

CHANGES NEEDED IN THE YUKON

Commissioner Black Outlines His Plan for Reforms in Govern- ment of Territory—Now on Way to North.

OFFICE HOLDERS WILL BE CHANGED

Prospecting of New Fields and Opening of New Camps to be Encouraged—Election of Territorial Council

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 28.—After a visit to Ottawa, preceded by an extensive tour of the United States, Mr. Geo. Black, the recently appointed commissioner of the Yukon, arrived in Vancouver this morning.

"I intend to make the Conservative government in the Yukon all that is expected or should come from it," Mr. Black announced.

"Many changes will be necessary," continued Mr. Black. "As you know, the Liberals have been in power there ever since the country was settled, and this fact will make it almost compulsory that the personnel of the office-holders be changed to conform with the new conditions. Since we probably will appoint I have kept in close touch with people in the north, and general conditions have been faithfully reported to me."

"As far as it is possible to do so, the injustices done the people by the Liberal government will be remedied, and every effort will be made to encourage systematic prospecting and the opening of new camps. I have reference to the fact that the best trade routes, the placer mining ground were taken from the possession of the miners at the expense of political favoritism."

"These grants have been the subject of considerable controversy ever since, but the government has allowed the prospectors to retain them so long that they have passed into the hands of many different holders, who are probably not concerned with the original transactions. It is not at all likely that the land can now be returned to the public domain. However, all these matters will be looked into by the government as soon as they can be reached.

CANADA'S OBJECTIONS

Time For Hearing Representations in Regard to Chicago Drainage Canal Is Fixed For March 27

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—Prompt steps have been taken by the government to, as far as possible, safeguard the interests of Canada and Canadian shipping as affected by the application of the Chicago sanitary district to the United States for authority to withdraw 10,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan for the purpose of the Chicago drainage canal. It is officially announced that the government of Canada made an application to the government of the United States, through the British ambassador at Washington, for an extension of the time in which Canada might present objections to the Chicago project. A reply has been received from the secretary of war extending the time to the date suggested by Canada, and the hearing will commence on Wednesday, March 27, at 10.30 a.m.

Eastern Hockey

MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—The Canadiens were back in form tonight after a protracted slump which left them hopelessly out of the N.H.A. championship race, and defeated Quebec 6 to 3. It was a hard fought game, the Canadiens being a little the speedier, while their goal tender, Vezina, combined fine work with excellent luck and picked out many efforts which the game was not rough. Ryan got a crack over the head which sent him to the ice for the count. On recovering, he shortly got into a fistic encounter with Oatman, which led to them being banished. Otherwise the match was not over-strenuous.

CANAL TRAFFIC

Commercial Organizations Seek to Prevent Transcontinental Railways From Operating Steamships

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representatives of commercial organizations in Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, urged President Taft today to see to it that no transcontinental railroad be permitted to operate steamship lines through the Panama Canal. They advocated free traffic through the canal, or tolls favoring American shipping. Later they renewed their appeal before the senate interstate committee.

William H. Wheeler, of the San Francisco chamber of commerce, and Joseph M. Teal, of the Portland chamber of commerce, appeared before the committee. Mr. Wheeler contended that

allowing steamers through the canal would not affect them injuriously.

Mr. Teal urged the committee to oppose the exaction of any tolls on coastwise shipping using the canal. He testified that the tax should fall on those big steamships which would derive the benefit. Senator Gore declared that to impose no toll would be unfair to the railroads, which had to pay a tax on their right of way.

Darrow's Case Postponed

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28.—By agreement of counsel the case of Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago attorney indicted for jury bribing, will remain at a standstill until Saturday. The agreement was announced in court today, and presiding Judge George H. Hutton ordered the continuance.

CHANGE IN DATE OF NOMINATIONS

March 14 Fixed by Order-in- Council Instead of 12th Prox.—Cabinet Ministers to Tour Province

An order-in-council changing the provincial election date from March 12th to March 14th. The election will be held, as previously announced, on March 28th.

During the coming week Premier McBride will leave on a tour of the province speaking at meetings to be held in the various centres of population. It is probable that during a portion of his tour he will be accompanied by the Hon. W. J. Bowser. The latter will go over to Vancouver at the week-end, and will immediately open his campaign. It is understood that all the Vancouver members in the last legislature will seek re-nomination.

Hon. Dr. H. E. Young will leave for the Skeena district next week, where he will commence a vigorous campaign. Hon. W. R. Ross also proposed to go to Fernie within a short time, while Hon. Thomas Taylor will go to Revelstoke. Hon. Price Edlison will remain in the city for some time, but it is understood he will hold one or more meetings in Vernon prior to the election.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Conservative Association to be held in the A. O. U. W. hall this evening will practically mark the commencement of the campaign. Premier McBride and a number of his ministers will be in attendance, and will speak on the railway policy and other outstanding questions of interest to the province.

The Liberals of British Columbia will hold a provincial convention at Vancouver this evening, when a plan of campaign will be decided upon. It is also anticipated that a decision will be reached as to the future leader of the party in the province.

A dispatch to the Colonist from Mr. H. E. Helmes, K. C., who is at present in Paso Robles, announces that he will be a candidate in the Esquimalt electoral district in support of the present government. He is returning shortly to enter the campaign, and is much improved in health.

Long Journey in Alaska

SEWARD, Alaska, Feb. 28.—Frank Waskey, Alaska's first delegate to congress, arrived here last night, completing a thousand mile trip behind a dog team through some of the wildest country in Alaska. He left Scammon Bay, Bering Sea, on December 9, and is going to Seattle to visit his family. He spent the last two years in the wilderness about Scammon Bay, near the mouth of the Kusokwim river, and reports no important gold strikes in that section.

Evidence Against Packers

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Corroboration of the government's charge that the uniform test coat and margin system of bookkeeping used by the packers played an important part in the alleged combination in restraint of trade, and that allowances for by-products in figuring the cost is inadequate, was given by Ferdinand Sulzberger, president of the Sulzberger and Sons company, at the trial of the ten indicted men today. The witness, who is 70 years old, and has been in the packing business since 1883, was on the witness stand all day.

TROUBLES BESET NEW REPUBLIC

Foreign Observers in China Fear That Development of Country Will Not Follow Formation of New Regime

YUAN SUSPECTED OF WRONG MOTIVES

Arrangements Made for Loan to Secure Money for Troops —Revolt of Part of Garrison at Hankow

PEKING, Feb. 28.—The Nanking and Peking governments have agreed that the international banks representing Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States shall advance a loan of two million taels (approximately \$1,900,000) to Nanking and 3,000,000 taels to Peking to provide for payment of the troops.

Unless the troops are paid it is feared anarchy will increase. The money is payable immediately, and probably will be absorbed in a large loan to be contracted as soon as a coalition cabinet is formed.

Reports differ regarding the intention of Yuan Shi Kai to go south, in compliance with the request of the Nanking Republicans, but the opinion at the legations is that the re-establishment of an effective central government will present a great problem, and that instead of immediate progress, the development of China may be retarded seriously.

Yuan Shi Kai, foreseeing in the idea of federated provinces a recurrence of the very trouble which precipitated the revolution, is endeavoring, according to some views, to obtain autocratic powers.

The Republicans continue to entertain a certain distrust of Premier Yuan, and new difficulties have developed since his abdication.

Yuan's Acceptance

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Replying to the delegates invitation to proceed to Nanking to take the oath as president, Yuan Shi Kai yesterday formally accepted the presidency, says a Peking dispatch.

MADERO'S VIEW OF SITUATION

Says He Has No Intention of Resigning Presidency and That Country Will Soon be Pacified

VOLUNTEER FORCES TO BE ORGANIZED

EL PASO, Feb. 28.—A brief outline of the general situation in Mexico is contained in the following telegram from President Madero printed in the Times.

"It must be understood that I have not the slightest intention of resigning the presidency of Mexico. The situation is delicate in many parts of the state of Chihuahua, in the region south of Coahuila, in the environs of Torreon, and certain sections of Durango and Zacatecas. But the government has a sufficient force to dominate the situation in a very short time, because public opinion in general is resulting in the offering of many volunteers. It is believed that in two or three weeks Chihuahua will be pacified. Moreover, the government is organizing many forces of volunteers under experienced military leaders, who will take command in the scenes of disturbance, and make more rapid and effective their pacification."

"(Signed) Francisco I. Madero."
March 8 is set by the Vasquistas agitators for a general attack on Mexico City. They are not taken seriously.

In line with assertions by the Vasquistas propagandists in the capital that the end of the month would see various uprisings in this vicinity, the jefe politico, of Zumpango, 25 miles north of here, took to the hills today with a handful of followers, and what arms the band could seize. One hundred federals were sent to garrison the town, and a squad of cavalry went in pursuit of the rebels.

Comular reports from Durango indicate that a serious condition exists throughout the state. The country is overrun by robbing bands, and the city still is cut off from rail communication and is full of refugees.

Juarez to Be Let Alone
MEXICO CITY, Feb. 28.—No immediate steps will be taken to dislodge the rebels from Juarez either by siege or battle. Instead, the government will

DEMAND FOR TIMBER

Announcement of Government's Rail- way Program is Followed by Host of Inquiries

VANCOUVER, Feb. 28.—Following the announcement by the provincial government of its railway policy, the carrying out of which will mean the opening of vast and rich areas of virgin country to development and settlement, the offices of the provincial timber agent have been literally flooded with inquiries, principally as to timber tracts along the lines of the proposed railroads.

"I do not remember having received such a number of questions as to timber and lands in a similar period of time," remarked Mr. George McKay today.

A large number of the letters I have received are from American capitalists, who are all sound business men, and who apparently look for a tremendous impetus to the growth of the province by the development of the government's railroad policy."

Different Company

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Bryan R. Dorr, secretary of the Columbia River Orchard Co., of White Salmon, Wash., states that his company should not be confused with a company of very similar name, against which court proceedings recently were instituted in the west, and about the White Salmon Co. is in such sound financial condition that no such proceedings have been taken or are contemplated against it.

ITALIANS FIRED ON HOSPITAL

Declaration Made in Report from Beirut to Turkish Em- bassy—Severe Battle is Fought in Tripoli Country

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Turkish embassy tonight gave out a dispatch containing additional details of the bombardment of Beirut by Italian warships.

It is declared that the Italian ships fired on the municipal hospital, which was flying the red cross flag, and that the Ottoman, Saloniki and Chakal banks were damaged, besides a number of commercial houses. Fifty persons were killed and 58 wounded.

A projectile from the ships, the dispatch says, was found at a distance of five kilometers towards Lebanon, in an entirely opposite direction from the port. Shots also fell in front of the American hospital and the American school. The dispatch says martial law was proclaimed.

Italians Win Battle

ROME, Feb. 28.—A severe battle resulting in the utter defeat by the Italians of the Turkish forces and their Arab allies, with great loss, is reported in official dispatches received here today from Homs, about 70 miles east of Tripoli.

The engagement occurred at Mount Merghesh, which lies at some distance behind the town.

The Turks and Arabs had taken up a strong position on the slopes, where they were attacked by the Italians with infantry and artillery.

After a fight which lasted all day the Italians put the enemy to flight by storming the heights. The loss of the Turks and Arabs is described in the report as very heavy. The Italians lost 11 killed and 83 wounded.

Germany Interposes

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28.—The German embassy has taken up the cudgels on behalf of the Italians in Palestine.

The embassy made a vigorous protest to the powers against their expulsion from Turkish territory under the terms of the recent decree.

Many of the Italians affected are workmen on the Baghdad railroad, which is a German undertaking.

WIRE NOT INSULATED

Coroner's Jury Returns Verdict on Death of W. C. Bennett, Who Was Electrocuted in Vancouver

VANCOUVER, Feb. 28.—"We, the jury, find that the deceased, W. C. Bennett, came to his death at the Arena rink, on February 26, by coming in contact with a wire, carrying a high voltage of electricity, a certain part of which was not properly insulated. We the jury find that the wire was not properly insulated by the parties responsible for the work."

The foregoing verdict was returned as a result of a coroner's jury investigation into the electrocution of W. C. Bennett, at the Arena ice skating rink Monday morning.

CLOSER UNION OF REPUBLICS

Secretary Knox in Address at Panama Defines Object of His Mission to Central and South America

SENT WITH MESSAGE OF GOOD WILL

Construction of Panama Canal Should Give Opportunity to Establish Better Relations and Understanding

PANAMA, Feb. 28.—The American secretary of state, P. C. Knox, made tonight his formal appeal for a closer union of American republics. The occasion was a dinner given by the acting president of Panama, Rodolfo Chiari, in honor of Mr. Knox, and judging by the applause, the secretary's remarks were received in a spirit that was markedly sympathetic and cordial.

Mr. Knox's address in part follows: "The president of the United States believes that early completion of the Panama canal should mark the beginning of closer relations to all Latin America, as well as the relations of these countries to each other, and, impelled by the thought that this is an auspicious moment, through better acquaintance to lay the foundation upon which there should rest a broader confidence, a closer sympathy and more practical reciprocal helpfulness, has sent me hither as a bearer of that message of good will to you sister American republics."

"I take this opportunity of assuring all the American republics that the purpose of the United States towards them is that we should live in amity, and that we desire only that more peace and more prosperity should come into their individual and national lives."

"While it is entirely false to those who have considered intelligently the history of the policies of the United States towards the other American republics, that the policies have been without a trace of sinister motive, yet it is true that our motives towards you have not always been interpreted fortunately at home or faithfully represented by some of our nationals, who have resided in your midst."

ANTI-SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN OPENS

Mass Meeting in Albert Hall At- tended by Many Distinguish- ed Persons—Chair Taken by Lord Cromer

OBJECTIONS TO VOTES FOR WOMEN

LONDON, Feb. 28.—An anti-suffrage campaign was launched tonight at a mass meeting in Albert Hall. The presence of many prominent persons from various walks of life attested the existence of a weighty opposition to the enfranchisement of women.

Lord Cromer, ex-British agent and consul general in Egypt, presided, while among those on the platform were the Duke of Norfolk and numerous members of the house of commons of both parties.

Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, Lord Loreburn, the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, secretary for the Colonies, made speeches, and a resolution was adopted declaring that the enfranchisement of women would be detrimental to their interests and to the welfare of the state, and ought not to take place until demanded by a majority of the electorate.

A letter from Premier Asquith was read in which he said he believed, as always, that the granting of parliamentary suffrage to women would be a grave political mistake.

Fight for Western Market

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—The Apple Growers' Co-operative association yesterday formed the Co-operative Fruit Growers of Ontario Ltd., which is to act as a central purchasing and selling organization for the leaders in standard brands which are to be decided and determined. A fight is to be put up for the Ontario apple in the growing market of the west where growers fear that Ontario fruit is losing ground, owing to better organization of growers, not only in British Columbia, but in the States of Oregon, Washington and California. The association will work along the lines of the California association. It was suggested that a central storehouse should be found in Toronto and all Ontario fruit shipped there for inspection before the cars are made up for the west.

CHARGE OF FRAUD

Officials of Yellowstone Land Company Arrested at Instance of U. S. Federal Authorities

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Two years investigation by government of the Yellowstone National Land company, in which a number of men were arrested, culminated today in the arrest of H. A. Mason, secretary and treasurer, and John A. Hanley, a director of the company, both of Chicago. The charge is using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of western lands. The indictments specify that land in Madison county, Montana, was sold and \$15,000 received for the tracts, although the sellers never held title to the property.

Investigation of the company, which was organized under the laws of South Dakota, is said to have been prompted by claims that the company lands were adapted to fruit farming. Agriculture department experts stated that the land was at too high an altitude for fruit growing.

The men were admitted to bail in the sum of \$5000 each.

Mount McKinley Expedition

SEWARD, Alaska, Feb. 28.—Reports from Susitna say that Prof. Herschel Parker of Columbia university and Edmore Brown of Tacoma, who are leading an expedition to scale Mount McKinley, left Susitna on Feb. 19, bound up the river. All supplies are now cached on the Kochitna river, a tributary of the Chulitna, 110 miles above Susitna.

HIGHEST MARK YET REACHED

Record Month for Building Fig- ures with Aggregate Value of \$1,607,570, One Day Yet to Run

With permits issued of an aggregate value of \$1,607,570 during the month to date, and with yet another day to run, February has been all previous building records shattered and a new record established. This enormous total of course, has been reached because of the issuance of the permit for the erection of the additions to the legislative buildings which will cost \$1,000,000, but even without this huge amount the total is a remarkable one for the city, showing aggregate value for the month of \$558,720 to date, a figure which exceeds the largest previous month in the history of the city—November of last year, when permits were issued for structures aggregating \$616,625.

Other than the permit for the legislative buildings addition the only other large amount was that for the new Union building, the cost of which is placed at \$175,000. The balance is for the greater part composed of dwellings which are contemplated for every part of the city, and almost for every street.

Yesterday permits aggregating in value \$51,150 were issued as follows: To Messrs. Barber Matras Company, Limited, three storey frame factory near Topaz street alongside the V. & S. tracks, to cost \$7,000; to Messrs. L. E. & M. K. Gordon, private boarding house on McClure street, \$14,000; to Macdonald & Wilson, shed to cover travelling crane, Montreal street, \$3,500; to Mr. George Butt, dwelling on Burrell street, \$3,500; to Messrs. Blakeway & Young, dwelling on Craigflower road, \$1,800; to Mr. E. Hume, dwelling on Faithful street, \$1,950; to Mr. Albert Pike, dwelling on St. Charles street, \$1,900; to Messrs. Dunford & Sons, dwelling on Fell street, \$3,900; to Mr. Fred Anderson, dwelling on Cook street, \$3,000; to the Burnator Construction Co., dwelling on Fernwood road, \$1,800; to Mr. H. O'Leary, dwelling on Empire street, \$3,800; to Mr. N. W. Barker, dwelling on Jones street, \$1,950; to Messrs. Oliver & Thompson, dwelling on Cowan street, \$2,000.

Lord Strathcona

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Lord Strathcona is still very weak, but is improving.

Alaska Bank Failure

SEATTLE, Feb. 28.—W. P. Parsons and E. L. Webster, prominent Seattle capitalists, were served with federal warrants today, based on the indictments returned February 3, by the grand jury at Fairbanks, Alaska, that investigated the failure of the Washington Alaska bank a year ago. Mr. Parsons was released on \$5000 bail and Mr. Webster on \$2000 bond.

HINDU IMMIGRATION

Report of Special Commissioner Blair Understood to Be Adverse to Relaxation of Regulations

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The report of Mr. F. C. Blair, who was appointed as a special commissioner to investigate into the subject of immigration of Hindus into Canada is in the hands of the minister of the interior. It is understood that the report is adverse to opening of the door to the Hindu people, and states that the admission of the wives of men now in Canada will be a step in the direction of reopening the whole issue. The contentions of Dr. Sunder Singh and his associates are not upheld.

POOR PROSPECT OF AGREEMENT

Negotiations in Connection with British Coal Mine Dis- pute Thought to Have Small Chance of Success

MINERS' DEMANDS PROVE OBSTACLES

Government Secures Assent of Many Owners to Principle of Minimum Wage—Legisla- tion is Possible

LONDON, Feb. 28.—After negotiations leading to a week, the government, in an official communique tonight, admits its failure to stave off a national strike. Negotiations will be resumed tomorrow, but little is expected from these.

The deadlock is graver than was expected. It has been supposed that the greatest hostility would arise from the Welsh mine owners, and public opinion was turning in favor of the miners, who, it was thought would be satisfied with the concession of the principle of a minimum wage, leaving the adjustment of details to subsequent arbitration or negotiation. It is now seen that the miners themselves are proving the greatest obstacle in the way of a peaceful solution by insisting upon their own interpretation of the terms of the minimum wage. It is this aspect of the situation which renders the outlook almost hopeless.

At the same time it is felt that the government's efforts have not been wasted. The government has secured the assent of sixty per cent of the mine owners of the country to the principle of a minimum wage, thus greatly facilitating its task should it be deemed advisable to resort to legislative enforcement of the minimum wage. According to opinion in the lobby of parliament tonight, this will be the next step, should the conferences, which are to be resumed tomorrow, show that the deadlock is insuperable.

In its statement tonight the government says it is satisfied there are cases in which underground workers are not able to earn a reasonable minimum wage, and that the power to earn such wage should be secured by arrangements suitable to the special circumstances in each district, adequate safeguards being provided to protect employees against abuses. The government is preparing to confer with the parties concerned as to the best method of giving practical effect to these conclusions by means of district conferences, a representative appointed by the government being present in event of failure to arrive at a settlement within a reasonable time, and representatives appointed by the government to decide jointly any outstanding points.

These proposals, continues the statement, were considered by representatives of the coal owners this afternoon, with the result that the owners in Yorkshire, Lancashire, the Midlands and North Wales accepted. It is expected the government will make such arrangements as will secure the strike for a reasonable time. The Durham and Cumberland employers also accepted the proposals. The proposals were rejected, however, by the Northumberland, Scotland and South Wales coal mine owners and representatives of smaller districts. The National Miners' Federation replied to the proposals by adopting the following resolutions: "There can be no settlement of the present dispute unless the principle of an individual minimum wage for all underground workers is assured by the coal owners."

A meeting of the cabinet has been called for tomorrow to discuss the government's policy in connection with the strike, and it is expected that an important statement concerning the situation will be made to parliament. The general expectancy is that the government will introduce a minimum wage bill, and there is talk also of the intention of the crown to purchase some of the collieries in Wales, so that henceforth it would be impossible to jeopardize the navy.

Tomorrow night it is believed nearly a million miners will have ceased work. The best authorities are strongly of opinion that the strike will be of short duration.

Judgment Reserved

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—In the supreme court today arguments in the Alberta-Pacific Elevator Co. vs. the Vancouver Milling and Grain Co. were concluded and judgment was reserved.

Travellers Injured

MONTGOMERY, Ill., Feb. 28.—Three travellers are reported to have been injured and a score of passengers badly shaken up tonight, when Southern railway passenger train No. 37, from New York to Orleans, went into a ditch near Milsted, 33 miles north of here. The engine and tender rolled down an embankment, it is said, tearing down the telegraph and telephone wires, preventing communication.

MAIL CONTRACT FOR ISLANDS

C.P.R. Given Subsidy for Mails to Gulf Islands—Schedule Announced Yesterday for Service

Local officials of the C. P. R. were informed by wire from Ottawa, yesterday that the post office department had signed the contract for carrying the mails for the Gulf Islands service, application for which had been in by company for some time.

For a considerable period the C. P. R., in response to a very general demand from the people resident in that section, has been operating the steamer Joan, through the mail service has been performed by the steamer owned by the E. C. Packers' Association.

There will naturally be great rejoicing among the people of the islands at the announcement that the matter of the mail contract has at last been settled.

For months past strong committees have been at work endeavoring to secure the subsidy for the C. P. R., but not naturally, the company holding the mail contract used every endeavor to hold the same.

It was on February 15 last that the board of trade was first apprised, by means of a letter from a resident of the islands addressed to a local firm, that a sailing existed among the people there that the board of trade, for the actual, and prompt steps were taken to explain to the writer of the letter what was the actual attitude of the local organization.

Mr. Elworthy added that on Wednesday last he had an interview with Mr. G. Bullock, of the islands, and to prove the bona fides of the board in the matter offered to send any telegram he might suggest to Mr. G. H. Barnard at Ottawa.

The steamer Joan will run from Victoria every Monday morning, and call at the island ports en route to Vancouver. Leaving there Tuesday morning she will return to Victoria via the islands.

The schedule arranged for the steamer is as follows: Gulf Island Route Monday—Victoria (7 a. m.), xSidney, Pier Island, Fulford harbor, Salt Spring Island, xBeaver Point, Salt Spring Island, xCushoon Cove, Salt Spring Island, Ganges harbor, Salt Spring Island, xT. Washington, West Pender, Mayne Island, Galiano Island, Vancouver (in evening), xFlag.

Tuesday—Victoria (7 a. m.), xGaliano Island, Mayne Island, Pender Island, Hope Bay, Pender Island, Port Washington, Ganges harbor, Salt Spring Island, xCushoon Cove, Salt Spring Island, xBeaver Point, Salt Spring Island, Fulford harbor, Salt Spring Island, xSidney, Victoria, in evening, xFlag. Wednesday—Victoria, 7 a. m., xSidney, Pier Island, Fulford harbor, xBeaver Point, Salt Spring Island, Salt Spring Island, Ganges harbor, Salt Spring Island, Mayne Island, Pender Island, Hope Bay, Saturna Island, South Pender, Victoria, in evening, xFlag.

Pender Island, Port Washington, Mayne Island, Galiano Island, Retreat cove, Port landing, Fernwood, Salt Spring Island, Gabriola Island, Nanaimo, in evening, xFlag. Friday—Nanaimo, 7 a. m., Gabriola Island, Thetis Island, Kuper Island, Chemainus, Vesuvius bay, Salt Spring Island, Crofton, Maple bay, Burgoyne bay, Salt Spring Island, xMusgrave, Salt Spring Island, Cowichan, xSidney, Victoria, in evening, xFlag.

WILL VISIT COAST Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Make Comprehensive Tour of Canada Next Summer

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—An extensive tour of Canada next summer being arranged by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. They will visit the horse shows in Montreal and Toronto in May, then visiting London and Guelph. In August the Maritime provinces will be visited, with stops at St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

After His Royal Highness opens the Toronto exhibition the royal party will leave for the west, stopping first at Winnipeg and then proceeding to Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert.

GOING AFTER G. T. P. HOTEL

Real Estate Exchange Has Situation Explained to Members, Who Decide to Have Negotiations Entered Into

If the city of Victoria will make overtures to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway to the construction of an hotel to be located on the magnificent site purchased by the company some time ago, and the overtures appear reasonable to the executive head of the railway company, it is possible that the commencement of the building operations will be effected within twelve months from today.

For several weeks past discussions regarding the projected building of the G. T. P. hotel in the city, and the obvious desirability of transforming the project into an accomplished fact have been agitating the business minds of the community.

Mr. Elworthy added that on Wednesday last he had an interview with Mr. G. Bullock, of the islands, and to prove the bona fides of the board in the matter offered to send any telegram he might suggest to Mr. G. H. Barnard at Ottawa.

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PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR MR. TAFT

Nine Republican Governors of States Give Their Promise to President—Three Others are Counted On

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Telegraphic pledges of support from some nine Republican governors were given out tonight from the campaign headquarters of President Taft. They are: Everhardt, Minnesota; Carroll, Iowa; Hay, Washington; Goldsborough, Maryland; Bremer, Pennsylvania; Hooper, Tennessee; Spry, Utah; Pennewell, Delaware; Pothier, Rhode Island.

In addition to the above statements made public, the Taft managers claimed the support of Deneen, Illinois; Odde, Nevada; Mead, Vermont. The announcement from the Taft bureau is taken as an answer to the Chicago conference of seven governors upon whose solicitation Col. Roosevelt based his formal entry to the presidential contest.

CLOSER UNION OF REPUBLICS

"Much has been said about the effect of the construction of the Panama canal, but I believe it is given to few of us to realize what magic possibilities are potential in that event. It will create for our western world an entirely new situation, fraught with possibilities so vast as to baffle the fancy.

"We who live on the western hemisphere find ourselves by force of geography in circumstances which make our situation peculiar. It was a perception of this, which your own thinkers and statesmen have seen as clearly as our own, which prompted the announcement by President Monroe of the great and beneficent policy that now bears his name.

"When the canal is opened and the ships of all countries of the world come sailing through these Caribbean Seas, the peculiarity of our position will be accentuated, and the wisdom of that doctrine will be confirmed. In its fulfillment I perceive it will be a common heritage binding together the nations of the hemisphere with a source no power can make.

"In my judgment the Monroe doctrine will reach the acme of its beneficence when it is regarded by the people of the United States as a reason why we should respond constantly to the needs of those of our Latin-American neighbors who may find necessity for our assistance.

"It is a paradox that the severance of the physical ligament that joins the two continents of the new world will more closely unite them. Cuba is the old clot in the artery of enterprise, whose removal will give free circulation throughout the world organs of the currents of friendship, peace, commerce and prosperity."

In response to the Panama minister of foreign relations, Aristides Arjona, said: "We know that your mission is for international concord. Tell your government that we are linked by an indissoluble tie—a thousand reasons of gratitude binding the United States and Panama, and we know how to respond to an invitation of an American."

Just before the speaking began much excitement was caused by a flashlight which set fire to the paper decorations. The photographer who was sitting at the side of the speaker, however, stamped out the blaze.

Those present at the dinner included all the government officials from the president down, the members of the diplomatic and consular corps and the most prominent officials of the canal zone.

TROUBLES BESET NEW REPUBLIC

dispatch to the Times and undertook to proceed to Nanking as soon as circumstances would permit for the ceremony of the inauguration. He feared, however, inconveniences if he left Peking immediately.

Tang Shao Yi, who is conducting loan negotiations, has approved the proposal agreed to by Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, that Russian and Japanese bankers shall also participate in the loan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The house committee on foreign affairs favorably reported today the Sulzer resolution, which in effect would recognize the new republic of China. It congratulates the Chinese people "on their assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of self-government."

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The governor-in-council has decided to commute to life imprisonment the sentence of Wilbur

Redd, the Winnipeg negro who was to be hanged on Friday next for the shooting of another negro in a quarrel following a card game. Evidence was submitted to the justice department indicating that the killing was done under extreme provocation and in self-defense.

SEATTLE, Feb. 28.—The Roosevelt state committee of 21, appointed at a banquet in this city last Thursday night, met today and organized by the appointment of George W. Waller of Seattle, as chairman; Dr. Dennis W. King, of Wenatchee; G. J. Langford, of Tacoma, and E. Gandy of Spokane, as vice-chairmen; and Rufus Wilson of Seattle, as secretary.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Family pedigrees and medical certificates both for brides and bridegrooms, as a necessary qualification for marriage, were advocated by Dr. Tregold in an address to the Eugenics education society last night.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Irish people against the Canadian company which runs the street railway was very great throughout the evening. Armed policemen were attacked by the mob and forced to take refuge in stores.

Considerable damage has been done in many parts of the city, and twelve tram cars have been wrecked or burned. Armed detachments of police are now patrolling the commercial section of Kingston and the West India troops are held in readiness at the park camp to reinforce them.

Conditions during the day improved considerably, about half the cars having resumed service. Resistance on the part of the passengers to the payment of increased fares is still proceeding. The governor in an interview today said the car company was trying to get out of an honorable understanding in the absence of legal documents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Mexican consul at El Paso requested today the American collector of customs there to forbid the exportation of American goods into Juarez. The treasury department has taken up the question with the departments of state and justice.

The matter of stopping all supplies is regarded by the state department as a delicate one. A considerable district is dependent upon Juarez for its supplies, and the cutting off of exports from El Paso, it is feared, would cause much suffering.

It is understood that the Mexican ambassador is preparing to lay before the state department the demand of his government that the shipment of supplies into Juarez be stopped.

Consul-General Hanna reported from Monterey that the statements of Gen. Geronimo Trevino had cast his lot with the rebels was without foundation. The real leader of the rebels was reported to be Emil Vasquez Gomez.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Good fortune has befallen the employees of M. Delatour, a wholesale boot and shoe maker, who has two factories, one in Paris and the other at Liancourt. M. Delatour is a self-made man, and for forty years has worked harder than any of his men.

One day recently he was obliged to remain at home through indisposition, and as he passed the kitchen he surprised his old servant in tears. In reply to him she said she was depressed at the thought of what would happen to her if he dismissed her. The incident set M. Delatour thinking, and next day he sent for his lawyer and settled an annuity on the old woman for life.

But he did not stop there. He resolved to hand over the works to his employees, and under his instructions the lawyer drew up a deed transferring the buildings and plant and stock to fifty of the men who had helped him to make his fortune. This is equivalent to a gift of about \$400,000, or an average of \$8,000 to each employee.

The donor, however, stipulates that for the next three years the direction of the factory shall remain in his hands and none of those who benefit will be at liberty to realize his share before the end of that period.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—President Taft will soon start a vigorous speaking tour to explain his position on current questions and further his candidacy for election. Before the Republican national convention meets in June he will spend many days on the road, and is expected to deliver scores of speeches. He will travel as far west as Chicago, as far north as New Hamp-

FARE INCREASE CAUSES RIOTS

Mobs Break Out in Kingston, Jamaica, on Account of Action of Canadians Who Own Street Railway

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 27.—Kingston was given over to mob rule throughout last night and as a result of the action of the Canadian company which owns the street railway. The mob broke out in Kingston, Jamaica, on account of the action of Canadians who own the street railway.

The riots resulted from the increased fares on the street railways, imposed by the railway, which is a Canadian corporation. The rioting began on Friday last, and the disorder has been continuous ever since.

Considerable damage has been done in many parts of the city, and twelve tram cars have been wrecked or burned. Armed detachments of police are now patrolling the commercial section of Kingston and the West India troops are held in readiness at the park camp to reinforce them.

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shire, and south at least as far as Georgia. Other engagements may be made in the next few weeks. The president's political advisors believe he is his best orator.

DEAD NEAR RAILWAY TRACK NELSON, B.C., Feb. 28.—The body of an unidentified man was found near the railroad track, east of Glenogle, early this morning by Conductor Treat, and brought to Golden on a freight train. The deceased was very respectably dressed and had evidently been employed in the district. It is thought he fell from a passenger train which left this morning. He was about 30 years old.

DR. WILEY MAY RESIGN WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food champion, is seriously considering resigning his position as chief of the bureau of chemistry. Admitting this in an interview tonight, Dr. Wiley said that while he had not yet determined to offer his resignation, it seemed that he could not be successful in his efforts as long as there were "incongruous elements" in the department.

AGAINST HOME RULE TORONTO, Feb. 28.—Amid scenes of wild enthusiasm 3,000 citizens assembled in Massey hall tonight and passed a resolution protesting against the granting of home rule to Ireland. The sentiment of the gathering was unanimous. At times the desire for this expression became so pronounced with the audience that the speakers were forced to desist until the cry of "No home rule," "Never," or groans of the mention of Winston Churchill's name or of the name of Sir Edward Grey, had died down.

The resolution states that the belief of the meeting is that home rule would result in the separation of Ireland from the empire and declares that separation is the goal of the movement.

"I believe, furthermore, that Ireland could, in time, become the centre of a conspiracy against the integrity of the British Empire, and might ultimately lead to the overthrow of the British power and influence that as Canadian citizens, we rejoice in. We believe in the extension of the principle of autonomy, when it can be granted with safety to imperial interests, but believing as we do that the peace and prosperity of the nations of the world are involved in the maintenance of the British empire, we view with the utmost alarm the proposals contained in the bill coming before the Imperial house of commons, which tend not to the enlargement of the liberties of the Irish people under a free government, but to the creation of a papal state within the empire, where British law and justice will be superseded by the canonical law of the papacy, as is the case in the province of Quebec in this Dominion; and, further, that we unhesitatingly declare that the views set out in this resolution present the opinions of the vast majority of loyal citizens in this Dominion of Canada, notwithstanding the expressions of sympathy with home rule adopted at different times by the parliament of Canada and the legislatures of the provinces.

"We desire also to give expression to our profound sympathy with the minority in Ireland, and pledge them our moral and material assistance in the struggle in which they are engaged."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Firing more than 200 torpedoes without losing one of the rebels made the United States Atlantic torpedo fleet. This, according to an announcement by the navy department, establishes a mark for the little craft which never before has been made by any ships of the navy in active commission.

Since the repair of the vessels after their experiences with the recent storm off the Atlantic seaboard they have made records both in speed and accuracy. The sixteen destroyers have made full power runs on which they have made higher average speed than had been made on similar runs. The best speed record was made by the Paulding, with an average of 31.8 knots.

The Burrows has almost mastered the art of smoke prevention, and it holds the record for torpedo craft. During a four hour run and 128 knots this vessel emitted visible smoke during only fifteen seconds.

CAIRO, Feb. 28.—An extraordinary incident happened at a charity performance which was given last week at the Opera House, Cairo, under the patronage of His Highness the Khedive. When, just prior to the raising of the curtain, his excellency Hussein Pasha-Euehli, and his Excellency Ali Bey Chalouby, representing his Highness, entered the house, the Khedival anthem was, of course, played. Everyone in the audience remained standing with the exception of the Nationalist leader, Mohammed Bey Farid, who was seated in a box just opposite the official tribune.

Such a public act of disrespect and disloyalty could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and so Hussein Pasha, who is minister for foreign affairs, at once sent for Farid Bey and upbraided him for his behavior. The Nationalist leader replied most insolently that no law obliged him to rise, if he wished to remain seated, even when the Khedival Hymn was played, and he refused to apologize.

The minister thereupon ordered him to leave the house, which he did. The incident was then reported to the Prime Minister by Hussein Pasha, and the Khedive was apprised of what had happened.

This overt act of disloyalty on the part of the Nationalist leader has aroused a great deal of comment. While, of course, to the average intelligent mind it spells its own condemnation, to the ignorant or mentally unbalanced native it has a certain significance, and it is felt that for this reason some stern step should be taken to put a stop to such unfortunate incidents.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—Senator T. O. Davis of Saskatchewan wants to know whether or not his province has the right of way to Hudson Bay through the new Magitoba territory on the same basis as in the case of Ontario. He has given notice of a query in the senate, and says he intends to follow his question up with a resolution.

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REBELS MARCH ON CHIHUAHUA

After Easy Capture of Juarez, They Expect to Take Possession of Capital of State—Have Force of 1500

EL PASO, Feb. 27.—The Vasquista rebel element which took possession of Juarez this morning about 10:30 after firing a single volley, plans next to capture the city of Chihuahua. Tomorrow morning the march of General Campa's forces on the capital of the state will be begun, according to announcement by the commander tonight. Col. Antonio Rojas, with 700 rebels, arrived at Banche shortly after noon and stopped his march there, unaware of the development at Juarez.

General Campa declares that there are 900 rebels already in Juarez, and that the arrival of Rojas' group will give him the total of 1,600 which he claimed recently he would have in Juarez. He says that Major Tomas Loza will remain at Juarez with 300 men and that the remainder will proceed southward over the line of the National railway early tomorrow for an assault on Chihuahua, which is being held by Orozco.

Communication between El Paso and Juarez was suspended almost entirely during the day, the crossing of the international line by individuals being limited to the bearers of passes. It was announced today that communication would be restored between the two cities tomorrow night.

The rebels easily captured Juarez. Firing but one or two volleys and meeting no resistance except a few scattered shots in reply to their first volley, the rebels then marched into the town, captured the guns that had been purchased to repel them, took charge of the government offices, the customs house, the barracks, the jail and other public buildings.

The rebel assault began at 10 o'clock sharp. They entered the outskirts of the city from the northwest, firing as they entered. The few hundred men in Juarez as defenders fired a few shots from various points of vantage and were then ordered by their officers to cease.

Mexican Consul Lorente of El Paso afterward declared that the officers decided not to make resistance to avoid complications with the United States. Troops were guarding the border at the time the town was taken, apparently ready to enter Juarez if El Paso should be captured.

As the rebels marched into Juarez they found all houses closed, but no resistance. Only one man, Captain Romero, of the defenders, was wounded accidentally.

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NON-COMMERCIAL HOUSES

Wellington non-confidant... casting vote... labor members... drawn... induced resignation...

ALGERIA... H.M.S. S... successful sloop-of-war... San Francisco... will be... water, while... dist... January... Acapulco... the warship... port... H.M.S. Albatross... return... of the Alger... south to... Since Janu... sister vessel... ing their... a successful... two vessel... gerine had... her bunk... away twice... 1800 miles... week when... ed a heavy... fornia... ers parted... to make... while the... tin. The A... the Shear... sighted the... of the dis... hawser was... tow north... the Shear... cords to... Petit Bleu...

THIRD... African... BRUSSELS... two of the... day were... the steamer... vessel plying... the borders... coming to... Petit Bleu...

HAD... Steamer... Swept... The stea... Grand Tru... Prince Rup... Islands, en... her last... steamer w... heavy seas... waves, and... forward de... from the... Wearnout... such weath...

ANTAR... Sir Ernest... LONDON... an interview... Shackleton... formation... early news... expeditions... "There... tions in... tralian. No... nese. Of... Scott and... sen, we ma... reasons wh... not be su... came to-h... "In view... certain th... in Macmur... sible mom... February... Island. New... as he has... up some of... "Amundsen... bart from... of Wh... a longer r... has no par... winds will... will have... wind. It... should not... Amundsen... In the... dition the... should arr... gning of... exact place... landed and...

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NEW ZEALAND PARTIES TIED

Non-Confidence Motion in House is Defeated by Casting Vote of Speaker—Labor Members Change Over

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, says: The non-confidence motion in the house resulted in a tie, and the speaker gave the casting vote for the government.

ALGERINE TOWS SHEARWATER NORTH

Warships Reached San Pedro After a Stormy Voyage—Shearwater Broke Adrift

H.M.S. Shearwater was towed into San Pedro on Tuesday by the sister ship of-war Algerine.

INDIANS HAVE LOOTED WRECK OF GRANT

Salvors Find That Coast Residents Have Taken Everything That Was Loose from Vessel

Indians have looted all that can be taken from the wrecked fishing steamer Grant at Banks Island, according to advices from the north.

THIRTY-TWO DROWNED

African River Steamer Wrecked in Belgian Congo With Much Loss of Life

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 23.—Thirty-two of the passengers and crew yesterday were drowned by the foundering of the steamer Delvranio, a government vessel plying on the Kwango River.

HAD STORMY PASSAGE

Steamer Prince John Had Work Boat Swept from Forward Deck When Crossing Hecla Strait

The steamer Prince John of the Grand Trunk Pacific, operated between Prince Rupert and the Queen Charlotte Islands, encountered heavy weather on her last trip.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS

Sir Ernest Shackleton Expects News of Scott and Amundsen Parties to Arrive Soon

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In the course of an interview yesterday Sir Ernest Shackleton gave some interesting information regarding the probability of early news from the various Antarctic expeditions.

RAIDERS

Refuses to Stand of Khedivial

An extraordinary charity performance last week at the theatre of the Khedivial.

CANNERY TENDER FOR CLAYOQUET

Plans Being Prepared for Vessel for Use on West Coast—Much Work in Prospect for Local Shipyards

Plans have been prepared for the construction of a gasoline-propelled cannery tender of about 100 tons register for use at Clayoquot.

The indications are that the coming season will be a very busy one at the shipyards. The B. C. Marine Railway Company is assembling material for the construction of a steel steamer to cost in the neighborhood of a quarter million dollars.

Asks for Rehearing SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Dr. Willard H. Burke, who was convicted of having attempted to dynamite the tent house of Miss Louette Smith and her child at his sanitarium near Santa Rosa, petitioned the supreme court today for a rehearing.

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Salvors Find That Coast Residents Have Taken Everything That Was Loose from Vessel

Indians have looted all that can be taken from the wrecked fishing steamer Grant at Banks Island, according to advices from the north.

Captain Ebbington has named the house work away and broken through the deck to recover the machinery from the submerged wreck. Good progress is being made, and it is expected the greater part of the machinery will be salvaged.

INJURED IN COLLISION

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 27.—Nine persons were injured seriously and several others suffered minor injuries when Rock Island passenger train No. 15 ran into the rear end of Wabash train No. 4 on the outskirts of the city late last night.

SINGLE TAX IN WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, Feb. 27.—The city council decided tonight without a dissenting vote, to submit to a referendum of the people the single tax as the basis of civic taxation in the future.

WOUNDS HIS SISTER

WINNIPEG, Feb. 27.—Because his sister, Mrs. Wm. Pettigrew, upbraided him tonight for not working more steadily, Oscar Sigurdson, drew a revolver from the bed on which he was lying and shot her twice in the back.

THREATEN TO STRIKE

WINNIPEG, Feb. 27.—The brotherhood of carpenters decided to demand sixty cents per hour from the Winnipeg contractors, or a strike will be called.

JUDGE FAINTS ON BENCH

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—Mr. Justice de Lorimer fell fainting on the bench while presiding in the court of review this afternoon. He was sufficiently recovered to be removed to his home, but is seriously ill.

ALASKA COAL FOR NAVY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Secretary Meyer was before the house committee on naval affairs today and urged that the coal fields of Alaska be used by the government. He advocated the building of a government railroad, or some arrangement with a private railroad now at Resurrection Bay.

ROAD TAX ON MOTOR CARS

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—The Ontario Good Roads association today decided to wait on Premier Whitney and ask legislation imposing a tax on motor cars. The funds thus raised are to be used for the roads.

BOSS RIDES AT BISLEY

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Lord Chylesmore, chairman of the National Rifle Association, told the Canadian Associated Press today that he had nothing to say regarding the Ross rifle dimity excepting merely that the sutherland sight was outside the scope of the regulations. He also denied that Canadians were unduly interfered with or treated different from other competitors at Bisley.

CHINESE GAMBLERS RAIDED

VANCOUVER, Feb. 27.—Smuggling through doors and wooden barricades, a squad of policemen tonight raided a gambling den in Chinatown and arrested 29 Chinamen who were engaged in violating the law in a gambling game.

Heavy Snow in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 27.—The heaviest snowstorm of the winter in western Maine prevailed last night and part of today, temporarily tying up shipping and blocking the steam and electric railways.

Motor Boat Contest

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A challenge from the Royal Motor Club of England for the Harmsworth international cup, which American boats have won consistently for four years, was accepted by the motor boat club tonight.

George Knocks Out Holland

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 27.—Kid George of Stockton, knocked out Fritz Holland of Spokane, in the sixth round of a scheduled 30-round fight here tonight, thereby disposing of one more claimant to the middleweight championship.

Oriental Not Wanted

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—The potentialities of Canada are enormous and immigrants must not be Orientals, whose ideas, political, social, moral, etc., make them incapable of assimilation with the Anglo-Saxon.

C. N. E. Officials

WINNIPEG, Feb. 27.—George Stephen, general freight agent of the Canadian Northern railway, announces that J. M. MacRae has been appointed district freight agent at Saskatoon.

Appeal in Supreme Court

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—In the supreme court today a hearing was commenced on an appeal from the Court of Appeals in British Columbia in the case of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co. vs. the Vancouver Milling & Grain Co.

SPANISH LINE VIA PANAMA

Compania Transatlantica of Barcelona Announces That Service Will Be Started from Spain to North Pacific

The Compania Transatlantica of Cadiz and Barcelona, principal of the Spanish steamship concerns, is the latest company to announce its intention of establishing a service via the Panama Canal to the North Pacific coast ports.

To Patrol Puget Sound

VALLEJO, Cal., Feb. 27.—The torpedo boat destroyers Fox and Davis were ordered today to be put in condition for a trip to Bremerton navy yard, where they will be used for patrolling the waters of Puget Sound.

THE CITY MARKETS

RETAIL. The only change recorded today is the decline in the price of Island eggs from 38c and the disappearance of Eastern eggs from the market altogether.

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., 1008-1010 Government Street. Display Extraordinary of French Cotton Crepe Kimonos. Figures or Plain Colors, Full Length or Sacque Length. French Cotton Crepe Kimonos in plain colors of pink, red, old rose and navy. "Campbell's" Price \$1.75.

Steele Briggs Garden Seeds. THE NAME IS YOUR PROTECTION. Reliable merchants everywhere display this box and sell STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS. Look for them—accept no other.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Births, Marriages, Deaths. BORN. BALLANTINE—On the 24th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. John Ballantine, "Greenbank", Victoria, B. C., a daughter.

LAND NOTICES. Victoria Land District—District of Coast Range 1. Take notice that William Forsberg of London, England, occupation Merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands.

LAND NOTICES. Victoria Land District—District of Coast Range 1. Take notice that Charles R. Serjantson, of Victoria, occupation Broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands.

LAND NOTICES. Victoria Land District—District of Coast Range 1. Take notice that Florence Plomer, of Victoria, occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands.

LAND NOTICES. Victoria Land District—District of Coast Range 1. Take notice that Lewis Carey, of Victoria, occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands.

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LAND NOTICES. Victoria Land District—District of Coast Range 1. Take notice that Lewis Carey, of Victoria, occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year \$4.00 To the United States \$2.00 Payable in advance. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

LEGISLATURE DISSOLVED

The Legislature has been dissolved and the new election will be held on the 28th of March, nominations being made on the 12th. As this announcement has been expected ever since the beginning of the year, it will occasion no surprise.

The House which has just gone out of existence has sat three times. It had the right to a fourth session, but in view of the extensive programme which has been proposed by the government and received legislative sanction, and also in view of the changing character of the electorate by the addition of new names to the voters' list, it has been deemed advisable not to permit it to last its full term. The practice of having more frequent dissolutions than the law calls for is rapidly gaining favor in the United Kingdom as well as in Canada.

The previous election was held after the announcement of an extensive policy of railway construction, and the plan thus outlined by the government received a very remarkable endorsement. That policy was carried forward through its first stage at the session following the election. It was advanced to the second stage during the session, which has just closed, and it is very proper that the electorate shall have the opportunity of expressing their approval or disapproval, as they may see fit, at the earliest possible day. Their discussion cannot fail to have a very important influence upon the course of the government in this regard hereafter.

The expenditures provided for by the appropriations just made by the House are unprecedented in magnitude in this province. The government has thought it well to give the electorate an opportunity of expressing itself as to this policy of large outlay in works of improvement before the expenditure has actually been made. Opponents of the government certainly cannot complain on this score. If they can demonstrate to a sufficient number of the electors that the present administration is not to be entrusted with this great responsibility a new administration will be formed of which they will have control.

That the forthcoming election will result in the return of the government to power seems to be a foregone conclusion. We know the proverbial uncertainty of elections, and shall not indulge in any prophecy; but it may be said without any doubt that at present there does not appear to be more than one constituency in the province in which the Opposition has even a fighting chance.

THE SESSION

The Legislature was prorogued yesterday after an uneventful session, and yet one that was marked by the passage of much very important legislation and the appropriation of the largest sum of money ever voted out of revenue by any province in Canada. The session was uneventful only because of the lack of any very acute discussion, a condition of things inevitable in a House where the Opposition was represented by one Liberal and two Socialists, and one of the latter refrained from any very active participation in its work.

Referring especially to the session, which has just closed, it was one that will have an important bearing upon the future of the province. The railway legislation is a part of a broad plan of development, which we venture to think will be carried on boldly in the future. The Forest Act is of itself sufficiently important to characterize the session as one of great future influence. The authorization of the beginning of work upon the Provincial University will rank among the historic events in the history of British Columbia. There has been a great mass of minor legislation, some of it bearing upon matters vital to the welfare of the public.

A very heavy responsibility has rested upon the Attorney-General. With all respect to Mr. Brewster, it cannot be claimed that he is a competent legal critic, and an Attorney-General, who has no one to subject his work to the severe test of hostile legal criticism, is in no enviable position. Mr. Bower has exhibited great industry and much skill in the discharge of the exceptionally heavy duty resting upon him as the chief law officer of the Crown. Even his political opponents must concede that he filled his arduous position with an intelligent appreciation of his varied subjects, unflinching industry, great professional ability, and excellent good humor. We think that to say this is only fair to a minister, whose work is of a class which the public at large have not many opportunities of properly estimating.

Mr. McBride comes out of the session more strongly entrenched in the confidence of his supporters in the House and the public generally than ever before. He has shown his recognition of the needs of British Columbia for a strong and progressive policy, and he has had the courage to give a lead which will be productive of results of the greatest value. It has been given to no premier in Canada to enter office with a depleted public treasury, and a well-nigh exhausted public credit, and within less than nine years find himself in a position to undertake and pay for, without borrowing, the greatest system of public works ever sanctioned by a provincial legislature, and to provide for railway development upon a scale heretofore only contemplated by the Dominion. It is a record of which any public man might well be proud. He has grown with his responsibilities. He has developed strength with the added burdens which he has had to assume. It is not to detract from the ability of his colleagues to say that his is the master mind of the most able and progressive government British Columbia has ever had.

One of the most valuable features of the past session was the Budget Speech, a compilation of facts and figures bearing upon the present condition and future prospects of the province, that has never been surpassed. Mr. Ellison, Minister of Finance and Agriculture, is a gentleman who is able to bring to bear upon the diverse duties devolving upon him a discriminating mind, a thorough knowledge of the province, strong, practical common sense and a progressive spirit. His work has not been spectacular, but in the years to come British Columbia will feel its beneficial effects.

As we said on a former occasion Dr. Young, as Minister of Education, has had placed within his reach an enviable opportunity, and it is only fair to say that he has been largely instrumental in creating it. To be entrusted with the duty of laying the foundation of a great provincial University is an honorable task such as few men have been called upon to perform. Whenever occasion requires Dr. Young to deal with this great work in a public speech he does so in such a broad, illuminating manner as to inspire public confidence in the highest degree. No one questions his fitness for his monumental task.

Mr. Ross made a high place for himself by his speech introducing the Forest Act, and he added to the reputation thus won by his treatment of the details of this very important measure. Equally courteous to critics and friends, ready to accept suggestions that commended themselves to him, and able to give good reasons for all his proposals, Mr. Ross has greatly added to his reputation as a public man during the last session.

Mr. Taylor is a minister who must be judged by his works rather than by his words. The former are many; the latter are few. The preparation of the programme for the Public Works department, involving the great sum of eight millions of dollars, was a task calling for a thorough knowledge of the conditions of the province, a comprehensive grasp of a great subject and a just sense of proportion. He is making a high reputation for himself.

Of the two gentlemen, upon whom devolved the task of criticism, it is right that a few words should be said, and it is a pleasure to be able to say that they discharged their task very well indeed. Both of them added to the number of their personal friends during the session, and both gained in reputation as fair-minded critics.

PROGRESS IN VICTORIA

A pleasing feature in the progress of Victoria is that the enterprise and energy, of which signs are visible on every hand, are not attributable to new comers, and the introduction of outside capital so much as to the faith of the older residents in the future of the city, a faith that is meeting with ample reward. The old-established firm of Pemberton & Sons led in the new movement, and Mr. Joseph Sayward followed suit, and they found others ready to imitate their example, including more recent residents, so that today we find all over the central part of the city new buildings being erected, which in character would be an ornament to any place in Canada. From the fine hotel on Pandora, erected by Mr. Lim Bang, to the great structure to be erected on the corner of Humboldt and Government, there are many proofs of the faith of the older residents in their city and of the confidence of newer comers as well. The vacant area formerly occupied by D. Spencer, Ltd., and the Five Sisters Block yet awaits occupants, but on the other side of Government street Messrs. Hibben & Co. have begun the erection of what will be one of the finest business blocks in the city. The new Union Bank building and that under construction for Messrs. Elliott, McLean & Shandley and Messrs. MacPherson and Fullerton Brothers will completely alter the appearance of the business centre and will make the one-storey buildings adjoining them look very mean and insignificant. There was a very general hope among the citizens that when the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs moved out of the little structure on the corner of Gov-

ernment street and Trounce Alley, Mr. William Wilson, the owner of the premises, would follow the example of his fellow pioneers and place upon what is undoubtedly one of the best business sites in the city a structure equal at least to any other in the vicinity. Many citizens have expressed regret at what is understood to be Mr. Wilson's intention to leave the structure as it is. Possibly the Colonist has no right to offer suggestions to any one as to what he shall do with his property, but there are times when it seems a duty to do so. We are going, with all respect to Mr. Wilson as one of the oldest, most wealthy and most esteemed of our citizens, and as the head of one of our most enterprising and progressive families, to say to him in plain words that the public will be greatly disappointed if he does not take steps forthwith to replace his premises with a building in keeping with the value of such a business site.

The improvement taking place on Fort Street is very marked and more is to follow speedily. The day of the one-storey shack has passed for Victoria, and never will return. In the observations we have made above reference has been made only to a very few of those who have contributed towards bringing about the general air of progress and prosperity in evidence on every hand. The changes along Yates Street are many. Douglas Street is going ahead. And the important thing for property owners to consider is that the period of expansion has only just begun. In the course of a very short time, quite as soon, indeed, as we can get ready for it, Victoria will feel a new and unprecedented impetus from railway construction, including, let it be remembered, the long looked-for all-rail connection with the Mainland. It may be recalled that only a very few years ago doubts were expressed as to whether one apartment house in the city would pay. Now few people know how many there are, and others are being planned. A few years previously we were told that we had ample hotel accommodation. Now, though we have many times what we had then, we have not enough. When the Law Chambers was built on Bastion street, the wise folk doubted the necessity of providing so much office room yet you could place the whole structure on a single floor of the Pemberton or Sayward blocks. And the progress we have seen is nothing to what we shall see in the very near future, of which we hope the owners of one-storey business houses will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Italy has annexed Tripoli, but apparently Tripoli does not know it.

Better make it unanimous next time, and let's see how it will work.

Hereafter the mayoral veto will be like the House of Lords, dilatory but not prohibitory.

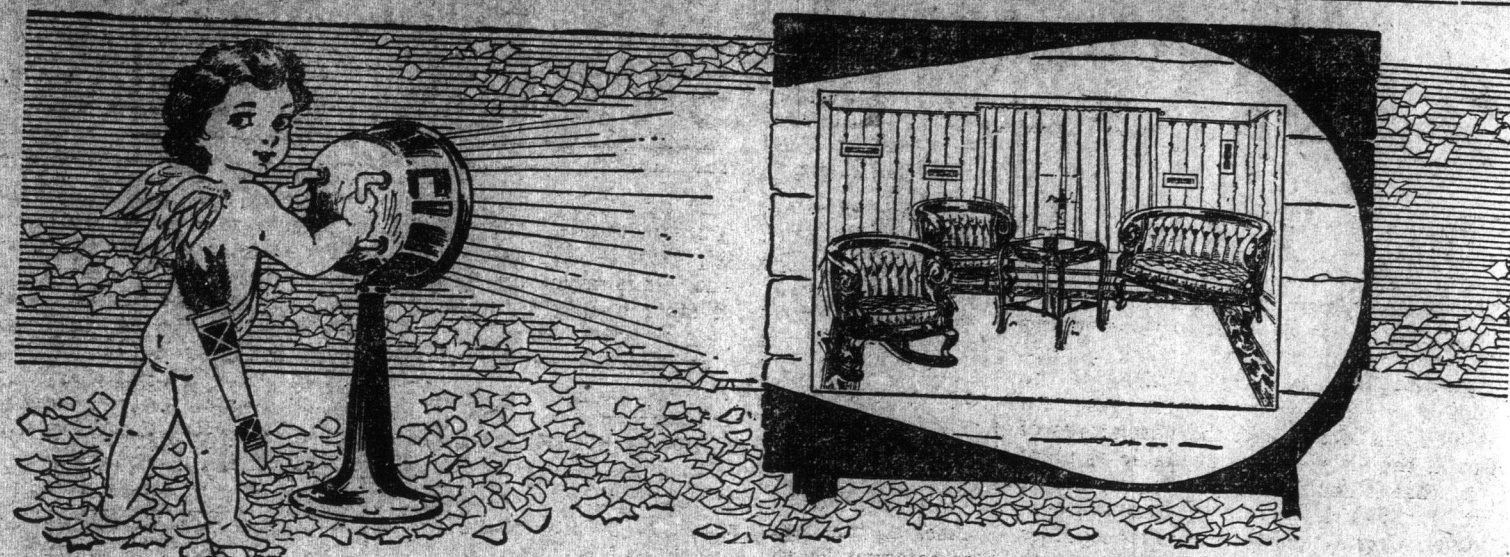
A correspondent informs us that the native lair of the Pessimistic Victorians is at the northeast corner of Fort and Broad Streets. That may be so.

The Canadian Pacific has let contracts for the building of 350 miles of railway on the Prairie provinces. This activity on the part of the pioneer company is significant of its expectation of future business. This is Canada's growing time.

The suggestion is now made that the collapse of the Quebec bridge, which occurred in 1907, accompanied by great loss of life, was due to the action of the dynamiting squad, at whose doors so many atrocities have been laid.

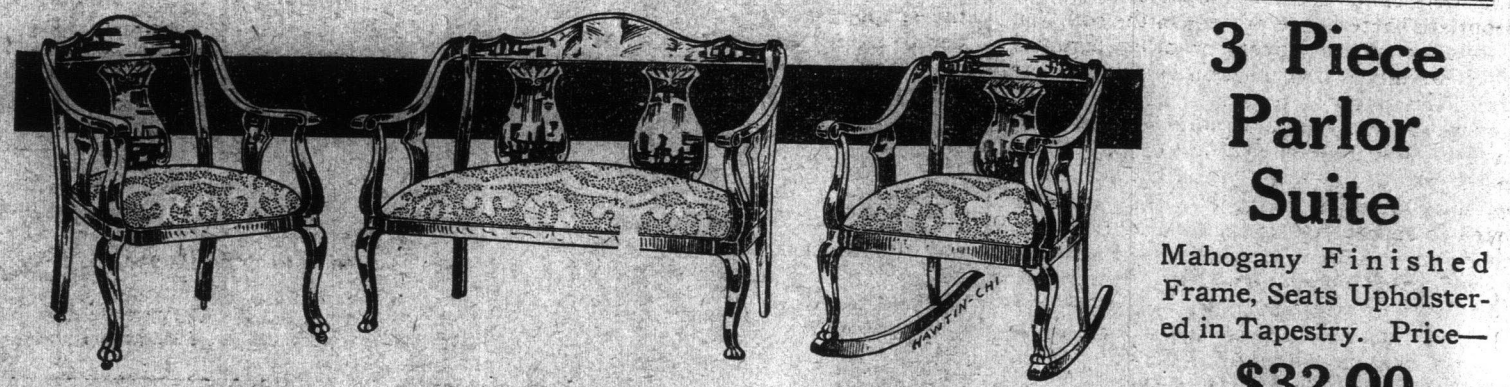
Unless his honor the Lieutenant-Governor sees fit to interpose his will, something which we should certainly not expect from so gallant a gentleman, ladies will shortly be able to practice law in this province, provided always that they can pass the necessary examinations. We think it can be fairly said that the admission of women to the practice of the law has been productive of good wherever it has been permitted.

A rather amusing story is told of the Minister of Education in the new French cabinet. When he went to his office the morning after his appointment the chief clerk refused to permit him to enter. "Monsieur Steeg will not see you," he said, naming the former Minister. "You need not insist; for he is not receiving this morning." It is also said that when Mr. Hammerstein opened his new opera house in London, the doorman refused to let him in because he had forgotten to issue an invitation to himself. But older still was the plight in which the President of Switzerland found himself at a recent aviation meet. The gatekeeper refused him admission, until a newsboy exclaimed in the patois of the canton: "Go on, you fool. Don't you know he's the president." The latter part of the remark was addressed to the gatekeeper.



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Car Loads of the Celebrated "Whitney" Baby Carriages and Go-Carts Have Just Arrived

Don't make any purchases in the Baby Carriage or Go-Cart line till you have seen this great exhibition. VISIT OUR BALCONY TODAY—YOU'RE WELCOME

Quality Towels at the Fairest of Prices

Towels are always in use and have hard usage in the bathroom. It is therefore advisable to buy towels of quality, the kind that will last. There is usually a very small margin in price between the cheap towels and the kind we sell. Therefore get the best, the satisfactory kind. Weiler quality won't disappoint you, neither will the price. They'll please you in use, service and price. A big stock from which to select. Here are a few examples:

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS WITH FRINGED ENDS	BLEACHED LINEN TURKISH TOWELS WITH FRINGED ENDS
Size 20 x 40 at, per dozen \$2.75	Size 27 x 88 at, each \$1.50
Size 22 x 44 at, per dozen \$3.00	BROWN TURKISH TOWELS WITH FRINGED ENDS
Size 21 x 45 at, per dozen \$3.75	Size 18 x 40 at, per dozen \$2.75
Size 24 x 45 at, per dozen \$4.00	Size 17 x 36 at, per dozen \$3.00
Size 25 x 50 at, per dozen \$5.00	Size 22 x 45 at, per dozen \$4.00
Size 28 x 54 at, per dozen \$6.00	LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS
BATH SHEETS	Size 16 x 34 at, per dozen \$2.25
Size 50 x 80 at, each \$2.50	Size 18 x 34, white or red border, at, per dozen \$2.50
Size 72 x 72 at, each \$3.50	Size 24 x 42, hemstitched, at, per dozen \$4.50
HEMSTITCHED	
Size 22 x 44 at, per dozen \$7.20	

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WEILER BROS

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SOIL

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In Field and Garden

SOIL BACTERIA AND SOIL INOCULATION

It has been known for hundreds of years that legumes (clovers, or other crops belonging to the same botanical group), when plowed under greatly increased the fertility of the soil. Up to the last quarter of the past century it was considered that the vast stores of nitrogen in the air were not available as plant food, i.e., that it could only be used by plants after its transformation into nitrates. It was then proved after extensive study that legumes could use this atmospheric nitrogen only with the aid of certain kind of bacteria (named *Pseudomonas radiclecola*). These bacteria when present in the soil penetrate the fine rootlets of the young legume seedling, multiply there and form nodules or "little bunches" or "tumors" on the roots, where they become active in taking nitrogen from the supply in the air and storing it up in the plant. The legume plant, then, cannot use the atmospheric nitrogen unless its roots are infected with the nitrogen-accumulating bacteria, and obviously the roots cannot become infected unless the appropriate bacteria are present in the soil. On old soils, or where clovers or other legumes are successfully grown in crop rotation, these bacteria are usually present. In new soils, however, or when new legume crops, as alfalfa, are grown on old soil, the appropriate bacteria are apt not to be present, and in such cases some method of inoculation should be adopted to supply the bacteria. Either of two methods may be used, namely, soil inoculation, and seed inoculation. Soil inoculation consists in securing soil from an established field of the legume to be sown, and spreading it over the field to be seeded at the rate of two hundred to five hundred pounds per acre. This method is cumbersome and expensive and is apt to introduce into the soil, seeds of noxious weeds or bacteria of plant disease, hence it is not a desirable method.

Seed inoculation consists in applying to the seed before it is sown, artificially brown cultures of the bacteria originally secured from the nodules on the roots of the same species of plant which is to be sown. By this method the bacteria are carried into the soil with the seed, and in ample numbers to practically insure infection of the roots, with consequent increased growth of the crop. The Bacteriological Laboratory of the Ontario Agricultural College has prepared and distributed such cultures to Canadian farmers each season since 1905. During the autumn, blanks were sent to those farmers who received cultures the spring before, on which they reported the results of the seed inoculation as to whether it had been of benefit to the seeding. A summary of this work for each season thus far is given in the accompanying table, which shows that for seven seasons the average percentage of favorable results is 60.2 per cent:

Summary of Results in Seed Inoculation, 1905-1911

Year	Total Cultures Sent	Total Reports Received	Inoculation Beneficial	Inoculation Not Beneficial	Others	Per-cent Favorable
1905.....	246	134	91	40	3	67.9
1906.....	375	144	72	48	24	60.0
1907.....	372	187	67	57	63	54.0
1908.....	2113	699	397	237	65	62.5
1909.....	2017	494	211	161	122	56.7
1910.....	3375	771	344	179	248	65.77
1911.....	4941	1307	453	371	483	55.0

*In this column are included reports from farmers who sowed no uninoculated seed, or in which long-continued drouth, excessive moisture, or some other condition injured or destroyed the seeding.

The cultures for inoculating seed are grown in the Bacteriological Laboratory on a specially prepared "culture medium," and each one contains a sufficient number of bacteria to inoculate a bushel of seed.

For inoculating the seed, the culture is simply mixed with a little skim-milk, or whey, or whole milk, then mixed thoroughly with the seed, which is then allowed to dry a few minutes and sown in the usual way. For the small amount involved in time and money it would seem advisable to inoculate all legumes.

Cultures will be distributed from the Bacteriological Laboratory during the season of 1912 for inoculating seed of alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover and peas. Each kind of seed requires a different kind of culture. The cultures are for use on seed only, not on soil. For inoculating a field which has already been seeded, but on which the stand is unsatisfactory, the best method is to practice soil inoculation as described above. The cultures are good only for the season in which they are sent. There is only one size package, this being sufficient for sixty pounds of seed, though the entire culture may be used on less seed without harm. The cultures are sent by mail with complete directions for their use. As heretofore, there will be a nominal charge of twenty-five cents for each culture to cover the expense of preparation and postage.

Applications should state the kind and amount of seed to be inoculated and the approximate date of seeding. Applications should be sent early, and should be accompan-

ied with remittance to pay in full for the amount of culture desired. Address as follows: S. F. Edwards, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada. It is important that the application should state plainly the kind and amount of seed to be treated, and the Name, Post Office Address, County and Province of the applicant.

SHED FEEDING OF SHEEP

As the flocks of sheep in the majority of cases on the Island must be corralled at night to safeguard them against cougars, the following notes on the feeding suited to sheep in confinement, taken from the London Telegraph, may be interesting:

Although sheep are specially suited for a free and outdoor existence, there are circumstances in which they may be housed with advantage. Where wool is of greater importance than mutton, flocks are often housed, as may be seen on the extensive sheep farms of the plains of Hungary. The fine-wooled merino sheep are there accommodated with roofed buildings, into which they are hastened by the shepherds on the approach of rain, in order to keep the fleeces dry. The sheep "cot" was used in this country in medieval times as is indicated in the name of the Cotswold Hills, which at that distant period were famous for a singularly fine-wooled race of sheep. The idea of shed-feeding is not therefore a novelty, and although not adopted in the case of ordinary flocks, it is commonly resorted to by exhibitors in preparing their animals for show.

How Best to Use Sheds

Before sheep are placed in sheds they ought to be shorn, either closely or to within an inch of the skin. This keeps them cool and clean, and prevents that sweating and that greasy appearance produced by confinement. Sheep always seem to breathe quicker when housed, and are certainly disposed to perspire, and these objectionable features are prevented by securing enough ventilation by means of frequent openings in the walls whether of brick or timber, as well as in the roof. The shed should be roomy, airy, and, if divided into compartments, the partitions need not be more than three to four feet high. The floor should be firm and dry, and the litter ought to be removed frequently, and kept fresh, so as to avoid fermentation and heat. Nor should the animals be crowded, but they should have sufficient room to be separate, and to choose their own lairs. The shed is well provided with racks, cribs, and troughs, and should give upon a root-house, with a cutter and room for fodder and artificial foods.

Another object of the shed-feeder is to secure the sheep against foot lameness, not necessarily specific foot-rot, but a soft and spongy growth, encouraged by damp litter and want of exposure to the natural wear which is constantly taking place in the open field. The toes grow long, and the animals being in many cases heavy, contract lameness, so that constant attention and dressing are necessary. A lame sheep is not fit to send to a show-yard.

Kinds of Sheep

The shed system is not well adapted for lambs as these young creatures invariably do best out of doors. Even when intended for exhibition, the field and open fold are preferable to any form of confinement, as is shown in the training of the best pens of lambs at the shows. These lambs have not been reared in sheds, and probably no successful exhibitor would think of exchanging outdoor conditions for confinement. The animals suitable for housing may be referred to as follows: Shearing rams or wethers intended for exhibition; also ewes kept back for a similar purpose; and weak late lambs, which are not strong enough to withstand the winter. Such lambs are sometimes puny, and in many cases have peeled to such a degree as to be almost without wool. They may be picked out and placed in a comfortable shed, and it will be well to run the shears over them, and give them a more uniform appearance. They will do better than in competition with strong lambs in the fold, and the remainder of the flock is improved in appearance by their withdrawal. They will also do better separated, and after a few weeks may be disposed of at the good prices which small carcasses always command.

It will be gathered from these remarks that shed-feeding of sheep must be regarded as exceptional, but at the same time useful in certain instances. The fact that sheep are largely maintained for the purpose of folding and manuring arable land for corn at once militates against extensive shed-feeding. It is one of the main recommendations of sheep that they are independent, hardy, and extremely useful as a means of consolidating light land. In these respects they are superior to cattle.

SIMPLE SEED TESTING

The health and strength of plants depend so very much on the germinating capacity of the seed that the latter should never be bought, strictly speaking, unless they have passed a germinating test. At times, however, and in using home-grown seeds, it is useful to test a sample for oneself, and it will be found rather an interesting occupation. Every agriculturist should know something about it, as it is neither a difficult nor a tedious business in the case of most common seeds.

Very simple apparatus is all that is required—blotting paper and inverted saucers do very well, or slates are fairly useful, though rather too close fitting. The somewhat elaborate apparatus sold for the purpose is quite unnecessary for ordinary work, and even the glasses with covers, though these are very clean and handy, and the progress of the seeds can be watched without touching them.

All that is really required is sufficient moisture and enough warmth to start the seeds. A porous substance kept damp will do this, and covering this over ensures the moisture being kept in fairly evenly. This is the chief point to attend to, and the regulation of the moisture requires a little practice. If too much water is used seeds often go mouldy, and this is fatal, because the seed is generally destroyed, especially in very hot weather. For this reason, covering the seed is very desirable, as it keeps away germs.

The best temperature is about 60 deg. F., but the heat of an ordinary room will do pretty well if it is rather over than under this figure. Wet sand is a useful medium for tough, woody seeds, such as mangold-wurzel and beetroot, or for, say, peas and beans, all of which require far more moisture than small seeds. Sand holds moisture better than paper does if it is sufficiently fine. Having started a test with a hundred or more seeds, two points should be borne in mind. One is to see that germination takes place within the time limit, which varies for different kinds of seed, and the other is to note the precocity which the seeds show. The latter shows the "germinating energy" of the sample, and it is important if a careful test is required.

A vigorous growth is, of course, always desirable, but if extra information is required as

seeds on all bare places and hills, thus beautifying our city and creating a favorable impression on our visitors in 1915. This flower is synonymous of California to easterners.

The entire tract stretching from Mission Street away to the bay shore and up along the foothills will be planted this spring, and next season a waving field of golden flowers will welcome the visitors.

This hint from San Francisco might well be adopted here in Victoria to render vacant lots, at present insignificant blots on the beauty of the city, wild gardens of glowing colors. In England it is done regularly on odd corners of large private grounds, all the spare seeds being sown indiscriminately and indeed the seedsmen make up special packets for this purpose. There is many another flower that lends itself for this, the Shirley and Iceland Poppy, Nemophila, Cornflower, and Love-in-a-mist.

In the cultivation of the lavender plant, climate is probably of more importance than soil. In England, a light loam on chalk and a sunny sheltered position with south or southwestern aspect are probably the most favorable conditions. The plant is liable to be injured by frost. The soil should be well drained, light and fairly rich, and a naturally sheltered position should be chosen. The soil should be allowed to lie fallow before planting, all the weeds collected and burnt, and a good tilth obtained by ploughing. Manure may be added at the same time. Cuttings should be taken from established plants in summer and planted 3 to 4 inches apart in prepared beds, where they can be watered in dry weather. The young plants can be planted out in the following May, and dibbled in 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. An acre will require 2,000

soil with quicklime, to plant it with other crops for a few years.

There are certain flowers we can never have enough of in the garden, and of these the Pansy will repay a hundredfold the little trouble to grow a constant yearly succession. By sowing now in the greenhouse and keeping the boxes well up to the glass when up, advantage may be taken of the first warm spring days to get them out into the open at first for some hours every day and then into some shady corner as their summer quarters. By raising them from seed any especially rich pattern and color may be propagated. If put into rich soil in the autumn it is possible to have them in flower nearly the whole year round. The old plants have a trick of gradually enlarging the "eye" until it spoils the whole coloring, but a note may be made of those deteriorating in this way, and the plants consigned to the rubbish heap. This is a plant that even from the seed likes a rich compost.

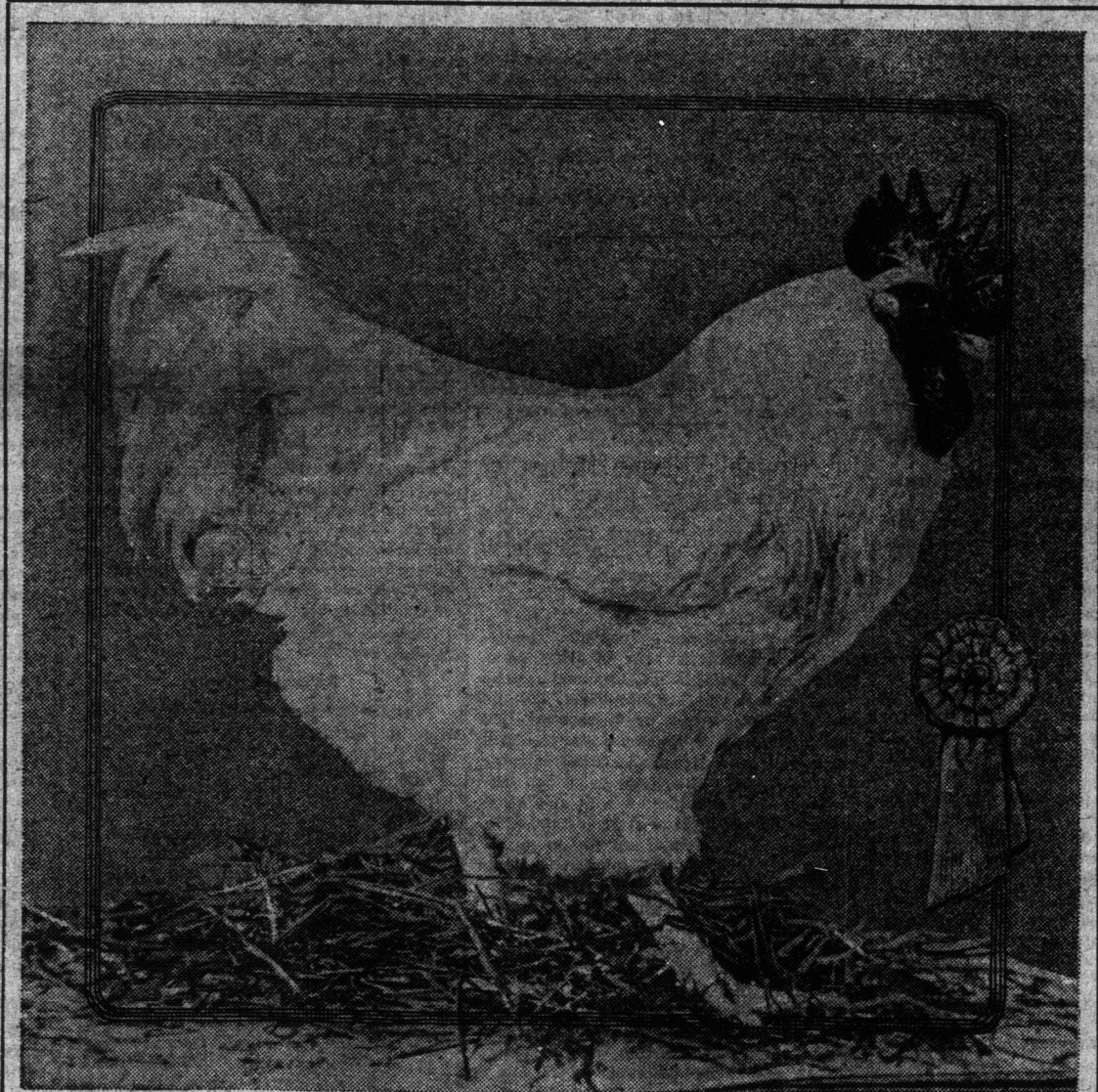
Remember to keep a shady corner for the violets to spend the summer months in.

These charming "Margaret" carnations have the admirable qualities of rapid development from seed to flower. It is quite easy to produce a grand crop of beautiful blooms in July from seed sown in gentle heat in the early spring, and to obtain excellent seedlings in about two months with careful treatment. The night temperature of his greenhouse should not exceed 45 degrees. The best compost for seed pans or boxes is three parts of loam to one of sweet flaky leaf mould, adding sharp sand to the mixture to the extent of one-sixth of the whole. An element in the successful raising of the plant from seed is very thin sowing. It is well to place the seeds 2 inches apart from each other in all directions. Another little point to notice is not to overfill the seed pan with compost. An inch of space should be left between the top of the soil and the top of the pan. It is worth while to take care of weak seedlings, which often produce beautiful flowers. With a good strain of seed the grower may expect to get 70 to 80 per cent of double blooms and charming shades of color.

Keeping Pigs

We hope that 1912 will among other things be distinguished agriculturally by the keeping of an increased number of pigs. The Americans keep them on a gigantic scale, and the small farmer also does well with them. A pig raiser in the United States who lives by these animals has given some practical hints to an interviewer. He says: "I would enumerate the essentials of success as careful intelligent breeding, proper care of the sow during the period of gestation and at farrowing, forcing both breeding stock and pigs to take exercise, abundance of grass, especially clover, and limited use of corn until the finishing period. The difference in weight between the litter of a young sow and a three year old at five months is approximately 20 lb. in favor of the older animal. I avoid inbreeding, and to be safe change boars each year. I keep a good mother so long as she is serviceable; I have frequently used them until well advanced in years. I house comfortably, furnish plenty of clean water, keep vermin away, and send them to market at the most profitable period. It is a mistake to think pig raising a road to money-making if you dislike the smell on your clothes. Nobody in that frame of mind ever succeeded. The primary qualification for success is liking for the pig. The pig is the most intelligent animal on the farm, and the one most responsive to good treatment. I have spent my life with them and know." Now as the American pig is mainly a maize-fed pig the English beginner will want to know if he too is to use maize. Denmark here supplies a hint as to why maize-fed pigs in Europe do not do so well as in America, where it is observed that the most successful raisers stop maize rations in the last stage of fattening. Both British and Continental raisers have inclined to give much less maize than the Americans, but to give it right up to the end. The Danish experimental farms now confirm the American method of a radical change in the last stage, and they supply us with some useful information of their own discovery. It is found that any bad effect of the maize is lessened if other concentrated foods are given at the same time. Thus a ration consisting of one-third palm cake and two-thirds maize produces results of a satisfactory character. Molasses in conjunction with maize can also be recommended as well as a feed composed of molasses, bran and palm cakes. The trials made in Denmark with several hundred animals have demonstrated the curious fact that the injurious effect of maize is greater in winter than in summer. Sunflower seed cake seems to exert the same kind of effect as maize, and with it the same circumstance has been noticed to the effect that its injurious influence on the fat is greatest in cold weather. The Russians however who are great pig raisers believe largely in sunflower cake. The problems of successful pig raising are not yet successfully solved by any means, but there has been decided recent advance in getting to the root of the matter.

A Belleville merchant has this sign on his store door: "Come in without knocking. Go out the same way."—Kansas City Journal



T. J. ADES, \$1,000, WHITE ORPINGTON "SNOWDROP."

"Snowdrop," a White Orpington cock, owned by F. J. Ades, of Cedar Cottage, Vancouver, B.C., probably has more blue ribbons to its credit than any bird of any class or variety ever shown on the Pacific Coast. Snowdrop has been awarded firsts at the Poultry Association's shows at Vancouver in 1910 and 1911, also at the Vancouver Fall Fair the same years, and at the Provincial Poultry Show this year. Last, but not least, "Snowdrop" took a first ribbon and a special for best white bird at the Coast Poultry Association's show, which was held in Seattle, February 6-11 this year.

Brothers and sisters of this bird have many blue ribbons to their credit, won at the Crystal Palace, London, and other English poultry shows. Young stock from these birds have never been beaten, says Mr. Ades, although the stock has been shown at five exhibits this year.

Mr. Ades declares that his wife, and not he, should have the credit for bringing his seven prize winning White Orpingtons, valued at \$2,000, up to their present high standard and strain. "Mrs. Ades has done most of the actual work and scientific mating of our stock," said Mr. Ades, "while I have taken the birds around for display purposes, and she deserves all the credit."

to the quality of the sample a note should be made of the number of seeds which germinate before the time limit has expired, and also of the size and vigor of the young shoot. A certain percentage will always germinate before the others, sometimes many days before, and this given an indication of the likely strength of the sample. About ten days is the proper limit for many of the commoner seeds, such as peas, beans, cabbage, clovers and cereals, a fortnight for beet, and three weeks for most grasses. Seeds of trees take the longest, from four to six weeks. Another point to remember is to admit air to the suds once or twice daily at least, as carbonic acid forms and must be got rid of.

FLOWERS FOR VACANT LOTS

A city park commissioner suggests the plan that the people of San Francisco plant poppy

plants. In the first year the plants should be cut back to prevent them flowering; in the third and fourth years they are in their prime and in the fifth year they should be dug up and burnt. Some other crop, such as potatoes should then be grown for a year or two before using the land again for lavender.

The harvesting usually begins early in August, and the yield of oil from the whole crop may be 12 lb. per acre; that from plants in their prime being from 15 to 30 lb. per acre.

The value of the oil varies according to quality, demand, etc.; at the present time the wholesale price for English lavender oil is about 40s. per lb. It is only advisable to grow the plant for oil if there is a distillery in the neighborhood. There is, however, a limited demand for the dried flowers.

The lavender plant is subject to a fungoid disease; it is therefore necessary to root up and burn old plants, and after sterilizing the

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

Announcement Follows Swiftly on Prorogation—Nominations on March 12, with Election on March 28

Nominations - March 12.
Elections - March 28.

The legislature was prorogued shortly after 4 p.m. yesterday and later in the evening an extra edition of the Gazette announced the dissolution of the twelfth parliament of the province of British Columbia. Nominations will take place on March 12th and the elections on March 28th.

Premier McBride stated to a Colonist representative last evening that in view of the extensive railway guarantees the government was undertaking and the importance of the policies generally to the country it was considered only right that the people should be consulted. The campaign will be a short one. Premier McBride and his ministers will in the course of the next four months tour the province, speaking at different points. The Premier will be accompanied by the Hon. W. J. Bowser and it is anticipated that leaving next week he will be absent from the capital for upwards of two weeks. The other ministers, while speaking in their several constituencies, will also lend assistance to the various government candidates.

As far as can be learned all the members in the last house, with the exception of Mr. J. Hawthornthwaite, who sat for Nanaimo, will offer themselves for re-nomination. It is also stated that opposition will be offered, in every constituency. The Liberal party is holding a provincial convention in Vancouver tomorrow evening at which the part to be played in the coming election will be decided upon. Mr. John Oliver, the leader of the party, will be placed in nomination for the Delta riding as will Mr. Brewster in the Alberni constituency. Who are the likely Liberal candidates in Vancouver or Victoria are not yet known.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's decision to leave provincial party politics is due to his private interests which require too much time to allow him to undertake parliamentary work.

Passage of Sixty-two Bills

After passing 62 bills, some of which must have an important bearing on the history of British Columbia within the next few years, the third session of the 12th parliament of the province was formally prorogued yesterday afternoon. In the corridors while waiting for the lieutenant-governor to come down, the members chatted sociably, the principal theme being the coming election and its probable outcome. Nearly all expressed their intention of being back next session if possible, with the exception of Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, of Nanaimo. The Socialist leader had doubts whether he would run again, though he said that he would not request to do so. He stated that he had no personal desire to remain in politics as his private business required all his time and attention.

Prorogation took place at 4 p. m. before galleries crowded with spectators.

Taxation Legislation

At the opening of the house Premier McBride arose and said: "Mr. Speaker, before proceeding with the orders of the day, I would like to announce with regard to the report submitted to the legislature a short time ago by the royal commission on taxation, it is the intention of the executive during the recess to very carefully consider the findings covered by that most important and useful document, with a view of the amendment and consolidation of all the statutes dealing with taxation. Perhaps it would be well to mention that the new laws will provide for the repeal of the provincial revenue tax. They will also make due provision for the other reforms which have had specific mention in the report, and which we hope will bring up our system of revenue to the most modern standard, and will put British Columbia, in that regard, on the highest possible plane. We felt, with regard to the far-reaching consequences that must follow on this report, that it would be well to permit its circulation throughout the country, and especially where it may affect vested interests, so that if there were any points that might be submitted to the government in the meantime, every person concerning himself with the subject would have time to come before the cabinet and present his grievances. For this reason I would like to have it definitely understood that at the next session of the legislature it is the intention of the government to undertake legislation along the lines of the taxation commissioner's report."

Settlement Congress

"I have another statement that I would like to submit. Some weeks ago the lieutenant-governor was the recipient of a communication from the chamber of commerce and associated public bodies of Tacoma, inviting him to attend a convention to be held in that city on February 21 and 22, as executive head of this province. The object of this convention was to discuss for the most part the subject of immigration and settlement along the northwest Pacific coast of America. His honor the lieutenant-governor was unable to attend, and I was honored as leader of the government with an invitation to be present. On account of the session of parliament then sitting it was beyond my power to accept the hospitality of the organization, nor could it be argued very well that any of my colleagues could attend. We were fortunate, however, in having in the deputy speaker, a gentleman, whose knowledge of the country, its men and conditions, and his well worthy to represent the government of British Columbia, and I have in my hands today a report he has just handed me as a result of his visit. It has been a source of much gratification indeed to know

with what heartiness the member for Cowichan was greeted as the representative of the province of British Columbia. It seems to me that a recognition was given that must at once place us under deep obligation to our friends and neighbors of the city of Tacoma, one that will leave a lasting impression, and will remind us from time to time, whenever the opportunity may occur, that here is a debt we must not spare ourselves in the repayment of. I think from the newspaper reports of the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm that greeted my friend in rising to address the convention, and at the banquet later, there can be no doubt of the heartiness of his reception. There was present the governor of Washington and governors from some of the other states, and I must assure you that the social as well as for the commercial conditions existing between our neighbors and us, that we as Canadians invited to take part in a gathering of this kind, have received through the agency of Mr. Hayward such attentions as these. After all it goes to show that while there is a boundary between us, and while from the nature of things the British empire and the United States of America, must always stand out as two distinct and separate countries, there is at the same time striking evidence that the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes still stand together as the best guardians of peace and freedom of the world over. (Applause.)

Mr. Brewster reminded the premier that he had on the order paper some questions in reference to the settlement of the Songhees reserve question. The premier replied that he had wired to Ottawa about the matter, and he might receive replies within half an hour. If he did so he would be in a position to answer the questions of his honorable friend.

Closing Work of Session

The last bills to receive the assent of the legislature were those to amend the Municipal Act, the Land Registry Act, the Public Schools Act, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act. The final measure to be made law were Mr. Hayward's bill for the licensing of employment agencies, Mr. Hawthornthwaite's bill to regulate wages in certain industries, Mr. Williams' fortnightly wages bill, Mr. Hawthornthwaite's bill to incorporate the city of Nanaimo Railway company, Mr. Thomson's bill to grant an extension of time to the Victoria Harbor Railway company, and the attorney-general's bill to amend the Hospitals for Insane Act, were not pressed by their movers, and were dropped from the list.

The business of the house was concluded by 3 p. m.

Then an intermission of about an hour was taken, and Lieutenant-Governor Patterson in ordinary citizen's attire, came in and assented to 53 of the 62 bills passed during the session. With the usual ceremonies concluding with all members joining in singing the National Anthem the third session of the twelfth parliament of British Columbia was prorogued.

The four bills previously assented to during the session were:

- An act to validate the revised statute.
- An act to validate the Vancouver civic elections.
- An act respecting the city of Victoria.
- An act to amend the Municipalities Incorporation Act.

Bills Receive Assent

- Following are the bills that were assented to yesterday:
 - No. 4, an act respecting Forests and Crown Timber Lands, and the Conservation and Preservation of Standing Timber and Products of the Forest.
 - No. 5, an act to ratify an agreement bearing date the eighth day of June, 1911, between His Majesty the King in the right of the province of British Columbia, the City of Prince Rupert, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company, Limited.
 - No. 6, an act for the remission of certain taxes imposed by the "Dewdney Municipality Relief Act, 1906."
 - No. 8, an act to amend the Inheritance Act.
 - No. 9, an act to amend the Special Surveys Act.
 - No. 10, an act to amend the Lunacy Act.
 - No. 11, an act relating to the resurvey of district lot 206a, group 1, New Westminster district and within the limits of the city of Vancouver.
 - No. 12, an act to amend the Liquor Licence Act.
 - No. 13, an act to amend the Veterinary Act.
 - No. 14, an act respecting Employment Agencies.
 - No. 15, an act to amend chapter 111 of the Revised Statutes.
 - No. 16, an act to amend the Licence of Canneries Act.
 - No. 17, an act to amend the Provincial Elections Act.
 - No. 18, an act to amend the Coal and Petroleum Act.
 - No. 19, an act to amend the Land Act.
 - No. 20, an act to amend the Water Act.
 - No. 21, an act to validate certain Municipal Bylaws.
 - No. 22, an act to amend the City of Prince Rupert Incorporation Act, 1910.
 - No. 23, an act to ratify an agreement bearing date the tenth day of February, 1912, between His Majesty the King and Timothy Polver, Frederick Welch and John W. Stewart, and an agreement bearing date the twenty-third day of January, 1912, between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company and said Polver, Welch and Stewart.
 - No. 24, an act to incorporate the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company.
 - No. 25, an act respecting the purchase by the crown of certain Railway Subsidy Lands.
 - No. 26, an act to ratify an agreement between His Majesty the King and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, bearing date the seventeenth day of February, 1912.
 - No. 27, an act to ratify an agreement bearing date the twelfth day of January, 1912, between His Majesty the King and The Kettle Valley Railway Company.
 - No. 28, an act to make provision for the extension of the lines of railway of

- the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company.
- No. 31, an act to amend the British Columbia Railway Act.
- No. 32, an act to amend the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.
- No. 33, an act to amend the Settled Estates Act.
- No. 34, an act to amend the Medical Act.
- No. 36, an act to amend the Shops Regulation Act.
- No. 37, an act to amend the Companies Act.
- No. 39, an act to amend the British Columbia University Act.
- No. 40, an act respecting Rural Telephone Systems.
- No. 41, an act further to amend the Dyking Assessments Adjustment Act, 1905.
- No. 43, an act to amend the Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation Act.
- No. 44, an act to amend the Municipal Act.
- No. 45, an act to remove the Disability of Women so far as relates to the Study and Practice of the Law.
- No. 47, an act to amend the Creditors' Relief Act.
- No. 48, an act respecting Pound Districts.
- No. 49, an act for establishing an Industrial Home for Girls.
- No. 50, an act to incorporate Ryerson College.
- No. 51, an act to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900.
- No. 52, an act to incorporate West Vancouver Municipality.
- No. 53, an act to validate bylaws numbered 86 and 91 of the corporation of the city of Fernie.
- No. 54, an act for the relief of the municipal corporation of the city of Fernie.
- No. 57, an act to validate bylaw No. 59 of the city of Prince Rupert.
- No. 59, an act to ratify bylaw No. 54 of the district municipality of Penticton, being the Kettle River Valley Railway Aid Bylaw, 1911.
- No. 60, an act to extend the time for the Commencement of Construction of the Line of the Southeast Kootenay Railway Company.
- No. 62, an act to incorporate the City of Salmon Arm.
- No. 63, an act to incorporate the Vancouver Grain Exchange.
- No. 64, an act respecting Christ Church Trust.
- No. 65, an act to amend Westminster Hall Act, 1909.
- No. 66, an act to amend the Land Registry Act.
- No. 67, an act to amend the Bills of Sale Act.
- No. 68, an act for the Regulation of Pool-rooms in Districts not included in any Municipal Area.
- No. 69, an act to amend the Municipal Elections Act.
- No. 72, an act to amend the Trade Licences Act.
- No. 73, an act to amend the Public Schools Act.

LIBERAL TERMS FOR MANITOBA

Resolution in Regard to Boundaries Provides for Substantial Increase in Subsidy, with Arrearage

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—The first move in the legislation to enlarge the boundaries of Manitoba has been made. Without the promised discussion on separate schools.

The resolutions as to the terms to be accorded to Manitoba was passed today both sides consenting to postponing the consideration of controversial subjects. At Sir Wilfrid Laurier's request the resolution was expanded by incorporating a full description of the new boundaries, which to some extent regarded as necessary, but saw no objection in it. The discussion turned upon financial terms, the Liberals showing much ill-will to Manitoba.

Premier Borden moved the resolution at 3.30 o'clock. The speaker left the chair and the Premier made his statement in committee. It was purely an exposition of the financial arrangements in much detail. Manitoba, he said, will receive \$1,348,245 yearly, an increase of \$515,907 over the present sum. The arrearages amount to \$2,178,618, and the swamp lands are estimated at \$3,000,000 acres.

Sir Wilfrid's Objections

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he did not intend on this occasion, to advert to anything of a controversial nature, as he went on to elucidate the financial terms. He went on to state that there was no reason for conceding arrears, which could not agree that there was a claim on Manitoba's part. He would ask Mr. White to give his reason for the terms of the resolution. This did not propose to give Manitoba enough money to carry on the government in the added territory, but was a new financial term altogether. Sir Wilfrid, after being for 40 years a member of the confederation, was to be treated as a new province. There was no justification for this.

Mr. White replied, arguing that the purpose was to give Manitoba equal treatment with Saskatchewan and Alberta, and to give that province ample funds. Sir Wilfrid's speech, the statesman has been long in the lawyer. Mr. White went on to explain and defend the financial terms.

Mr. Pugsley attacked the arrangement on the ground that the debt allowance was unfair to the other provinces. He declared that these lands did not belong to the newer provinces, the older provinces having bought them. As to Quebec he further contended that the addition of Quebec which was necessary to limit the area of Quebec which was to govern the unit of representation, to the portion recognized at confederation. Mr. White replied, and Mr. Oliver then spoke.

At the conclusion of Mr. Oliver's speech Mr. Borden said that he had not intended to promise as to the restoration of the public domain to the provinces. They would first put Manitoba on a footing of equality and would then proceed to restore the public domain to all three. He also agreed that the case of the Maritime provinces required adjusting.

Ontario's Share

Premier Borden then introduced the bill. In this connection he placed before the house an order-in-council providing access for a government railway of Ontario to a port on Hudson Bay by the following arrangement:

(1) A five-mile strip, to be within 50 miles of the coast, from the provincial boundary to Fort Nelson, to be transferred to Ontario. Manitoba will exercise legislative jurisdiction and Ontario will own the land.

(2) At Port Nelson Ontario is to set on the east side of the river and along the shore of the bay, the waterfront 10 miles long and a half-mile wide. That is to be for terminal facilities.

If the Hudson Bay Railway makes Fort Churchill its terminus, and if the Ontario government desires to make that port the terminus of its line, it shall be given a right of way, 500 feet wide, from Nelson to the Hudson Bay Railway and running rights over the Hudson Bay Railway.

Consentation sat on the visages of the Liberals, Sir Wilfrid Laurier met the situation with a short speech, consisting of angry chaff.

Mr. Borden noted that the leader of the opposition could not conceal his disappointment at the favorable arrangement made.

"Can one province build a railway across another province?" asked Mr. Pugsley.

"Yes," said Mr. Borden. "It can and it will."

"Has the Ontario government assented?" asked Mr. Gaultier.

"It has," said Mr. Borden. "So has the Manitoba government. So has every one else except the Liberal members."

Sir Wilfrid asked about the correspondence. Mr. Maclean asked why the width of pondence, and was told that the agreement was verbal.

The strip had been fixed at five miles.

The government considered the matter and concluded that five miles would be very convenient," said Mr. Borden, and the Conservatives, who had been chucking steadily, broke into hearty laughter.

It may be added that the bill as brought down contains nothing whatever about schools. There are nine classes. Clause 2 describes the boundaries, clause 3 and 4 describe the financial arrangements, clause 5 and 7 deal with real and other property rights, reserving the public domain for the Dominion and guarding the Hudson Bay company's rights. Clause 8 provides for an increase of senators for Manitoba from four to six. Clause 9 deals with the coming into force of the act.

The house went into supply.

As to Hindus

Immigration matters were taken up,

DEATH SENTENCE FOR POISONER

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—An extraordinary poisoning trial has just been brought to a close at Olmutz with the passing of the death sentence on a domestic servant named Franziska Barnischke. The girl was engaged to be married to a young artisan, but one day she received a letter saying there was no prospect of a wedding unless some money could be obtained, and that falling it they had better part.

The girl was madly in love with the man, and she set her mind upon getting the money by any means within her power. An attempt to steal some jewelry from her mistress ended in failure, and then, in desperation, she deliberately planned the death of her sister, also a domestic servant, who had in her possession a bottle of arsenic powder, and this she mixed with sugar, bought some pastry and spread the poisoned mixture over the top. Then she despatched the food to her sister, hoping thereby to cause her death.

The parcel of pastry was opened by the intended victim in the presence of her mistress and two little boys, her mistress's sons, and each partook of the contents. The little boys, who had eaten most of the sugar coating, were soon in agony, and though they were taken with all speed to the hospital, they died shortly afterwards. The mistress and her servant, however, recovered.

In the dock the girl showed no sign of regret at the death of her innocent victims, but she broke down and sobbed bitterly when her lover said he would have worked hard for the money with which to marry her had he not thought she had a cold, mercenary nature, which would not have found contentment in the home of a poor man.

CAUSE OF MOTOR CAR FATALITY

Chauffeur Stubbs Had Lost One Lamp and Met Unexpected Curve in Road—Speed Excessive

NANAIMO, B. C., Feb. 27.—Further details of the motor car accident which occurred near the Quarter Way House last night, and which cost Chauffeur Frank Stubbs his life and injury to others, make it appear that at the time of the accident the car was travelling at a rate estimated at 60 miles an hour. Approaching the scene of the accident the car was curving downwards, then takes a curving direction, and according to the account of Mr. Andrews, Mr. Stubbs was unaware of this and thought the road ran straight. The car carried only one lamp, and that on the left, thus casting an oblique gleam on the roadside, the other light having been lost on the outward journey. In consequence, the side of the road where the catastrophe happened was in darkness.

When the motor car ran into the ditch, Mr. Stubbs kept full speed on in the belief that the car could be turned again into the road. There was no time to apply the brake, and in a moment the car cut through a tree stump and dashed against a pole which was thrown down, the impact hurling the car with its occupants 25 feet and bringing it up in a transverse position. Some moments before the accident Mr. Stubbs remarked to Miss McKenzie that he felt like "driving the pace" that night.

The chauffeur met instant death at the time of the impact. His head was caught between the steering wheel and the telephone post, and he only breathed for a moment or two.

Andrews struck the car, all the other occupants being thrown out. He is little the worse for the accident.

E. R. Thomas Court-Emanuel is badly shaken up and bruised on the head, face and legs, and complains of great internal pains. He is agent for the Call Advertising Co., Seattle.

J. Wright, injured in the face and internally, not seriously, comes from Vancouver.

Miss McKenzie is slightly injured, while Miss Nicholson is reported free from serious injuries.

The car was completely wrecked on one side, the telephone pole having cut off a wheel and smashed up the framework.

An inquest was held this afternoon, and the verdict of the jury was:

"We, the jury empanelled to inquire into the death of Frank Stubbs, of Victoria, find that deceased came to his death through the wrecking of an automobile which he apparently lost control of. The scene of the accident is in no measure a dangerous piece of road, and judging from the distance the car travelled in the ditch, until wrecked, it must have been travelling at an exceedingly high rate of speed. We cannot see that any blame can be attached to anyone excepting deceased, who was driving the car at the time of the accident."

SPANISH MYSTERY

Disappearance of Former Noted Matador Gives Authorities Cause for Perplexity

MADRID, Feb. 27.—The disappearance of "Bombita" is still the one absorbing topic of conversation throughout the country. Yesterday a commission from the Malaga Court arrived here to request the authorities to pursue and capture Don Emilio Torres, known as "Bombita," and the seniority with whom he was alleged to be connected. It has become evident that the hero of this romance is not the present popular matador, but his elder brother. As a matter of fact there are three men who are affectionately known to frequenters of the bull-ring as "Bombita." They are the three brothers, Emilio, Ricardo and Manuel Torres, known respectively as Bombita I, Bombita II, and Bombita III.

Emilio Torres, the fugitive and leader of the dynasty, retired from the bull-ring a few years ago as a consequence of severe wounds, and had settled down in Malaga with his wife and six children. The lady who has eloped with him is said to have been a great friend of his wife. Some say they are in Paris, because Bombita passed through Hendaye on Saturday; others aver that he has fled to Mexico. He is proposed to return to the bull-ring, because the lady who has eloped with him wishes to see him again in the public eye so that she may enjoy the violent emotions of Prosper Merimees Carmen.

D. E. A. Meeting

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—At the annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association today, Lieut. Col. England of Montreal was appointed president to succeed Hon. Sam Hughes. Lieut. Col. Stuart, Vancouver, is president for British Columbia, and Dr. Thompson, M. P., for the Yukon.

Thirty-Two Drowned

BRUSSELS, Feb. 27.—Thirty-two of the passengers and crew were drowned by the foundering of the steamer Devaliance, a government vessel plying on the Kwango river, on the borders of Belgian Congo yesterday, according to a dispatch received by the Petit Bleu.

Seattle Millionaire Dead

SEATTLE, Feb. 27.—W. R. Hofius, the millionaire, died at his home here tonight of heart disease, aged 40 years. He was president of the Seattle Dry Dock Co. and the Hofius Steel Equipment Co., and owned large property in Seattle and Portland.

The new Ridgway school is to be ready for opening in about four weeks.

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Crashing two miles from Stubbs, of a 40 o'clock against was cut impact with Victoria, the body, Mr. Andrews, R. Com two Nana derson and shaken up injured, dent is a skidding in the pole v practically on a faum on an hotel o'clock and the accide moved aft other occu to the roo parently h walk with Andrews's mo and in sent out, four occup into town. Frank S chaffeur of chased the ber 461 an He was m in the for Government sides at the sidered a chaffeurs, to account twenty-five is said to Vancouver Nothing of Andrew to be resti men are s mo, while homes. The bod Jenkin's u be brought CHALLE BY Internation will Y NEW YO issued by for another ish intern new Thoma Hanbury, h craft, and "This new models, an provent, ments. It ball motors set to drive rate of 2.00 Last year 1,000 revolvi what is ex be made. The defe for the def boats are built. Som now to rad the Bellan beat against amount of horsepower. BRITAIN Brief Resu 1911 W The "acc and revisa recently iss months em that in sp throughout of business days, the v ed into an Kingdom in —the high Imports an increas cent, expe due at 2, 116.3 millie exports of about five The valu ada and of the Dominion follows in 1911, 119.6 Kingdom i in 1911, 95 14,448,000, was thus, th imports, ac in exports in imports in quantities of PACIFIC T Contract Be In W The cont for the fir steamers, a President a Coast, Steu

MOTOR FATALITY

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ONE KILLED IN MOTOR CRASH

Mr. F. Stubbs, Victoria Chauffeur, Instantly Killed and Companions Injured When Car Skids into Pole

Crashing into a telephone pole about two miles from Nanaimo, Mr. Frank Stubbs, of Victoria, owner and driver of a 40 h. p. motor car, was instantly killed last night at 10.30 o'clock his skull being crushed against the telephone pole, which was cut down by the force of impact with the car. Jack Wright, of Victoria, was severely injured about the body, and four other occupants, Mr. Andrew Andrews, of Victoria; Mr. E. R. Court-Emancha, of Seattle, and two Nanaimo girls, Misses Nellie Anderson and Josephine McKinnon, badly shaken up and bruised but not seriously injured. Just what caused the accident is a mystery. The car was traveling at a high rate of speed and skidded into the ditch, crashing into the pole with such force that it was practically demolished.

The party left Nanaimo at 9 o'clock on a jaunt to Wellington. They left an hotel in the latter town at 10.15 o'clock and were on their return when the accident occurred. Stubbs never moved after striking the pole. The other occupants were hurled with force to the roadway. Wright, though apparently badly injured, was able to walk with the assistance of the others. Andrews brought the news into Nanaimo and immediately assistance was sent out. Stubbs' body with the other four occupants of the car being driven into town.

Frank Stubbs was a well known chauffeur of this city. He recently purchased the car registered under number 461 and the property of N. Jeffry. He was married and had been residing in the former Spencer residence on Government street. His brother resides at the same place. He was considered a skilful driver by his fellow chauffeurs, who, last night, were unable to account for the accident. He was twenty-five years of age. His father is said to be a real estate broker in Vancouver.

Nothing could be learned last night of Andrews or Wright, who are said to be residents of this city. The three men are staying at an hotel in Nanaimo, while the girls were taken to their homes.

CHALLENGE ISSUED BY BRITISH BUILDERS

International Motor Boat Trophy Race Will Be Run Again This Year

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The challenge issued by the British motor boat men for another race this year for the British international trophy and naming a new Thorneycroft boat building for Dan Hanbury, has aroused the lovers of speed craft, and some good sport is looked for. This new boat is different from former models, and is said to be a great improvement according to the tank experiments. It is to be driven by three Vauxhall motors of eight cylinders each, each set to drive an independent screw at the rate of 2,000 revolutions per minute. Last year the Dixie IV. turned up about 1,000 revolutions. If this new boat does what is expected, 50 miles an hour will be made.

The defenders have already planned for the defense of the trophy, and new boats are under way. Others will be built. Some of these boats are ready now to race. John J. Ryan, who owns the Reliance VI. is willing to match this boat against any in the world for any amount of money, and it has only 130 horsepower.

BRITAIN'S TRADE STILL INCREASING

Brief Resume of Trade Reports Shows 1911 Well Ahead of 1910, which Held Record

The "accounts relating to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom," recently issued for the month and twelve months ended 31st December last, show that in spite of labor disturbances throughout the year the interruption of business during the Coronation holidays, the values of merchandise imported into and exported from the United Kingdom in 1911 exceeded those of 1910—the highest previously recorded.

Imports were valued at \$311 millions, an increase of 11.2 millions, or 3.3 per cent. Exports of United Kingdom produce at \$210 millions, an increase of 11.3 millions of 5.5 per cent, and re-exports of 500 millions, a decrease of about five millions or 1 per cent.

PACIFIC COAST LINE TO BUILD STEAMERS

Contract for First of Two Liners Will Be Let Next Month—Vessels Will Be Largest of Fleet

The contract will be let next month for the first of two large passenger steamers, 17 per cent larger than the President and Governor, for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. The new

THREATEN MARCH AGAINST JUAREZ

Leaders of Vasquistas Force Say They Will Enter City Through Fire and Flood if Need Be

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 26.—El Paso took on a martial appearance tonight upon the announcement that a telephone conference between Mexican consul, E. C. Llorente and Emilio Campa, commanding the Vasquistas' army, at Baucha, regarding the fate of Juarez, had terminated unsatisfactorily. Six hundred United States troops of the fourth cavalry and eighteenth infantry, together with machine guns, were stationed at strategic points, although Colonel Steever stated that he had no instructions to do other than protest should Mexican bullets be fired into American territory.

American in Juarez responded promptly to the warning issued by U. S. Consul Edwards and crossed the Rio Grande to El Paso, together with hundreds of Mexican non-combatants. These preparations were hastened by the report that Campa troops had already begun their advance from Baucha, but at 9 o'clock no information was obtained as to their distance from Juarez or the possible time of their arrival.

READY TO RUSH PAVING WORK

Canadian Mineral Rubber Company Has Divided City Into Five Sections to Facilitate Task—Streets in Order

Within a few days the Canadian Mineral Rubber Company, weather permitting, will begin the work of carrying out the balance of the paving work, which has been let to it by the city. The company has only been waiting for improved weather to start, and already plans for the rapid execution of the work have been prepared. Rapid work will be permitted by reason of the fact that the city has, during the winter months, been rushing through the underground work, and some twenty-three streets are awaiting entry thereon by the paving company. This will mean that there is a large number of streets on which the procedure followed last year will not be necessary—the preliminary rough grading by the company, then the entry thereon by the city to undertake the underground work, and the subsequent return of the company to complete the fine grading, concreting and surface laying.

To facilitate the paving work the city will be divided into five sections, and work in each will be carried on simultaneously. The following table shows the streets comprised in each section. The number of street sections is sixty-eight, and the total yardage of paving 368,700 yards.

COAL FOR RAINBOW

Barb Harold is Loading Cargo of Welsh Steam Coal at Barr for Canadian Government

The British bark Harold, 1,399 tons, Capt. Charlton, is to bring a cargo of Welsh coal from Barry for the Canadian navy on the Pacific. The Harold is now loading at the Welsh coaling port. The French ship Verdelgatorix, which took a cargo of nickel ore from Tchilo to France, is to bring a cargo of general merchandise to Victoria and Vancouver from Glasgow.

Strike Ended—The Musicians' Union has officially announced that the strike, which has been in existence against the Empress Vaudeville theatre for the past four months, reached a termination last Saturday evening. A full union of orchestras is now engaged in that place of amusement.

Wants Fruit Farm—An inhabitant of Tiburon, California, writes to the Vancouver Island Development League, asking for a supply of literature which he volunteers to distribute among his friends. A Monte Carlo man at present in Vancouver, desires a situation on some fruit farm or market garden on the island, and two other enquiries as to land for fruit and garden truck, came from Alberta.

Scarcity of Houses—As indicative that the population of Victoria is increasing rapidly, it is mentioned by agents that there are at the present moment few, if any, houses for rent. This is true, even in the outlying portions of the city, notwithstanding the fact that residences are being erected at a greater rate than ever before known in the history of Victoria. With the demand for houses, there has naturally been an increase in rental charges, desirable places bringing as high as \$40 per month. This refers to a house of six or seven rooms. Even the smaller houses in choice parts of the city bring \$30 and \$25.

Prepare for Increase in Work—With the near approach of better weather conditions the various departments under the direction of the city engineer are getting busy to handle the increase of work which will result. The staff in the office of Mr. Henry Worswick, superintendent of construction, has been increased, and when the many works proposed are started a complete system of keeping track of all works, a daily return of actual cost, etc., will be prepared. By this system it will be possible to keep an accurate record of progress, and cost day by day, and a better check upon the work will thus be available.

Building Permits—Building permits were issued yesterday by the building inspector to F. and J. Sellers, two dwellings on Prior street, to cost \$2,500 each; to H. F. Saunders, dwelling on Coldwater road, \$5,000; to W. H. Scott, dwelling on Linden avenue, \$2,000; to George Bell, two-story brick stores and rooming block to contain six stores and twenty-six rooms, \$15,000; to Dennis Cox two-story brick laundry on North Park street, \$5,500; to W. T. Ferris,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN LINERS

Lonsdale and Hazel Dollar Come to Outer Wharf—Canadian-Mexican Liner Brings General Merchandise

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Copas & Young's THE GENUINE INDEPENDENT GROCERS 3 lbs. of their famous Butter for... \$1.00 Try it. Pure Raspberry or Strawberry Jam—Anti-Combine brand, 5-lb. tin for... 75c Honey—Bring or send your jar, 3 lbs. for... 50c Castile Soap, at per large box... 20c Edward's Desiccated Soups, several kinds to choose from, and they are good—per packet... 5c Bruce's Herring in Tomato Sauce—ready for use—per tin... 10c Crystal Brand California Canned Fruits—pears, apricots and peaches—per large tin... 25c These are goods of quality at a reasonable price. C. & B. Jam—all kinds, 1-lb. glass jar... 20c In fact if you want to save money, it will pay you to do business with the store, at THE Corner of Fort & Broad Sts. Tel. 94 Tel. 95 Tel. 1632 Have you tried Anti-Combine Tea?

"Lorna" EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF HONOLULU A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce, sold here only. CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist Government St., near Yates.

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THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST Our Teas and Coffees Are Famous DIXIE NO. 1 CEYLON, 1-lb. 50c, 5-lbs. \$2.25 DIXIE TEA, 1-lb. 35c, or 3-lbs. for \$1.00 FANCY JAPAN TEA, in pretty caddy, per lb. 75c TETLEY'S TEA, 5-lbs. in red tin \$1.50, 3-lbs. in brown tin... \$1.25 PURE CEYLON TEA, Orange Pekoe, 5-lb. box... \$2.25 RIDGWAY'S TEA, 1-lb. \$1.00, 5-lb. or... 50c WOONIA TEA, 5-lb. box \$2.25, per lb. 50c MONSOON TEA, 1-lb. 50c and... 40c SALADA TEA, 1-lb. 50c... 50c BLUE RIBBON TEA, 1-lb. 50c... 50c ORANGE PEKOE, per lb. 50c INDIA AND CEYLON TEA, 5-lb. box... \$1.50 CHINA TEA, 1-lb. 50c and... 60c SPINER LEG TEA, 1-lb. 60c and... 50c GUNPOWDER TEA, 1-lb. 50c... 50c YOUNG HYSON, 1-lb. 50c... 50c FORMOSA OOLONG TEA, 1-lb. \$1.00, or... 75c C. & S. COFFEE, tin 50c and... 45c BLUE RIBBON COFFEE, tin... 40c GUATAMALA GREEN WHOLE COFFEE, per lb. 25c ENGLISH CHICORY, per lb. 15c REINDEER COFFEE AND MILK, unrivalled for campers, tin... 30c RBGAL COFFEE AND MILK, tin... 35c COFFEE, Our Special, per lb. 60c, 50c and... 40c MAZAWATTEE, per lb. 50c E. MacTaggart is the new president of the Hatzic Fruitgrowers' Association. William Routley, proprietor of the Coquitlam hotel, has been convicted under the provincial liquor act of selling intoxicants to drunken men. Walking the track by persons afflicted with deafness appears to be the common practice in and about Coquitlam. As a result, four persons have lost their lives during the past fortnight.

FALSE REPORTS AS TO MANITOBA

Statements in Liberal Press Concerning Mr. Bourassa and Nationalists Are Without Foundation

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—The opposition press has been publishing circumstantial accounts of gatherings of French Conservatives to make trouble for the government in connection with the Manitoba boundary bill. The essential part of the story was the circumstantial statement that Mr. Bourassa was in Ottawa taking part in and guiding the deliberations of the rebellious ones. The trouble with this statement is that it is not true. Mr. Bourassa is not in Ottawa, was not in Ottawa on Saturday and has not been in Ottawa for several weeks.

There may be no Canadian team at Bieleys this year. There will be none if the National Rifle association does not change its attitude towards the Ross rifle. So said Colonel Sam Hughes today in the course of a debate.

Mr. Macdonald moved an adjournment for the purpose of discussing the treatment of the Canadian marksmen by the N. R. A. He reviewed the development of the N. R. A. rules since the Ross rifle made its appearance on the ranges at Bieleys, and he described it as a process of growing and pin pricks. The success of Canadian marksmen, he declared, was the secret of the whole change. The rule about sights was a mere pretext.

Mr. Hughes agreed that the Canadian riflemen had been subjected to annoyances ever since the Ross rifle had reached its present high standard. After the first success of that rifle at Bieleys the British marksmen ordered thousands of the new rifles, and they were at the bottom of the charge. This new rule about sights capped the climax. Mr. Hughes next referred to the proposed new British rifle. As a result of the success of the Ross rifle, the British government had been experimenting with the new weapon. He understood that the calibre would be .276.

"This new rule," said the minister, "seems a very strange way to treat those of us who are interested in imperial affairs."

The Canadian government had offered to lend the N. R. A. 10,000 Ross rifles free of charge, but the offer had not been as yet accepted.

Mr. Northrup attacked the Ross rifle. He suggested that the interference was due to doubt, which many persons in England and in Canada felt, as to the certificate given by Sir Frederick Borden to the "Mark two" double cross rifles. How many rifles of that character had been distributed to the militia at the date when Sir Frederick Borden certified that it was the service weapon in Canada?

Mr. Hughes rejoined. He had nothing to say as to the honesty of the Canadian government in issuing certificates, but he would have said that at the time the 1,000 rifles were made, nearly all of these were in the hands of the militia. "That was a higher percentage of the whole force than 10,000 would be in the British army."

"If British riflemen do not wish to use their own rifle and they don't," he continued, "the offer made to these people of 10,000 rifles may be accepted. The British riflemen will have an opportunity of competing on equal terms with Canadians."

If this conduct is continued, he continued, he doubted whether the Canadians will send a team and he doubted whether the Canadian riflemen would go. The subject was then dropped.

The house then went into committee on the grain bill.

SEEK TO END WAR

Great Britain, France and Russia Make Representations to Turkey—British Steamer Seized

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Matin understands that Great Britain, France and Russia acting together are ready to make energetic representations to Turkey to bring the war to an end. They only await the adhesion of the German and Austrian governments before taking a decisive step.

ROME, Feb. 26.—Admiral Cattolon, Minister of Marine, amid prolonged cheers in the senate and chamber today, read dispatches describing the action at Beirut and the sinking of Turkish Warships by Italian cruisers. According to the despatches, the operations were difficult owing to the limited extent of the harbor and the danger of damaging neutral shipping and buildings along the waterfront.

PREPARING FOR PANAMA CANAL TRADE

Unprecedented Activity Among Great Shipping Companies Says London Financial News

In consequence of the expected opening of the Panama canal before the end of next year, there is a busy activity among shipowners which is unprecedented in the history of the ocean-carrying industry.

ALL AWAITING MINERS' MEETING

Conferences in Connection with British Coal Dispute Are of Uncertain Result in the Settlement

LONDON, Feb. 26.—On the eve of the resumption of the conference between Premier Asquith and other cabinet ministers and the miners' representatives which marks the critical stage of the government's efforts to avert a general coal strike, the nation is kept actually in the dark as to what has been accomplished towards securing peace since the negotiations on February 22.

The miners then informed the premier that they were powerless to agree to anything until authorization had been obtained from the miners' federation, which meets here tomorrow. As a consequence subsequent conferences have been held with the coal miners alone.

It was announced tonight that the executive board of the miners' federation had agreed to recommend to the conference the acceptance of the premier's invitation to a committee to be appointed from the federation to consider the whole controversy with the cabinet. Today's conference between members of the cabinet and the coal owners lasted two hours, but the official report given out contained not the slightest hint as to what transpired.

While the strike actually was begun when a few thousand miners in the Derbyshire district ceased work at noon. Tomorrow several thousand more notices expire, while on Wednesday, one hundred thousand miners may desert the pit on notices already handed in. A feature of the crisis is the absence of incentive to violence by responsible leaders of the men.

No objections have been raised to the employment keeping on the necessary labor to keep the pits open during the strike. Even in South Wales, where the controversy is greatest, this arrangement has been made, and the South Wales miners' federation issued an appeal tonight to the men not to go on the colliery premises and to abstain from causing damage in event of a strike.

Unless the owners agree to concede a minimum wage, on which the miners of all sections are insistent, a national strike would seem inevitable, but there is undoubtedly an optimistic feeling abroad that the government practically has succeeded in persuading the owners to yield, for a few months at least. It is believed in some quarters that the government has undertaken to reimburse the miners if the yielding on this important point results in any loss but it is all a matter of opinion.

Mr. Haywood was received with particular cordiality, according to the Tacoma and Seattle press, gave what was generally regarded as one of the most interesting addresses of the convention, in which he presented in a most entertaining manner the immigration plans and forward policy of British Columbia. Primarily he made the point that our future population must be "all white."

He outlined the steps that are being taken for the conservation of British Columbia lands and waters, the opening up of our waste places by railroad and highway building, the policy adopted in our taxation system of placing the burden of the natural resources in preference to the direct taxation of the settler, explaining as well the many educational features adopted under the department of agriculture and through its associated bodies such as the fruit-growers and dairymen's associations, etc. His very informative chat on British Columbia's development policy, especially emphasizing the necessity of relieving the congestion of the cities and making for a closer and better living, was listened to with the very closest attention and very warmly applauded.

The necessity of making adequate preparation for the great influx of population to be looked for upon the completion of the Panama canal was the keynote and crux of the convention proceedings and it was freely conceded that in such preparations British Columbia is very much to the front.

NEW BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE

Premier Borden Gives Notice of Resolutions Defining Northern Additions to Ontario and Quebec

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—Resolutions providing for the extension of the boundaries of Ontario and Quebec were passed in the House of Commons today. The resolutions were introduced by the Premier, Mr. Borden, and were passed by a large majority.

HEART DISEASE CURED

Kingston Girl Saved by "Fruit-a-tives"

Heart weakness and heart irritation are the common outgrowth of indigestion. Gas is formed in the stomach and this accumulation of gas bulges out the walls of the stomach and presses against the heart. Palpitation, pain over the heart, and sometimes a feeling of smothering and dizziness, all are caused by the stomach and not because of any organic heart disease.

SETTLEMENT POLICY CONVENTION'S THEME

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"I suffered for some years with a dangerous form of Heart Trouble, My heart beat violently, and I had pain over the heart and down the arms. I also suffered with Constipation and Indigestion. I was treated by physicians and took many remedies, but nothing did me any good. Then I began taking "Fruit-a-tives" and this medicine completely cured me of all the heart trouble, constipation and indigestion, and gave me back perfect health." (MISS) MARY B. HAYWOOD.

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CURIOUS LIGHT PHENOMENON OF THE INDIAN SEAS

Queer things still happen at sea. Every now and then a vessel master reports the observation of some phenomenon that defies explanation in the light of our present knowledge, and forcibly writers such as Poe, who have found the sea a particularly available theatre for mysterious happenings.

In the Nautical-Meteorological Annual, published by the Danish Meteorological Institute, appears a report from the master of the Danish East Asiatic Company's steamer Bintang, Captain Gabe, of a singular luminous phenomenon observed on the surface of the water when the ship was passing through the Strait of Malacca in June, 1909. At 3 a.m., June 19, he was roused by the second mate and went on the bridge, where the mate had been watching the phenomenon for some minutes. The latter reported that he first saw light-waves traveling in the water from west to east. Gradually the light-waves took the form of long arms issuing from a centre, around which the whole system appeared to rotate. The centre, which seemed to lie on the horizon—the other half of the system not being visible—moved from right astern to the starboard beam. When the captain came on deck the phenomenon resembled the beams of a revolving light, with a pretty fast rotation; the light itself not being visible.

The system moved forward, decreasing in brilliancy and in speed of rotation, and at last disappeared when the centre was right ahead. The phenomenon lasted about fifteen minutes.

The system was perfectly regular, the breadth of the rays along the side of the ship being about six feet, and that of the intervening spaces twice as much. The light was evidently in the water, as it did not light up the deck nor the side of the ship more than the common phosphorescence of the sea, of which there was a good deal. The rays were curved with their concavity in the direction of the rotation.

The captain was especially struck by the fact that the larger spots of phosphorescence in the sea appeared to light up more brightly as the rays reached them, and to fade out in the dark intervals. When the centre was right ahead the rotation was so fast that the rays passed about once a second. When the rays were no longer visible the bigger spots of phosphorescence for some time lighted up at regular intervals, as if they were still passed by the rays. Gradually this decreased, and the phosphorescence shone as usual in the bow-water and along the vessel's side. The lookout and the helmsman also observed the phenomenon.

The Danish Meteorological Institute has collected a few reports of other observations somewhat similar to the above. A similar case was reported in the Annalen der Hydrographie und maritimen Meteorologie, 1899, p. 483, as follows. On November 21, 1897, the German ship Arethusa encountered a curious illumination of the sea after midnight, when in the

Bay of Bengal, lat. 14.2 degrees N., long. 96.5 degrees E. As far as the eye could reach the surface of the water shone with myriads of lights in a hazy atmosphere. The ship's log says: "It was a splendid but also an uncomfortable sight." At 2 a.m. it began to rain, and the phenomenon suddenly disappeared. The wind was south-southeast and east-south-east, its force 4, and the weather cloudy.

A more recent case was reported by Capt. Breyer, of the Dutch steamer Valentijn. At midnight, August 12, 1910, this vessel was near the Natuna Islands, in the South China Sea. The course was magnetic south, the speed eight knots. Suddenly the easterly horizon became illuminated with a light which commenced to oscillate rapidly and regularly. The phenomenon soon passed into a rotation of flashes above the water. It looked like a horizontal wheel, turning rapidly, the spokes being the rays of light running over the water. The rotation was against the sun and very regular, one ray passing every half second. The bundles of rays diverged very little and were not curved. The centre could not be discerned as an isolated point. Gradually the rays grew clearer and somewhat narrower, until the source of light appeared to be beneath the ship. The water around the ship seemed to be in rapid oscillating motion, and it was as bright as at full moon (the moon had set at 10 p.m.). This lasted about five minutes; then the rotation recommenced with the centre on the opposite side of the ship. The rotating rays gradually decreased in brilliancy and breadth, and at 12.40 a.m. the phenomenon quite disappeared in the northwest to west.

In this case the ordinary phosphorescence of the water was not observed. The sea was rather smooth and the air clear. The phenomenon was observed by the captain, first and second mates, and first engineer, and on all of them it made a somewhat uncomfortable impression.

Similar observations have occasionally been reported to the Meteorological Office at London by the captains and officers of British ships.

No complete explanation of the phenomenon can be given. It is well known that in many marine organisms the capacity to produce light is awakened by sudden movement. Thus disturbance by the blade of an oar produces luminescence in the sea—commonly called "phosphorescence," though phosphorus has nothing to do with it. Also the wind rippling the surface of the water evokes the same luminosity from myriads of minute protozoa and crustacea, and the crests of the ripples are marked with light. The luminous rays seen in the cases above described appear to have marked lines of disturbance in a sea abounding in organisms capable of phosphorescence, in other words, long and regular waves, having a systematic movement of rotation. Such waves, however, appear to be altogether anomalous. —Scientific American.

CAMERA IN THE JUNGLE

A graphic idea of the life of the Indian jungle is given by the films taken by Mr. Cherry Kearton, now being displayed in London. Nothing from an ant to an elephant seems to have escaped the vigilance of the nature watcher, and the moving pictures of big game are of a kind which no other photographer has ever secured. Mr. Cherry Kearton is the only man who has ever turned the handle of a cinematograph camera on lions and tigers in the wild state, but the dangers he has encountered are scarcely more remarkable than the patience he has displayed. His wonderful series of films includes a tiger, taken from a distance of fifteen yards, and his brother, Mr. Richard Kearton, told with what difficulty this was secured, for the beast, after making a furtive and momentary appearance, became alarmed at the noise of the machine. For a long time the operator was kept waiting, but the creature eventually deserted its cover, and its stealthy prow across the forest clearing is now shown to English audiences.

The most alarming experience, however, which ever fell to the photographer was an unexpected pursuit by a rhinoceros. Dormant on the ground, the animal's back had appeared to be nothing but a knoll of earth until Mr. Kearton was too close to have any chance of safety save in precipitate flight. Other films come from Borneo and Africa, and among the most interesting are some showing an orang-outang at play in its native forest and a male hornbill feeding its mate, whom he has imprisoned in her nesting hole lest she should abandon the eggs. In another room at the Queen's Hall are exhibited many of the still photographs taken by the brothers, these including birds, beasts, insects and reptiles.

A flashlight picture of an African lion is perhaps the most remarkable thing in the exhibition. The camera had been placed by a water spring where the beasts were accustomed to drink after a kill, and the photograph shows plainly the lion's look of surprise and suspicion at the sudden lightning. Mr. Kearton subsequently found that the animal had turned on the apparatus and done considerable damage, but the plate itself was untouched. Nothing more beautiful in the way of bird pictures can be imagined than those which Mr. Richard Kearton has brought from his recent tour in Norway, and the value they possess as illustrations for the teaching of natural history are very great.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE MIDDLE AGES

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, reviewing in the Outlook H. O. Taylor's new book on "The Mediaeval Mind," says:

"The greatest mediaeval effect upon the thought of after time was produced, not by the schoolmen, but by works that they would hardly have treated as serious at all—by the Roland Song, the 'Nibelungenlied,' the Norse and Irish sagas, the Arthurian Cycle, including 'Parzival,' and modern literature, on its historical side, may be said to have begun with Villehardouin and Joinville. None of the leaders of the schools are today living forces in the sense that is true of the nameless writers who built up the stories of the immortal death fights in the Pyrenean pass, or of the search for the Holy Grail.

"There are keen intellects still influenced by Thomas Aquinas; but all the writings of all the most famous doctors of the schools taken together had no such influence on the religious thought of mankind as two books produced long afterwards, with no conception of their far-reaching importance, by the obscure and humble authors of the 'Imitation of Christ' and the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' In the thirteenth century the spiritual life in action, as apart from dogma, and as lived with the earnest desire to follow in the footsteps of the Christ, reached, in the person of St. Francis of Assisi, as lofty a pinnacle of realized idealism as humanity has ever attained.

"The minute that a man in the Middle Ages began to be free in any real sense he tended to become an outlaw; and, moreover, the men who were most intolerant of restraint in matters physical and material made no demands whatever for intellectual or spiritual freedom. The ordinary knight or nobleman, the typical 'man of action' of the period, promptly resented any attempt to interfere with his brutal passions or coarse appetites; but, as he had neither special interest nor deep conviction in merely intellectual matters, he was entirely willing to submit to guidance concerning them.

"King Louis one day propounded to Joinville, in the interests of the higher morality, whether Joinville would rather have leprosy or commit a mortal sin; to which Joinville responded with cordial frankness that he would rather commit thirty mortal sins than have leprosy.

"Now, in addition to being a most delightful chronicler, Joinville was an exceptionally well-behaved and religious baron, standing far above the average, and he was very careful to perform every obligation laid upon him by those whom he regarded as his spiritual advisers. The fact simply was that he had no idea of the need for spiritual or intellectual independence in the sense that a modern man has need for such independence."

Pastor—I was so sorry for your wife during the sermon this morning, Doctor. She had such a dreadful fit of coughing that the eyes of the whole congregation were fixed upon her.

Doctor—Don't be unduly alarmed. She was wearing her new hat for the first time.—Fliegende Blaetter.

GREAT PROGRESS WITH THE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE

From many points of view the next few years are likely to be very important as regards the gas and oil engine industry, and it is therefore to be expected that progress during the past 12 months should have been considerable. Indeed most of the leading manufacturing firms have had an exceedingly busy year, says the London Times. A period of prosperity is of more than ordinary value here, as admittedly the internal combustion engine will occupy an increasingly important position in the future, and its rapid development necessitates a correspondingly increased amount of experimental work, the cost of which the manufacturing firms are better able to bear when their ordinary business is more profitable.

The past year has been by far the most important ever experienced in the history of oil engine manufacture, and this importance is of course chiefly marked in the case of the Diesel engine, or at any rate the Diesel type of oil engine. The development of this motor has been uniformly progressive, as regards both its industrial applications and the technical advances which have been made in its construction and design. The tendency with all internal combustion engines is towards the adoption of the two-cycle principle, and it is natural, therefore, that particular efforts should be made in this direction with the Diesel engine where the operation is much simpler. During the past year some very large two-cycle Diesel engines have been installed, mainly in electric generating stations—one of 2,000 to 2,400 h.p. by Messrs. Sulzer Bros. being, perhaps, the most notable. Though there has been some tendency to undue caution in this country, engines of 1,000 h.p. of this type have already been put in service, and this marks a notable advance on the previous year. The horizontal Diesel engines is making some headway in Germany, a motor of this type up to 1600-2000 h.p. having been built, and many are under construction at Nuremberg. Although none has yet been erected in England, it is understood that there is every probability of some being ordered in the next month or two, and it is interesting to note that the Westinghouse Company have constructed a horizontal Diesel engine which gives every promise of success. Much progress has been made with Diesel engines of the high speed type of which many have been built in recent months, particularly for coupling to electric generators, and with their obvious advantages it is probable that they will continue to gain favor.

In this country the number of orders for Diesel engines in 1911 has been remarkable. The Diesel Engine Company of London have had a very busy year, and in addition to Messrs. Wilans & Robertson, and Messrs. Mirreles, Bickerton & Day, who have been engaged in the manufacture for many years, the Westinghouse Company and other firms have also taken up the construction. A most interesting feature in oil-engine development lies in the fact that several firms are now engaged in the manufacture of what is commonly described

as a semi-Diesel engine, and both Messrs. Pelter, of Yeovil, and Messrs. Ruston, Proctor & Co., of Lincoln, have built such motors which appear to be very satisfactory. Both types give results as regards fuel consumption which are approximately equal to those of the pure Diesel engine, and though nothing in the way of large powers has yet been attempted, for relatively small engines the comparative simplicity and proportionately low price are likely to have a favorable influence on their application. The former firm have developed a vertical type, while the latter are manufacturing a horizontal motor. Both engines employ a lamp for starting purposes.

Marine Applications

Turning to the question of the employment of the internal combustion engine for marine work, the progress made with the Diesel engine has been reported fully in the columns of the Engineering Supplement during the past year. Engines for at least a dozen tank steamers are in course of construction up to 2500 h.p., and it is expected that several will be ready for their trials very shortly, one of the earliest probably being the boat recently launched by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., in which the engine power will be 2400 h.p. The large three-cylinder double acting engine, nominally of 6000 h.p. but actually a great deal more, has been completed at Nuremberg and already run satisfactory tests, while the engines of 1500 h.p. and 1000 h.p. for vessels of the Hamburg-American Line and the Woermann Line respectively have both gone through severe trials. In Sweden, Holland, Belgium, and France large Diesel marine engines are now in course of construction, while the completion of a 2000 h.p. single-cylinder engine at Messrs. Sulzer's works shows the trend of probable development during 1912. In this country the Admiralty have on order an engine of 5000 h.p. which will be installed on an existing cruiser, and another of 1000 h.p. which will be employed in conjunction with steam turbines in a most interesting manner.

As regards oil engines of other designs, the Bolinder type has received wide application for small vessels, being made up to 500 h.p., while in Germany some progress has been made with the Junker engine, which it is stated is to be adopted for a Hamburg-American liner. This motor works upon the double acting principle, but it is doubtful if it will be found particularly suitable for marine work owing to its great height, although no doubt the horizontal design which has been adopted for stationary engines possesses some favorable features.

One or two interesting installations have been made during the year with suction gas engines for marine propulsion, the most notable being the Holzappel, in which an engine of 180 h.p. was installed, together with a gas producer very similar to the land type. The results obtained with this vessel have been up to the expectations of the builders, and it is probable that further steps will be taken on a larger scale.

Relations of Britain and Germany

"Windermere," the special correspondent of the Montreal Star in London, writes as follows under date of February 12:

One of Canada's good friends in the British House of Commons is Mr. C. S. Goldman, the wealthy Unionist member for Falmouth and Penryn in Cornwall. He married a daughter of Viscount Peel, who for many years was the esteemed and potent Speaker of the House of Commons, and his brother-in-law, the Hon. George Peel, is much concerned with enterprises in the Eastern provinces such as the Trust and Loan Co. of Canada. Many of the representative Canadians who were here last summer met Mr. Goldman and his wife, and will watch with interest the progress of the movement he initiates in the new number of the Nineteenth Century for a better understanding with Germany. The time is ripe for the reconsideration of the problem, for the sober minded Englishman has been gravely disturbed by the disclosure that all unknown to him Germany and England were last August on the very verge of a war which might well have set the whole civilized world ablaze.

England will not desert France—that is quite certain. England will not abandon her Empire status—that also is certain. Germany as we all recall set herself athwart the Empire ideas of the Englishmen when in 1898 she refused to admit Canada's right to give preferential duties to British goods and in consequence England has had ever since to go without a commercial treaty with Germany, and her trade is left at the mercy of a year-to-year resolution of the German Bundesrath. Germany has probably learned the lesson of 1898 and would now welcome a rapprochement with Canada if she could get anything like France has secured by the Franco-Canadian treaty. She certainly would not attempt anything so mad as interference should England make up her mind to follow the example of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and institute preferential duties in favor of the goods of the British Dominions.

All this should make for a friendly understanding, but the approaches made by the Asquith ministry indicate plainly enough that Germany will not so much as discuss any question of the limitation of armaments. Mr. Goldman has intimate German associations and he speaks what he knows when he says that for Germany the question of armaments

"touches the whole question of national honor organization and efficiency at the root" and suggestions of a limitation of armaments "savor to every German whatever his politics as the product of hypocrisy." What then remains? How can British statesmen ease the strain of Anglo-German rivalry, the main source of European unrest and the root cause of war scares? Upon this point Mr. Goldman writes with weight.

He turns especially to Mr. Bonar Law, as leader of the Unionist party in the House of Commons, and he does so with effect as Mr. Bonar Law by his first Parliamentary speech as leader awakened the sympathy of Germany as Sir Edward Grey failed to do. "I can," he said, "imagine few calamities which would seem so great as war, whatever the result between us, and the great German people," and he added, "I never believe in these inevitable wars. If war should ever come between England and Germany, which heaven forbid, it will not I think be due to irresistible natural laws. It will be due to the want of human wisdom." This attitude has had its effect on Germany, and one may read many warm tributes in the German press to the statesmanship of Mr. Bonar Law.

Professor Schiemann, the Kaiser's well-known confidential adviser on "Weltpolitik," commenting on Mr. Bonar Law's recent Albert Hall speech, writes as follows in the Kreuzzeitung: "The man is undoubtedly a leader sharp as splintered steel, thoroughly well informed, and master of language without resort to pathos, the future Prime Minister of Great Britain is a man with whom the world will have to reckon."

Mr. Goldman does well then to appeal to Mr. Bonar Law. The issue of peace and war lies he believes in his hands and the hands of the Unionist party, for reasons which those who can take a dispassionate view of the present condition of British politics will hardly dispute.

"The Unionist party," says Mr. Goldman "has every reason to sympathize with German aspirations, for it endorses most of the essential principles of the German people. It believes in the tariff as the basis of national life it believes in a Colonial Empire as part of the full development of a people, for it has always been the great instrument of Imperial expansion; it believes in the doctrine of the national

interest, because it has always been both practical and patriotic. It also believes in the elevation of the condition of the people, and is consequently most firmly opposed to those low conditions of life abroad which enable foreign and sweated goods to take the livelihood from our own workers. Furthermore the firmness of the Unionist party on the question of defence make it certain that no negotiations with Germany will lead it into the one error which would certainly prove fatal to those negotiations—the relaxation of our naval and military preparations, or an attempt to deal with Germany on those lines."

This then is the proposed new basis of agreement with Germany: (1) That the natural and legitimate desire of Germany to expand her commerce and population into other parts of the world should be recognized as far as is compatible with vital British interests; and that we should express the belief that such an expansion would in many ways be to our interest. (2) That we should recognize that a restriction of German commerce and the consequent failure to improve the condition of the German working classes is of no business advantage to us, and makes directly both for and against us in this country and for a war which will burden British industries and working classes for years, even in the event of success. (3) That as a corollary of these views we indicate our readiness to assist Germany wherever we can to attain her colonial outlets, and give a promise that when Imperial tariff system is established her products shall in no way be penalized to the advantage of other external powers; on the understanding, of course, that she likewise will indicate her readiness not to discriminate against British Empire goods. English statesmen of both parties must take their share of blame for the present unfortunate relationship between Germany and ourselves, and there is a growing belief that the time has come to offer a reasonable accommodation with our greatest commercial and naval rival. She claims her "place in the sun, and there would seem to be no vital British interest at stake in giving it to her. It is either that or a terrible world conflict with dire possibilities to us as well as to Germany.

The Musician—"Hang it, Blink, don't you realize that one of your shoes squeaks in B flat and the other in G major?"—Life

SPARROWS LEARN CANARIES' SONG

That social influence, in the form of imitation, rivalry, or in whatever other ways social influence may exert its effect, does play a role in shaping the early responses of certain animals, comes out clearly in the work of Conradi at Clark University. This investigator reared English sparrows in the presence of canaries, keeping them from birth separate from their own kind, writes Professor J. B. Watson in Harper's Magazine.

The first sparrow was captured when one day old, and was reared by a canary foster-mother. During the growing period this sparrow was isolated from all other sparrows and placed in a room containing about twenty canaries. The native characteristic "chirp" first developed. As time went on this was given less and less, being gradually replaced by the "peep" which is natural to the canaries.

The sparrow improved in his vocal efforts by this kind of training, gaining the confidence finally to chime in when the canaries would burst into song. A second sparrow was captured when two weeks old, and was reared in a room with the canaries. The regular sparrow chirp had of course already developed by this time. After being with the canaries for a time he developed a song which more or less resembled that of the canaries—it was certainly something very different from the ordinary song of the sparrow. Dr. Conradi says:

"At first his voice was not beautiful; it was hoarse. It sounded somewhat like the voice of the female canaries when they try to sing. He sang on a lower scale; he often tried to reach higher notes but he did not succeed. Later he learned to trill in a soft musical manner."

"In both these cases the call notes of the canaries were adopted. These two sparrows were then taken from under the tutelage of the canaries and placed in a room where they could hear the song and call notes of adult sparrows. For the first two or three weeks the integrity of the song and call notes learned from the canaries were maintained. At the end of the sixth week however they had lost practically every vestige of the acquired canary song.

"We had a fine sunrise this morning," said one New Yorker to another. "Did you see it?" "Surely," said the second man. "Why, I'm always in bed before sunrise."—N. Y. Ledger.

Your Last Opportunity To Buy House-Furnishings Today

Regular Prices Will Prevail Tomorrow--Big Inducements For Today's Shoppers

\$21.75 For Buffets Sold Reg. From \$30 to \$37.50

SOLID OAK BUFFETS—In Early English finish, fumed oak and a highly polished golden finish. They have shaped fronts, three cupboards with fancy doors, one cutlery drawer lined with felt, and one large linen drawer. The back has a low, shaped shelf, two brackets, and a beveled plate mirror 40 x 10 in. All are made of well seasoned lumber and are a remarkable value at **\$21.75**

Solid Oak Buffet—In golden color, highly polished or in a neat fumed finish. The top measures 48 x 21 in., and the body contains two cutlery drawers, one of which is lined, one large linen drawer and a large cupboard with two drawers. The back has one large shelf supported by shaped brackets and a beveled mirror, size 40 x 12 in. Special value **\$21.75**

TWO REMARKABLE VALUES IN SURFACED OAK BUFFETS

Surface Oak Buffet—Made throughout from well seasoned birch. The top measures 48 x 20 in., and the body has one long linen drawer, two cutlery drawers, and a large cupboard with two fancy leaded glass doors. The back is plain, has large shelf supported by square pillars and a beveled mirror 38 x 10 in. This is a very attractive piece of furniture and a rare value at **\$21.75**

Surface Oak Buffet—With a top measuring 3 ft. 9 in. x 20 in. The body has two small drawers, one of which is lined for cutlery, one large linen drawer, and a cupboard with two plain glass doors. The back has a neat shelf supported by two shaped brackets and a beveled mirror, size 38 x 10 in. This is a splendid value at **\$21.75**

Final Bargains from the Carpet and Drapery Departments

TODAY, the last day of the sale, will be a big bargain day. Many lines that we are not repeating for the Spring season, remnants of carpet, and many of our regular lines will be sold at prices that will be a pleasant surprise to you. See the window displays for further details. Here are a few of the items:

Portiere and Window Curtains—In art serge and tapestry. These are in such a diversity of styles that detailed description is impossible. Some are beautifully embroidered on cloth and others have artistic woven borders. Many are finished with heavy fringe, and all are rare bargains. Regular \$8.75, \$10.50 and \$12.75 values on sale Today at **\$4.50**

Window Shades—Made of a strong quality of opaque cloth and mounted on Harts-horn spring rollers. All complete with brackets, tassels and pulls. Colors green or cream. Size 37 in. x 72 in., at each **25¢**

Brass Extension Curtain Rods—Fitted with spear ends and brackets. These are strong and serviceable rods, and will do for long or short curtains. Regular 25¢ value on sale Today at, each **10¢**

Linoleum Bargain—Block, tile and floral designs are here to choose from and all are a reliable quality. They are 2 yards wide and a big bargain to close out the February sale. Price, per square yard **25¢**

Brussels Carpet Squares—Of a superior quality. They have interwoven borders and may be had in ground shades of green, fawn and blue. For hard wear you will find these carpets hard to beat. Size 9 x 12 ft. Special price for Today's selling **\$10.75**

Brussels Carpet Remnants—You can choose from a variety of patterns and colors in either body or border carpet. They are all high-grade carpet and are 22 1/2 in. and 27 in. wide. The pieces are about 1 1/2 yards long. Per piece, Today, **50¢**

Carpet Remnants—These are Axminster and Wilton carpet of the best quality. There are many patterns and colors to choose from and are about 1 1/2 yards long. Per piece Today **\$1.00**

Japanese Mats—These are an ideal floor covering for bedrooms, especially for the summer season. They are handsome in design and coloring, sanitary, easy to keep clean, durable and inexpensive. Size 3x6 feet, each **25¢**

\$31.75 For the Diamond Steel Range Sold Reg. at \$40

THIS is the best offer that we have made for a long time and cannot be duplicated. Unfortunately we have only a limited number to offer at this price, and you will have to shop early to secure one. The Diamond is a reliable steel range that we are confident will please the most exacting housewife.

The Body is made of heavy blue steel, closely riveted, and is lined in all exposed places with a heavy asbestos mill board with a sheet-iron cover, and the body is stiffened with an angle iron construction.

The Flues—These are well proportioned, easy to operate and clean. A large clean-out door is provided in the front, by means of which the flues can be thoroughly cleaned. The dampers have thorough control of the draughts, and consequently the best results are to be obtained with a moderate consumption of fuel.

The Fire Box is well constructed and is suitable for burning wood or coal. The grate is easily taken out, the linings are heavy and well ventilated, is made in three pieces, and is constructed to allow for contraction and expansion.

The Oven—This is made of heavy sheet-steel, is well riveted and strongly braced to prevent warping or buckling. It is provided with a strong wire rack, and the door is spring-balanced. Cooking and baking are comparatively easy in this oven. The heat is so well directed and easily regulated that perfect conditions are a certainty.

Ask to see this range. Regular value \$40.00, now marked at **\$31.75.**

A Final Clean-up Sale in the Hardware Department Today—Some Remarkable Bargains

Rose Bowls In Fancy Glass Values to \$1.25 For 50¢

Rose Bowls—In both plain glass and colors. They are a very attractive shape and have a trellis top of brass to keep the blooms in place. With spring approaching these bowls should be attractive. Values to \$1.25 will be cleaned out at **50¢**

\$3.90 Toilet Sets For \$2.50 Today

10-Piece Toilet Sets—Made of good English semi-porcelain. They are white with a raised pattern and are trimmed with gold lines. Our regular \$3.90 values will be sold today, as long as they last, at per set **\$2.50**

Trinket Boxes, Values to \$1 For 50¢

Here are a lot of odd pieces that we wish to clean out quickly, and if a low price is an inducement, they will not remain on our tables long. There are trinket and powder boxes in fancy glass with nickel or brass tops and decorated with cameo miniatures. Regular value up to \$1.00, at, each **50¢**

Odd Bowls—In neat floral designs and colors blue, green and brown. These are a very useful lot, and as there are only 65 left you will have to shop early. Regular 10¢ and 15¢ values on sale today at **5¢**

Drinking Mugs—Made of good English semi-porcelain, with green floral designs. Capacity about 1 pint, and a good value at 10¢. Special today **5¢**

Odd China Plates—About 100 dozen, in sizes 5, 6 and 7 in. They are made of a good quality Austrian china and are the new Queen fluted style. Regular values to \$1.50 are to be sold at, per dozen **50¢**

50 Covered Vegetable Dishes—In good styles and a splendid quality. They have a dark blue floral decoration and are regular \$1.00 values. Today's sale price, **50¢**

5 o'Clock Tea Sets—Only 19 of these are left and early shoppers will secure them. They are made of a very fine Austrian china, have highly finished white bodies with green garland decorations, and consist of the following pieces: 1 large china tray, 1 teapot, 1 sugar basin, 1 cream jug, and 2 cups and saucers. Regular \$2.90 value on sale today at **\$1.50**

Tremendous Reductions In Upholstered Furniture Today

Bed Lounges in Tapestry, \$17.50 Values for \$12.75

There are only two left and we are determined to clean them out. One has a large box under the seat, that slides out on castors, and is well upholstered in tapestry. The other has a polished frame of hardwood and is upholstered in red tapestry. They are our regular \$17.50 value **\$12.75**

\$17.50 Bed Lounges in Velour, for \$12.75

Have Blanket-Box that runs on castors under the seat. Well upholstered and absolutely reliable. Two only at this price. Today **\$12.75**

A \$26.75 Parlor Suite for \$15

Three pieces in this suit, one arm chair, one side chair and one settee. They are made of well seasoned hardwood, polished mahogany color, are handsomely shaped and well upholstered in green tapestry. Clearance price **\$15.00**

\$3.90 For Velour Lounges That Sell Regularly at \$5.90

A saving of \$2 on a Lounge that would be an excellent value at \$5.90 is a big consideration to most people. We have five to sell at this price. Hurry if you want one. Final Clearance price **\$3.90**

\$6.90 For Lounges That Sold Regularly at \$10.75 and \$11.75

You can't expect a better bargain than this line affords. They are well upholstered in good velour, have abundant springs and are well finished with cord and fringe. Your Choice at **\$6.90**

\$3.90 Tapestry Lounges, worth \$5.90

These are well made and serviceable Lounges, upholstered in red tapestry. Five are all that are to be sold at this price, and there are three different patterns to choose from. Clearance Price **\$3.90**

A Big Sale of Dresses Friday

\$2.50 For Values That Sold For \$10
\$9.75 For Values Worth From \$25 to \$35

If these Dresses had not been slightly soiled we should not have sold them at these low prices. The fact is that we purchased a lot of sample dresses—all new and handsome—and on arrival found that some were soiled, consequently we are offering them at a mere fraction of their value. Our disappointment is decidedly your gain, and if you secure one of these garments you will get a fine value. See them in the window and you will agree that the values are exceptional.

At **\$2.50** they are mostly in choice muslins and marquisettes, with kimono sleeves and a high-waisted effect.

At **\$9.75** there are embroidered chiffons, nets, marquisettes and foulards. Colors white, mauve, pink, blues, fawns and black.

No two dresses are alike, and an adequate description is impossible.

SEE THE VIEW STREET WINDOWS OR ASK TO SEE THEM IN THE DEPARTMENT

\$3.45 Buys Smart and Serviceable Footwear For Men

Smart in style and serviceable in quality are only two of the many interesting features that these shoes possess. The fact that we have three large stores to supply enables us to make exceptionally heavy purchases at prices that a small buyer cannot command, and as we sell most of our goods for cash we make a rapid turn-over and are content with a smaller profit.

Every pair is made with a Goodyear welt—a feature that is rarely found in a shoe that sells for less than \$4.50—have solid flexible soles and solid leather heels.

All shapes are to be had in black or tan and patent leathers for those who prefer them. All sizes are here, and we guarantee a perfect fit and a comfortable shoe.

Ask to see them. You're welcome whether you buy or not, and not a pair is worth less than \$4.00. Spencer price, per pair, **\$3.45.**

\$2.50 Buys a Waist That Sells Regularly at \$3.75 to \$5.75 Friday

The finest goods don't often go on the bargain table. That fact makes this sale very striking. See the View Street windows and you will readily see that it is not too strong a statement to make when we say that a value that can better this, even at the regular price, is not to be found.

You're welcome to see these garments in the windows or to examine them in the department, whether you buy or not. We'd like to tell you more about them in this advertisement, but as there are so many styles and materials it is almost impossible. There are silks, nets over silk, green chiffon over Roman striped silks, nets in ecru, white and black, and smart velveteens in purple and brown trimmed with pipings of contrasting colored silks, and many other new and interesting styles.

All sizes are here—at least all the average sizes—and as the styles are so varied you are sure of a garment that will suit you.

REGULAR VALUES \$3.75 TO \$5.75. ALL TO CLEAR FRIDAY AT **\$2.50**

Children's Rompers--A New Shipment Just Arrived

Here are some of the best values that we have offered for a long time. Every garment is made of a strong print that will stand all kinds of laundering. They are mostly in navy blue with white spots and are to be had in sizes to fit children 1 and 2 years old. Per garment **50¢**

David Spencer

Limited

Palmolive Soap

To give our customers an opportunity of giving this excellent toilet soap a thorough trial, we have placed it on sale this week at less than cost price. The regular selling price is 15¢ per cake or 2 for 25¢. Our special price for the week is 4 for **25¢**

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