. Attaching a high pressure hose to a fire plug, the firemen, barricaded behind trucks and boards, played a stream upon the windows of the toilet room. The desperado fired a number of shots at the firemen, but they were not injured. Subsequently Bethea, drenched with water, staggered to the platform and the police once more called upon him to surrender. His reply was several shots. Several of the police had armed themselves with shotguns, and just as Bethea fired the last shot Police Captain Evans fired a load of shot into his face. Notwithstanding this injury he kept on firing. Patrolman Boldman opened fire with a revolver and struck Bethea in the right arm. The desperado tried to again, but Sergeant Keleher opened fire and also managed to spring upon Bethea. When the police took hold of him he fell dead in the arms of a patrolman.

Deal in Canadian Land

LONDON, March 23.—It is understood that in reference to the sale of 200,000 acres of land by the Western Canada Land Co., the area has been purchased by two Canadians with the object of retelling to settlers. The price paid equals that wherewith the company purchased its 300,000 acres a few years ago. The profits of the British American Land Co. last year were \$25,440.

Industry for Calgary.

CALGARY, March 22.—Secretary Webster of the board of trade announces that Montreal capitalists have definitely announced that they will erect and operate in Calgary a large boot and shoe manufacturing plant. It is stated that the company and these interested are of excellent financial standing and will operate one of the largest plants in western Canada.

Winnipeg, March 23.—A. M. Campbell, of Stonewall, Stephen Benson, of this city, will compose the commission to inquire into the live stock conditions of this province. The commission has been appointed to make an exhaustive inquiry as a result of the recent revelations relating to the monopoly menacing the live stock industry in this province. The question of union stock yards will also be taken up by the commission, as will also the matter of a public abattoir.

William's Toilet Articles at Popular Prices

Williams' Talcum Powder, violet and carnation—Per tin **20c**
Williams' Shaving Sticks, in hinged top metal case—Price **25c**
Williams' Easy Shave Powder **25c**
Williams' Brilliantine **35c**
Williams' Jersey Cream Soap—Per box of 4 tablets, 60c, the finest toilet soap on the market. To each purchaser of a box containing four tablets of soap we present free of charge a hinged cover metal soap box.

Buy your Patent Medicines and Toilet needs at our Patent Medicine Department and save money.

Monday's Bargains in Mats at 75c each

Monday we are placing on sale 50 Axminster Door Mats. These are in a wide range of colors and designs, fringed all around and are exceptionally good value. Monday, each **75c**

Hearth Rugs at Small Purse Prices



Our showing of Hearth Rugs is worthy of special mention. The assortment priced for Monday's selling consists of beautiful Axminster Rugs in all colors and designs, such as will blend with any carpet. These are a new lot in and are priced at each \$3.75, \$3.00 and **\$2.50**