lugs,, for \$1.90 good thick make for arious designs and \$2.50. Sale Price

s at \$3.15 floral and Persian dengs. Regular \$3.75.

\$17.50, \$16.75 \$15.50

ze 3 yds. x 3½ yds., in beautiful to walk upon. 7.50

yds., in Persian and able for drawing and

and design, floral and fawn grounds. Per

s, Made

D5c

main in fine make of match, in very good ens, fawns and crim-d, February Sale 95¢

aried Assortment

ns and colorings, suitis, centre with chintz

lew Modes in

ected in our Millinery what the new styles smart shapes in straw s and wings, are now face and every purse, This season we are we have many others

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 329. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1910.

Ore Shipments

NELSON, B. C., Feb. 19.—The weekly output of the mines and the smelter ore receipts continue very sæltisfactory. Following are the shipments by districts: Boundary, week, 39,020 tons, and year to date, 274,787 tons. Rossland, week, 4,077 tons, and year, 31,991 tons. Slocan-Kootenay, week, 1,624 tons, and year, 11,245. Total shipments for week 44,721 tons and year to date 318,028 tons. MORE SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATIONS

Forces Today

MINISTER ORDERS

Herr Gerer, a Clerical member, pointed out the conflict between Von Bethman Hollweg, as chaucellor of the Empire and Von Bethman Hollweg as Prussian minister-president.

Deputy Lebevrg, a Socialist member, referred to the recent street demonstrations and said that the Socialists meant to continue the protest. He declared that they were not to blame for the riots at Halle, Neumuenster and Frankfort, but that the police

Cities Likely to Be Sof Further Conflicts een Crowds and Police is Today

ER ORDERS

RIOT PHOTOGRAPHS

Artillery March
KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 19.—The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery yesterday concluded its forced march from Verona, 26 miles away, and about 5 o'clock marched into Tete du Pont barracks, which they left on Tuesday morning. They had a strenuous time back fit and in good, shape. Every seldier is enthusiastic over the way Sir Percy Lake handled matters. He was as one of the privates in his work and zeal. The roads yesterday were heavy, and considerable shovelling was required. Prussian Cities Likely to Be Scenes of Further Conflicts Between Crowds and Police

MUCH STRYCHNINE FOUND

German Chancellor Ouestioned by Socialists in Regard to
His Anti-Suffrage Speech in
Prussian Diet

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Further demonstrations against the Prussian suffrage bill will be held tomorrow in a number of cities throughout Prussia.

The minister has ordered notice of the store of the sto

Sudden Strike of Transit Em-

Chief of Black Hand in America and Seven Other Italians Are Sent to Prison for Many Years

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Lupo, "The Wolt," chief of the Black Hand in America Guseppe Morello, chief of Sicilian counterfeiters in this country, and six of their confederates, were found guilty on the charge of making spurious money and were sentenced to CRANCE CARAND. CORNEL OF THE WORK AND THE CORNEL OF THE WORK AND THE

Few Bodies Recovered.

CIUDADELA, Balearic Islands, Feb.

19.—Only twenty-seven bodies have recovered of the 156 persons lost in the wreck of the steamer General Chanzey. With one exception the bodies had been stripped of clothing by the action of the waters, and many were frightfully mutilated.

udden Strike of Transit Employees Causes Trouble in City of Brotherly Love--Two Cars Burned

Norwood Blown Ashore

CAPE CHARLES CITY, Va., Feb.

19.—The British ship Norwood, 1,597

tons, bound from Buenos Ayres of Boston, was blown ashore on Ship Shoal during the night, and after a hard battle with heavy seas her crew of 11 men were saved by Capt. John R. Andrew and the lifesaving crew of the Cobb Island lifesaving teation.

Norwood Blown Ashore

CAPE CHARLES CITY, Va., Feb.

19.—The British Ship Norwood, 1,597

Budget Speech This Week Will Disclose the Admirable Condition of British Columbia's Finances Norwood Blown Ashore

COMPANY AND UNION

FAIL OF SETTLEMENT

Men's Organization Suspects
Rivals—Much Inconvenience
Arising From Unexpected
Tie-up of Traffic

Set Trade in Insurance.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—In connection with the insurance bill the senate banking and commerce committee to-day decided unanimously that citizens and firms of Canada should be allowed freely to insure in unlicensed fire companies, but these companies should be prohibited from having representatives in Canada for the purpose of soliciting insurance directly. It was also decided that a person or firm going out of the Dominion for insurance should not be taxed to help meintain a Canadian insurance department. Insured, however, who obtains foreign insurance, were, who obtains foreign insurance, were, who obtains foreign insurance, and in the cobb Island lifesaving tsation.

Free Trade in Insurance.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—In connection with the insurance bill the senate banking and commerce committee to-day decided unanimously that citizens and firms of Canada should be allowed freely to insure in unlicensed fire companies, but these companies should be prohibited from having representatives. It was also decided that a person or firm going out of the Dominion for insurance should not be taxed to help meintain a Canadian insurance department. Insured, however, who obtains foreign insurance, and it is sure in unlicensed fire companies, but these companies but these companies should be prohibited from having representatives.

Research of the Cobb Island lifesaving to the senate banking and commerce committee to-day decided unanimously that citizens and firms of Canada should be allowed freely to insure in unlicensed fire companies, but these companies and firms of Canada should be allowed freely to insure in unlicensed fire companies, but these companies of the companies in Canada for the purpose of soliciting insurance decided that a person or firm going out of the Dominion for insurance should not be taxed to help meintain a Canadian insurance department. Insured, however

Rugs

HOPED TO PROVIDE FOR MANY WORKS

Grant Probable for Bridge Over Second Narrows-Mill Bay Road Will Be Completed-Other Island Grants

The estimates of revenue and expen diture for the public services of British Columbia during the current year, which it is expected will be brought down by Hon. W. J. Bowser, as finance minister. Monday or on Tuesday, in the local parliament, will unquestionable mark extrategily. The providing of ably mark statistically the rapidity of British Columbia's forward movement, the present session's budget being on both sides by far the heaviest that has ever been presented by a minister in charge of the provincial treasury. The revenues may be counted upon as re-taining their upward trend during the ensuing twelvemonth, and while a no less sum than \$155,000 would be lost to the treasury on the basis of last year's assessment and tax collections, there will probably be sufficient new sources of revenue by taxation to reduce this loss by the odd \$55,000 at least.

loss by the odd \$55,000 at least.

On the other hand the enormous cost of administering the affairs of British Columbia may be gauged in a manner by remembrance of the fact that for educational requirements alone a no less sum than \$1,000,000 will be osked of parliament, to meet the estimated charges of the year. Requests for schools and improvements may fairly be said to have come in from every section and corper of the province, marking the uniform distribution of the provincial growth; the same may be said as to roads bridges, and other necessary and reproductive public works.

works.

It is expected that Finance Minister Bowser in his present—and first—budget will show that the million dollar loan of 1963 has now been virtually discharged, but \$16,000 of that debt at present remaining as a charge against the province, and this being reduced by \$4,000 annually—which means extinction in 1913. The general public debt of the province now stands at \$10,500,000, and is being reduced as rapidly as possible. In comparison with the debts

Columbia river while there will be spent this year upon the Nelson-Robson road a preliminary \$3,000; with \$5,000 on the road from Trail to Castlegar, \$2,000 on the Nelson, Balfour and Kaslo roads; and \$1,500 on the wagon road connecting Slocan Junction and Slocan City.

On the Island the Mill Bay road will be completed, and it is confidently expected the extension of the northerly trunk road to Campbell river and lake will be provided for, as well as numerous roads in the fast-developing Alberni district.

Aid for the contemplated Home for the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the laws with the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the laws with the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the laws with the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the laws with the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the laws with the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the laws with the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the laws with the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the laws with the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the laws with the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the laws with the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the laws with the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the laws with the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the laws with the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the laws with the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the laws with the Aged and Infirm somewhere with the Nelson Response with the Nelson

the Aged and Infirm somewhere on the lower Mainland is spoken of as reasonably certain, while \$8,000 will be voted toward the establishment of the new public hospital at Chilliwack.

LUMBERMEN'S MOVE

VANCOUVER, Feb. 19 .- The vari-

VANCOUVER, Feb. 19.—The various mills embraced in the membership of B. C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, with possibly one exception, has just completed the organization of a selling agency to act as brokers.

Ivan D. Smith, formerly purchasing agent here for Mason & Gordon, of Montreal, has been placed in charge.

The effect of the new arrangements has been the retirement of a score or more of traveling representatives of various mills. A number of them, however, have been transferred to the service of the new agency, and will act in a similar capacity.

The new move will have the effect of driving out of business local brokers who placed orders here for customers in the prairie provinces. The demand for lumber continues very brisk, and in some instances weeks elapse, it is said, before orders for certain lines could be filled.

President of Reichstag Dead

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Count Udo Von Stobers-Wernigerode, president of the reichstag, died this evening, after an illness of one month. Death was a directly due to pneumonia. He was a directly due to pneumonia.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Count Udo Von Stolberg-Wernigerode, president of the reichstag, died this evening, after an illness of one month. Death was directly due to pneumonia. He was a life member of the Prussian upper house, a major-general, unattached, and a privy councillor of the state. He served for a period as vice-president of the reichstag, and was elected president of the house in February, 1907. He was re-elected president on December 1 of last year.

OUTSIDERS BUY

eature of Brisk Week in Prop-

ACRETIA OLIS

MINISTRATE OLIS

MINISTRAT Realty agents regard the feature of the local market during the past week as being the amount of outside capital which has been invested in every class of property. This fact is looked upon as one of the most hopeful signs evinced during the present movement. The plans of the Canadian Northern Railway in Victoria have gained for the city a wide publicity all over the Dominion, the results of which is now being shown by an influx of investors, which is every day growing larger.

An interesting sale just negotiated is that of a house and lot standing on the foreshore at the foot of Russell street, Victoria West. This was put the street, Victoria West. This was put the street of the financial bill. The premier cannot possibly accept such an amendment, but the Irish leader will be in a position to say that he did all he could, and with this explanation will allow the buffet to pass will allow the buffet to pass of the financial bill. The premier cannot possibly accept such an amendment, but the Irish leader will be in a position to say that he did all he could, and with this explanation will allow the buffet to pass of the financial bill. The premier cannot possibly accept such an amendment, but the Irish leader will be in a position to say that he did all he could, and with this explanation will allow the buffet to pass of the financial bill. The premier cannot possibly accept such an amendment, but the Irish leader will be in a position to say that he did all he could, and with this explanation will allow the buffet to say that he did all he could, and with this explanation will allow the buffet or possible accept will allow the buffet to say that he did all he could, and with this explanation will allow the buffet or possible accept will allow the buffet or possible accept will allow the buffet or possible accept will allow the buffet or possible accept. The premier cannot possible accept will allow the buffet or possible accept. The possible accept will allow the buffet or possible accept. The premier cannot po

FIFTIETH YEAR IS NOT BLUFFED

Points Out That Guarantees Supposed to Be Secured From King Edward Are at Present Out of Reach

Owners of Mills Who Make up Manufacturers' Association Organize
Selling Agency.

WILL PROCEED TO
CLEAR UP I CLEAR UP FINANCES

day as being in the nature of a bluff. Premier Asquith appears to have met this bluff with a reiteration of his de-termination to clear up the financial situation before launching a campaign against the veto of the House of Lords,

against the veto of the House of Lords, and it is freely predicted that the extremists will decide at a party meeting on Monday that they have more to gain by keeping the government in office than precipitating another general election.

The idea is borne out to some extent by the statements of the individual Laborites, who disavowed the ultimatum which George N. Barnes, the new chairman of the Labor party in Parliament, sent to Premier Asquith demanding that the veto question precede the budget measure in the House. Some of these includings allege that the Labor party has not as yet reached a decision, and asserted that the chairman's manifesto constituted merely an expression of his personal opin-

eature of Brisk Week III Fluperty Market — Waterfront
Lot and House in Victoria
West Realize \$15,000

The second the feature of the financial bill. The premier cannot possibly accept such an amendment, but the Irish leader will

ARRANGE PLANS

Provincial Conservative Executive Holds Meeting and Refers the Matter to Local Bodies

Arrangements for the representation of British Columbia at the Dominion Conservative convention to be held in Ottawa on June 15 and 16 next were considered at a meeting of the executive of the Provincial Conservative Association last evening at the local rooms

sociation last evening at the local rooms.

British Columbia will be fully repre-sented at the gathering with 147 dele-gates all told. The central Conserva-tive organization in each of the seven delegates, these together with the British Columbia federal members or the defeated candidate at the last election forming the Pacific contingent.

The executive discussed questions of organization and the satisfactory condition of effects with the executive discussed and the satisfactory condition of effects with these transfer of the satisfactory.

dition of affairs with the party was a subject for congratulation.

A pleasing feature of the session was

Those present were R. F. Green, of Victoria, president; W. M. Mackay, of Vancouver, 2nd vice-president; H. L. Edwards, of New Westminster, treasurer, and the following members of the executive committee: J. J. Miller, Vancouver; W. N. Carty, New Westminster; Henry Doyle, Skeena; W. Irvine, Nelson; Thomas Sweeney, Kamloops. J. P. S. Shaw, M. P. P., of last year's executive, with C. M. Woodworth, last year's president, were also present. It is announced that Conservatives generally with their wives and families may take advantage of the cheap rates generally with their wives and families may take advantage of the cheap rates

MR. FOSTER'S SUITS

Actions for Libel Against Toronto Globe and Ottawa Free Press Go to Trial.

TORONTO, Feb. 15—Before Mr. Justice Magee and a jury in the assize court at the city hall at the trial of

tice Magee and a jury in the assize court at the city hall at the trial of the slander action brought by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, formally finance minister of Canada, against Jas. A. Macdonald, editor of the Globe, will be begun at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The case grew out of the royal commission on insurance and remarks made by Mr. Foster at a meeting in Toronto on October 1st, 1908, at which he declared the editor of the Globe lied about him in speaking of the commission's report, and that when he was accused of lying he reached behind his ink pots and uttered more lies. Mr. Foster challenged the editor on the platform to discuss the charges made against him (Foster) in regard to the management of the Union Trust company. Accepting this challenge Mr. Macdonald addressed a public meeting at Orilla on Oct. 20, and made certain statements which form the basis of an action by Mr. Foster the basis of an action by Mr. Foster against Mr. Macdonald for \$50,000 for

Hogs at High Price

A pleasing feature of the session was the presentation of a handsome traveling bag to Mr. C. M. Woodworth, the president last year of the provincial association. R. F. Green on behalf of last year's executive made the presentation, Mr. Woodworth responding in suitable terms.

Those present were R. F. Green, of Victoria, president; W. M. Mackay, of Vancouver, 2nd vice-president; H. L.

Senator Conger at Albany Gives the Name of Former Speaker, Now Dead, as the

against Mr. Macdonald for \$50,000 for alleged slander.

It is this action that goes to trial tomorrow. I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., appears for Mr. Foster and E. F. B. Johnson, K.C., and N. W. Rowell, K.C., for Mr. Macdonald.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The Ottawa Free Press has received the statement.

too attentively to the promptings of his heart."

The Temps dwells bitterly on the indifference of the government in the matter of military aeronautics. Referring to the campaign inaugurated by M. Capazza to draw attention to the alarming superiority of the German aerial fleet, the Temps remarks: The inertia of the ministry of war, its lack of initiative, and its pernicious scepticism were barely conceivable. But little would have been needed to change the disappointment of the public into anger, only too well justified, but General Brun found an expedient not to make up for lost time—but to divert the attention from the German dirigibles. This expedient was the announcement that the aeroplane was on the point of superseding the dirigible. Now it is announced that the German government has decided to adopt a special type of aeroplane, and in France nothing whatever has been done, so that once again this country has fallen behind.

"We wonder," says the Temps, "what ingenious excuse the military authorice."

"We wonder," says the Temps, "what ingenious excuse the military authorities will find on the present occasion to prove that everything is as it should be."

Company of the property of the

LEMAITRE'S LECTURE

UPON FENELON

Into this interesting question, and obtained statistics from other countries (Germany, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Holland, and Belgium) which completely support this opinion, while he himself has studied later ones in France. So his advice to young men runs:

Marry; you will do well, even from a selfish standpoint. But watch carefully over your wife's health, as even from this egotistical point of view her loss will be a terrible misfortune, for your life depends in a great measure on her own.

And to young ladies I give the counsel to marry in their most selfish interesting question, and obtained statistics from other countries.

IN GAME ACT

Government Does Not Accept Amendment Providing for Prohibition of Sale of Venishinters is much greater than among spinsters is much greater than among married women, but it is not twice as great, as in the case of men.

The mortality among widows is distanced to the least of the lost of the los

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

| Print of the Print

Nothing Yet Done to Determine
What Rates Will Apply to
This Country Under PayneAldrich Tariff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—No steps have yet been taken by the British or Canadian governments looking to the termination of the question of wheter Canada, in view of her tariff treaties with other countries, is entitled to the minimum tariff rates of the United States, under the PayneAldrich act.

In view of the fact that the maxiIn view of the fact that the maxi
Mr. Hawthornthwaite also regretted that the attorney-general could not (Mr. Hawthornthwaite) believed would make the Game Act better. It was somewhat new to hear the attorney-general excusing his rejection of a the other side of the house on the ground that it would be unpopular. He hoped that the new dear attorney-general could not (Mr. Hawthornthwaite) believed would make the Game Act better. It was somewhat new to hear the attorney-general excusing his rejection of a the other side of the house on the ground that it would be unpopular. He hoped that the new dear attorney-general excusing his rejection of a the tother side of the house on the ground that it would be unpopular. He hoped that the new dear attorney-general excusing his rejection of a the tother side of the house on the ground that it would be unpopular. He hoped that the new dear attorney-general excusing his rejection of a the consideration of other legislation during the value would as the attorney-general excusing his rejection of a the attorney-general excusing his rejection of the proposal from the other side of the house on the ground that it would be unpopular. He hoped that the new dear attorney-general excusing his rejection of the proposal from the other side of the house of the attorney-general excusing his rejection of the proposal from t

OF SURVIVORS

Chilean Cruises Takes Off Eighty-Eight People Left on Wreck of Steamer Lima and Carries Them to Safety day, Vancouver appears to have been hysterically excited over the rumor

RAISE YUCATAN

no word has been or could be obtained from the wireless operator on the vessel. It is believed as soon as she began to make water the dynamo was put out of commission. An investigation may lead to improvement in the wireless equipment of vessels on the coast, through installation of a storage or other battery in the operating room as a reserve for emergency use.

VANCOUVER WORRIED

Fear Expressed That Victoria Had
Been Chosen as Sity of Previncial University.

According to private telegrams and long distance telephone mesages yester-

MONEY WASTED IN USELESS WORK

Sums Frittered Away in Building Unnecessary Wharves and Other Structures to Please Members

MR. MONK ARRAIGNS EXTRAVAGANT POLICY

Wasted Money Could Be Well Iltilized on Georgian Bay Canal or Other Work of Value to Country

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.-Mr. Pugsley OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—Mr. Pugsley had a peaceful time in supply on his public works estimates on the House today. One interesting announcement was made by the minister. He said he had decided to keep 200 feet of the Richibuctou sawdust wharf and add it to the present wharf, and sell the rest of it for \$3500.

When the Quebec harbor and rivers items were read there were hardly any members from Quebec in the house, but Mr. Pugsley said he had notified the government supporters from that province that these votes would be considered today, and he in-

notified the government supporters from that province that these votes would be considered today, and he intended to go on.

Mr. Monk pointed out that the total vote for three wharves and breakwaters amounted to \$648,000. He had in past years refrained from criticizing individual items on account of the unjust campaign levelled against him in the various counties where the appropriations were to be spent, but generally speaking, Mr. Monk condemned the whole system of spending public money on these small works throughout the provinces. Scores of them were no use to the localities and were not needed except to gratify the ambition of the sitting member or satisfy his pride. So soon as a young member got to Ottawa he seemed to have but one burning desire, and that was to get a public building or a wharf in his county. This was in Mr. Monk's opinion entirely wrong.

Mr. Monk said the money thus frittered away might be much better employed in carrying out the recommendations of the transportation commission and building the Georgian bay canal and nationalizing the ports of Montreal and Quebec.

Mr. Fielding had stated that he had

Montreal and Quebec.

Mr. Fielding had stated that he had

no money at present to start the con-struction of the canal, yet he could cheerfully give three quarters of a million for small works in Quebec, half of which were absolutely useless. dr. Monk instanced the \$50,000 spen Mr. Monk instanced the \$50,000 spent in dredging a channel across the river at Ballscan. No one seemed to have the property of the seemed to have the have the seemed to have the seemed fit the small towns more than the spending of money on wharves and

breakwaters.

On the item for \$8,000 for a wharf, On the item for \$8.000 for a wharf, Nicolet county, Mr. Lemieux explained that it was rendered necessary by the development of the lumber trade in connection with the Deleware and Hudson.

Mr. Monk pointed out, however, that the wharf was relly built for a private railway company, and the company was tapping the business of the St. Maurice on the north side of the St. Maurice on the north side of

the St. Maurice on the north side of the C.P.R., N.T.R. and C.N.R. Mr. Monk also hoped the committee ap-pointed to revise the rules of the House would take up the question of the manner in which the estimates were put through. No deliberative body in the world, he declared, had such a clumsy and unsatisfactory On the item of a vote for a wharf

On the item of a vote for a wharf at Chicoutimi, Mr. Lennox enquired if this was to be a sawdust structure. Mr. Pugsley: "I am afraid when my friend dies, the word "sawdust" will be found written upon his heart."

Mr. Borden: "I rather think it will be found on the minister's heart." (Laughter). (Laughter). Good progress was made with the Quebec items, the total being \$325,-000, all in small amounts varying from \$1,200. On Monday the naval debate

will be resumed. Ottawa Fire Chief. OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The board of control at its meeting today raised Capt, J. T. Graham to the post of their of the fire department in succession to the late Chief Prevost:

Jeffries-Johnson Fight

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The battle ground for the Jeffries-Johnson fight will definitely be announced on Sunday night, according to a statement made today by Jack Gleason, who arrived last night with the Jeffries party. He said no conference would be held between himself and Blokard with arrived today, with the property of the said of the s Rickard, who arrived today, until they had made a joint inspection of

various arenas Machine Oil in Doughnuts. Machine Oil in Doughnuts.

LAUREL, M.D., Feb. 18.—A mistake in the delivery of two barrels of oil nearly caused fatal results here, when some fifty persons were made violently ill by eating doughnuts, served by a local bakery which had been prepared with machine oil. In two instances entire families were on the dangerous list, and the physicians had hard work saving them. It develops the angerous list, and the physicians had ard work saving them. It developed today that the machine oil had been wedgeed by a hardware dealer who reordered by a hardware dealer who received instead the barrel intended f

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 18.—Two men are dead, three are seriously injured and a score more are painfully bruised as the result of a fire which broke out this afternoon in the big following plant of the Gurney-Tilden company, son stove manufacturers. Henry Bawden and Albert McCully were suffocated to death, their bodies being found after the fire was put out. It is supposed that some electric light wires became rossed, causing a spark which ignited socia a quantity of chemicals in the lacquer m, which is located on the ground five

BE ABLE TO RAISE YUGATAN

ain Porter Reports That recked Steamer May Be ved-Passengers on Way

the Yucatan can be floated bught south is the opinion of ipping men who point out that riechen which was picked up ricchen which was picked up elow Alaskan waters by the Bage company was in a far worse than the Yucatan. The ves-insured for about \$300,000, g hull and cargo, and is now control of the marine under-who will send representatives Jefferson to make a survey. A f survey, consisting of the Jefferson to make a survey. A pof survey, consisting of the capad chief engineers of the Yucad Santa Ana, of the Alaska hip Company made an examilast night and today will repon prospects of saving the vesen they arrive at Juneau.

I Nowell, on advices from Capt. reported that the Yucatan is in pudition aside from heing fulled products. neition aside from being filled ter. He says the only hole in teast of the forehatch, is four g and two feet wide. The pas-deck is out of water at the

tion on account of the float-All the passengers are well All the passengers are well isfied it is reported. Santa Anna will be kept at the f the wreck to dispel the floatas far as possible until further ments are made toward raising sel. A portion of the crew is ed on the little island where is to made a landing after the lock awaiting noders.

ck, awaiting orders eamer Edith of the Alaska p company which has been was brought from retirement was brought from retirement ed up to Nanaimo yesterday to I north. She will sail north iday, taking freight and mails ere to have been sent by the L. The passengers of the steamer will leace Juneau to-

he Cottage City. May Change Wireless. commission. An investigation d to improvement in the wire-ipment of vessels on the coast, installation of a storage or

ICOUVER WORRIED

pressed That Victoria Had Choses as Sit, of Provincial University.

currency to the effect that he Provincial university t are well aware that no s is possible until the commis-pointed and thoroughly in-s all suggestions offering. ctorians firmly believe, the suully recognized by the Com-as they apparently are by the of the neighbour city of Van-

REGULATE SPEED

cted that provisions will be tramcars, another provision gested with regard ta a further the speed of automobiles. According to the more and systematic inspection of lso now engaging attention on the both of the Agricultural Decording the systematic inspection of the Agricultural Decording the systematic in the systema and the Gover

Build Hospital Wing. TO, Feb. 18.—J. C. Eaton, of the T. Eaton Co., has unto build at his own expense al wing of the new general

aspe Bye-Election. CC, Feb. 18.-W. J. Perron, K. ntreal, was elected to the leg-for Gaspe today over Dr. Conservative, Mr. Perron vernment candidate

Schaefer Dying. R Col. Feb. 17.-Jack Scha

rivized of billiards is dying me here it was said today came to Denver a year ago his lost health. Of late he failing steadily. Death is a of only a few days. Grand Sweet Chorus"

YORK, Feb. 19.—"What is vay—a steamship or a doveted the gallant captain of the
Oceania as it steamed
the Bermudas. On board
ila were no less than iffity
y married couples, which is
d passenger list for newly

th of Mrs. Blackstock. th of Mrs. Blackstock.

TO, Feb. 17.—Mrs. W. S. k, died early this afternoon he daughter of Thomas Gibbs 1 and sister of the laie Honbbs and W. H. Gibbs, for-P. for North Ontario. She in Terrebonne, in the Provuebec, in 1827, but early in with her parents to upper nd resided at Oshawa mtil age. She leaves one son, Gock, K. C., and three daugh-

ORK, Feb. 19.—An autopsy today on the body of Miss Clark, the 22-year-old of a British army officer, here in a hotel yesterday, that she did not die of possonier accept its proposed in the control of t poisoning, as at first The viscera have been sent lege of physicians and sur-

MONEY WASTED IN USELESS WORK

Tuesday, February 22, 1910

no money at present to start the had no money at present to start the con-struction of the canal, yet he could cheerfully give three quarters of a million for small works in Quebec, half of which were absolutely useless. Mr. Monk instanced the \$50,000 spent Mr. Monk instanced the \$50,000 spent in dredging a channel across the river at Matiscah. No one seemed to have any idea what would come of such work, as the quicksand filled in as quickly as it was dredged out, and if the work went on for generatons there would not be a permanent channel. Mr. Monk also declared that the building of the Georgian bay canal would benefit the small towns more than the fit the small towns more than the spending of money on wharves and

breakwaters.

On the item for \$8,000 for a wharf, Nicolet county, Mr. Lemieux explained that it was rendered necessary by the development of the lumber trade in connection with the Deleware and Hudson.

company was tapping the business of the St. Maurice on the north side of the C.P.R., N.T.R. and C.N.R. Mr. Monk also hoped the committee ap-pointed to revise the rules of the House would take up the question of the manner in which the estimates were put through. No deliberative body in the world, he declared, had such a clumsy and unsatisfactory system.

ST. John, N. B., Feb. 18.—Premie

Half Century

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—Reports filtering along broken telegraph and telephone wires into Pittsburg today eshow that the northwest section of Pennsylvania has been visited with a blizzard that surpasses, anything of lits kind for half a century. Fourteen inches of snow has fallen near oil city during the past twenty-four hours. The snow came on top of a ground accumulation of four feet. Farmers are burning fences for fuel, the roads to the woods being impassable. Oil well operators have abandoned pumping plants as the oil apparatus is snowed under.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 18.—With three companies of militia guarding the court house, Cairo settled down tonight to complete quiet after a strenuous twenty-four hours. It is believed that the mob spirit is quelled. There are many scattered groups of men about the streets, but no crowd is allowed to congregate. Threats were about the streets, but no crowd is allowed to congregate. Threats were made today against Sheriff Fred D. Nellis for the killing of Alexander Halliday, and the wounding of four other men by deputies in beating back the mob that attacked the jail last inght in an attempt to lynch a negro purse-snatcher, but the presence of the presence of the property of the mob that attacked the jail last inght in an attempt to lynch a negro purse-snatcher, but the presence of the property of the presence of the property of the prop Mudson.

Mr. Monk pointed out, however, that the wharf was relly built for a private railway company, and the company was tapping the business of the St. Maurice on the north side of the CP.

NEW BRUNSWICK COURTS New Judicature Act, Making Radical Changes to Go into Force on May 1st. RETAIL TRADERS OFFER OBJECTION

Lincoln Wilson, arrested as a subwere put through. No delibered the common of agreement of the common of the purpose of the common of the co

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief. Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water. Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Cyster Bay, on the north boundary of the City of Ladysmith, in the District of Cyster in the Province of British Columbia and market R. K. L'S., S. E. C., thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains, thence cauth eighty chains, thence south eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundrer and forty acres (640 acres) more or less.

ROBERT KENNETH LINDSAY.

JOHN CUNLIFFE. Agent.

February 2nd, 1910.

May let.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 18.—Premier Hasen announces that the new judical of completely new method of procedure and practice in the courts of the province the courts of the province the courts of the province and Other Structures to Please Members

MR. MONK ARRAIGNS

EXTRAVAGANT POLICY

Masted Money Could Be Well Utilized on Georgian Bay Canal or Other Work of Value to Country

Masted Money Could Be Well Utilized on Georgian Bay Canal or Other Work of Value to Country

MR. Monk Feb. 18.—Mr. Puggley and the procedure under the new act are made to conform with the Simpress.

MR. Monk Feb. 18.—Mr. Puggley and the procedure with the Empress.

Minimal Country of the Minimal Coun

OTTAWA. Feb. 18.—Mr. Pugsley had a peaceful time in supply on his plant of the property of the manufacture o

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted on the north shore of Oyster Harbor. Oyster District, Province of British Columbia, at a point about one mile northwest of post marked G. L'S. S. E. Corner and marked A L'S. S. E. Corner, thence north eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, cast eighty chains to phe place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more of less.

ACMES LINDSAY.

JOHN CUNINFFE, Agent.

TO. 6. COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREEY GIVEN that thirty days after date I sintend to apply to the Honorable Chief. Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described. lands foreshore and lands covered with water. Commencing at a post planted near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, in Oyster District, in the Frovince of British Columbia, at a point about one-half mile east of Sickameen Indian Village, and marked G. L. S. E. Corner, thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence east eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (540) place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640)

Halliday, and the wounding other men by deputies in beating back of inght in an attempt to lynch, an agree of purse-snatcher, but the presence of spiders prevents any open demonstration.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 18.—Multinomals and vancouver athletic clubs broke even on the four inter-city wrestling and boxing bouts here tonight, each winning and losing one wrestling and purson tomorrow morning with twelve other convicts in a special train.

Lincoln Wilson, arrested as a suspected companion of Pratt in the states afail, but the former won on aggressivents of the convicts in a special train.

E. O. Franske, of Portland, and Lee Barton wrestled 35 minutes without a fail, but the former won on aggressivents of the convicts in a special train.

E. O. Franske, of Portland, and Lee Barton wrestled 35 minutes without a fail, but the former won on aggressivents of the convicts in a special train.

E. O. Franske, of Portland, and Lee Barton wrestled 35 minutes without a fail, but the former won on aggressivents of the convicts in a special train.

E. O. Franske, of Portland, so the following described lands of the convicts of the convict

FOR THESE, THE PER-



WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FECT CORSETS

White Skirt Sale Today

While down town today be sure and look in our windows, if you do its more than likely you'll walk in and make a purchase. Very special prices have been placed in white skirts as follows:

75c, 90c, \$1.00 \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.40 \$1.60, \$1.75, \$2.00 \$2.25, \$2.50

Nicely trimmed with embroidery and lace in-sertion. Majority of these have dust frills. Such values as these are indeed rarely put beare indeed rarely put be-fore you. Even if you are not in need of a white skirt, it would be wise to take prompt advantage of these incomparable offer-

A Fact

son with the value given, have no equal. This is proved by our extensive business dealings with the ladies of Victoria

We Make Our Prices Right at the Start

If any line shows an inclination to stay with us-something that very rarely happens-we know that the price is not to blame, and that the goods must go. When this decision is reached, it is not a matter of price cutting, but of price obliteration. last is not considered in the matter at all. We simply cancel old prices and make new ones that will compel the goods to

We Ourselves the Better Serve by Serving Others



We Ourselves the Better Serve by Serving Others

west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains to the place of commencement, containing six hundred and farty (640) acres more

FRANK C. CLARKE.

JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
February 4th, 1910.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal in the following described lands,

foreshore, and lands covered with water:
Commencing at a post planted about three miles north of George Lindsay's S.E. corner post, near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, in the Oyster district, in the Province of British Columbia, and also near the north shore of Chemainus Bay, and marked C. M's N.W.C., thence south eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains to the place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty acres more or less.

CHARLES MERRICK

CHARLES MERRICK February 4, 1910 John Cunliffe, agent WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the "Water Act, 1909," to obtain a license in the E½ of lot 220, lot 39, division of Highland district.

(a.) The name, address and occupation of the applicant, J. W. Deighton, 1933 N. Park street, Victoria, B. C., millman

man.

(If for mining purposes) Free Miner's Certificate No.

(b) The name of the lake, stream or source (if unnamed, the description is) East source of Deadman's river, Highland district. (c.) The point of diversion E½ of lot 22.

(d.) The quantity of water applied for (in cubic feet per second) 10 feet.
(e.) The character of the proposed (f.) The premises on which the water is to be used (describe same) E½ of lot 22. (g.) The purposes for which the water is to be used water

er is to be used, water wheel turbine.

(h.) If for irrigation describe the land intended to be irrigated, giving acreage.
(1) If the water is to be used for power or mining purposes describe the place where the water is to be returned to some natural channel, and the difference in altitude between point of diversion and point of return. Three hundred feet from point of diversion to natural channel, 40 feet fall.
(1) Area of Cowrn land intended to

(i) Area of Crown land intended to be occupied by the proposed works.

(k.) This notice was posted on the 29th day of January, 1910, and appli-cation will be made to the Commissioner on the 1st day of March, 1910.

(1) Give the names and addresses of any riparian proprietors or licensees who or whose lands are likely to be affected by the proposed works, either above or below the outlet; none above.; above or below the outlet; none above; Charles Dumbelton, Victoria, B. C., be-

(Signature) J. W. DEIGHTON, (P. O. Address) 1033 N. Park St. LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVIN "Companies Act. 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 558.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Petrie Manufacturing Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Pr vince of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends. The head office of the company is situate at Galt, in the province of On-

situate at Gait, in the province of On-tario.

The amount of the capital of the company is one hundred thousand dol-lars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at 516 Bas ion Square, Victoria, and John Percival Walls, Solicitor, whose address is Vic-toria, aforesaid, is the attorney for the company. LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Fresh Fruits

SPECIAL

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

4 LBS. FARD DATES FOR 25¢



Hand Saws Cross Cut Saws Falling Saws Circular Saws

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO. 544 546 Yates St., Victoria , B. C., Agents. Phone 59.

See Us Now **About**

Mantels and Grates

Raymond & Sons

Agents Phones: 272; Residence, 376. 613 Pandora St.

in the Matter of an Application for Duplicate Certificate of Title to Part of Lot 74, Nancose District. NOTICE is hereby given that it is NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate Certificate of Title to said tand, issued to Charles Edward Cooper on the 21st of August, 1894, Numbered 18498 A. Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 26th day of January, 1910. toria, aforesaid, is the attorney for the company and to many hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this eighth day of January, one thousand mine hundred and ten.

(L. S.)

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The objects for which this company has been established and licensed are: To manufacture and sell cream-separators, dairy machinery and supplies including gas-engines, gasoline-engines and steam-engines, steam-pumps and foot power machinery, and to engage in electro-plating and tinning.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate Certificate of Title to said land, issued to Charles Edward Cooper on the 21st of August, 1894, Numbered 18498 A.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 26th day for January, 1910.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar General of Titles.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

The

Emery Wheels

Silver

KARN

is King of

Player Pianos Price Only \$650

The best piano on the market for the least money. Ask to hear it be-

Fletcher Bros. Sole Agents B. C.

fore purchasing.

RAW FURS

Highest prices paid for all B. C. and klaskan furs. Write for our price list, ontaining much information to raw fur shippers.

M. J. JEWETT & SONS

The Colonist.

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY CULUNIST

Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

CANADIAN NAVAL QUESTION.

If you read history carelessly you will seem to see that certain great Jospeh Chamberlain, when he went to statesmen from time to time inaugu- the House of Commons to be sworn rate movements which result in far in was one that we think the country reaching actions changing or modifying the national history. If you read beyond human probability that Mr. more closely you will find that it was Chamberlain will ever take his seat inaugurated these movements.

which goes through its own process of sworn in. The cause of tariff reform evolution; and perhaps if we could will not be advanced by what is likely take a sufficiently wide view we might to be his last public appearance. be able to prophesy with accuracy as to the events which must follow the evolution of the sentiment of any given nation.

Knowing the races from which the vast majority of the Canadian nation has sprung, we ought to be able to prophesy as to the stand that nation will take upon the burning question of the day. "What are we going to do about our naval policy"? The politicians are talking about it at Ottawa; what is much more important, is that the people are talking about it in the streets, and whatever party exigencies may seem to demand from the politicians, it is the will of the man in the streets which will eventually be done.

The Colonist said nothing of the kind, mor anything which can by the remotatoday, there being a noisy meeting of the kind. What the Colonist did was to refuse to accept without other proof than its contemporary's word, that there would be no appropriation for additional dock accommodation at Esquimalt this year.

Objection to the proposed increase in the pay of policemen and firement do not appear to us to be well founded. The city needs the services of the best Knowing the races from which the streets which will eventually be done. The city needs the services of the best the bill.

rate realize what the Empire owes to is well to give good men some inducethe sea and they seemed determined ment to remain in the service of the to claim full share in the glory of the city.

burden in the duty of the future. in; we may be traders but traders Yard at Esquimalt to the Dominion who insure their wares; we are Can- government. We have taken the trouadians but we are the same people who ble to look into the matter, and beg won our wealth from the sea and made it our road to all all the best places on earth and whether we are Liberals or Conservatives our coats will come off, if there is any sign of slackness amongst our leaders in facslackness amongst our leaders in fac- whenever the latter is prepared to take ing their responsibilities and safe- it. Will the local Liberal organ chalguarding the possessions we have now. lenge the truth of this statement? For this reason we welcome the rumor that Victoria is to have a chance of reminding the world that she is one Option Committee has addressed a of the Sea Queen's children with a letter to the Attorney-General that big interest in all that concerns the had better have been left unwritten. sea. We wish the Navy leaguers a There is at present a law in Canada full house and all of a kind.

THE ALEXANDRA CLUB

their own, is worthy of the highest praise. The plans, on which the building will be erected, are to be an a very comprehensive scale. Indeed the the city have been backward in pro- Canada Temperance Act cannot be viding. It is understood that the lo- enforced, neither can a local option cation of the building will be central law.

The money invested in such an undertaking can hardly fail to be profitable, for even if the rentals at the outset should not be sufficient to pay dividends, the enhancing value of the property would be such as to give, in the course of a few years, a splendid increase upon the initial cost, if the lade should feel disposed to year. ladies should feel disposed to part a great deal to do with it, and also the with it. Nothing is more certain than general uneasiress all over the United that rents in the central part of the States because of the cost of living, city will advance, and we are very the demand for the overthrow of the

then comes the tug of war," is an old although not quite correctly quoted expression. Just now Greek is meeting Greek in the classic neighborhood of Athens. The army and the navy are at outs, and just how things will turn does not seem very clear from

The London Daily Mail is clearly wrong in suggesting that the repeal of the German sur-tax was delayed by the Ottawa government until the result of the British elections was known. If we are able to form an estimate of the fiscal policy of the Laurier ministry, it refuses to take into account any probable changes in the British fiscal system, and adopts a strictly Canadian view of each question as it comes up. Whether this is the wisest course is another thing, but there is no sense in pretending to think that the governmen is actuated by any other considerations, or that the prolonged tenure of they may smell more of printer's ink office by Mr. Asquith has influenced it than of the ploughed fields. Point 1 in the slightest degree.

Our attention has been called to the fact that, while there is supposed to have been a close season on pheasants and other game on the Saanich Peninsula, the regulation has been grossly violated in some parts of that district. If we are to have game laws, they ought to be enforced. There is no sense in making regulations and and ought to be conducted on busithen permitting them to be defied in ness lines. Another is that the sale certain places while they are carried of raw products is not as profitable as

The spectacle presented by Mr. might have been well spared. As it is not the statesmen but the people who in the house, it would surely have been better if he had refrained from the A national sentiment is a live thing ordeal, for such it was, of being

The local Liberal organ says that the Colonist has complained of the delay of the Dominion government in proceeding with its naval programme.

The city needs the services of the best men it can get, and it must expect to nouncement that mass meetings are pay reasonable wages. Both policement was companied in the victoria and vancouver by the Navy leagues of these cities.

The city needs the services of the best men it can get, and it must expect to pay reasonable wages. Both policement and firemen give the city good service. The work in which they are engaged is surrounded with peril. In view of these facts and of the increased cost of living, we think the city council fully justified in granting the increase asked for. It is well to give good men some induce—

We may be busy builders, but we are not fool builders, building nests for any foreign cuckeo to lay its eggs organ, and accepted the statement in just

The Victoria branch of the Local which provides for local option in respect to the liquor traffic, namely, the Canada Temperance Act. In spite The enterprise of the ladies of the this act is a measure as well adapted Alexandra Club, in determining to pro- as any other for the purposes for vide themselves with a club-house of which it is designed. We think that ladies will meet certain very essential Temperance Act cannot be carried a a quorum of the magnates prerequirements for which the men of local option law cannot be; and if the

pleasant resort for the members of ditions in New York, a statement that buyers for both wholesale and retail houses are exercising very great cau-

may not be out of place, even though time.

is that every square foot of cleared land, that is unproductive or not demuch capital lying idle. Another is that it costs as much to keep a poor animal as a good one, and the profit from the latter is greater than from the former. Another is that it pays to produce the best of everything. the sale of finished products. Another is that very often the greatest profit principles that apply as much to the production of eggs as to the manufacture of steel or the building of ships. Wasted capital, wasted energy, wasted opportunities are what make farming drudgery in many cases. Of course farming was, is and always will be hard work; but it ought to be some-

WESTERN RAILWAYS

Applications for Charter Extensions
Cause Some Altercation at
Ottawa

Calgary Bank Clearings.

to claim full share in the glory of the past and their right to bear a man's burden in the duty of the future.

We were told by the local Liberal returns of the Calgary clearing house has instructions of the greatest increases in weekly returns of the Calgary clearing house has instructions of the greatest increases in weekly returns of the Calgary clearing house has just been recorded. For the week just closed the total clearings were \$3,172,880, as compared with \$1,997,377 for the corresponding week

> Wrights Get Injunction. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.-A writ

Mad Mullah on Warpath.

ADEN, Arabia, Feb. 17.—Mohamme bdullah of Somaliland, the "Ma Abdullah of Somaliland, the "Mad Mullah," is again on the warpath. A big force of dervishes has raided the sultanate of the Mijertine, killing and burning in all directions. The slaughter of the tribesmen is very heavy. One whole town was gutted by fire and many camels were taken by the dervishes.

NEW PORK, Feb. 17.—Barney Drey-fuss, of Pittsburg, gave his proxy to Garry Herrmann this afternoon, say-

Night Riders Prosecuted CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—The first blow struck at the United States against aland convenient, yet sufficiently out of the reach of heavy traffic to make it a criminating review of business congainst twelve men of Dry Ridge, Ky., for conspiracy in restraint of trade. of the men indicted is C. John E. Steers, member of the state legislature. The indictments charge that the defendants conspired to prevent W. T. Osborne from shipping four hogsheads of tobacco from Dry Ridge to Cincin-natti. They were charged with having ntimidated by threats of violence both

states because of the cost of living, the demand for the overthrow of the trusts, and matters of that kind. Confidence is of very slow growth in unsettled over a variety of things, none of them very serious, perhaps, but sufficient in combination to cause a good deal of unside trates what a gregarious animal man is. He wants to get near his fellows when trouble is near, although his reason tells him that he would be very much better off alone.

That "when Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war," is an old the demand for the overthrow of the cost of living, the demand for the overthrow of the cost of living, the overthrow of the cost of living, the overthrow of the cost of living.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A large crowd of brokers and other men with Wall street interests was on hand to-day looking for possible disclosures of new wrinkles in the handling of stock pools from James R. Keene, the financier who resumed his testimony in the J. M. Fiske & Co. bankruptcy hearing. Mr. Keene was asked today what his holdings of Hocking coal stock were individually, and in the pool when the crash came on January 19. That the pool stuff, replied Mr. Keene said that the difference was head at suggestions bearing upon the cost of living, perhaps a point or two mands.

The way in which the people of States because of the cost of living. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A large crowd of brokers and other men with Wall street interests was on hand to-day looking for possible disclosures of them very and the pool strom particular interests was on hand to-day looking for possible disclosures of them very and in the pool with the J. M. Fiske & Co. bankruptcy hearing. Mr. Keene was asked today what his holdings of Hocking coal stock pool when the crash came on January 19. That the pool stuff, replied Mr. Keene said that the difference was hear of the world be very an early and the pool stu Mr. Keene's Stock Manipulation

> Bowes' Eczema **Ointment**

> Cures eczema, salt rheum scurvy, scald head, ulcers scurvy, scald head, ulcers, erysipelas, ringworm, bar-bers' itch, etc. It is not only a specific for eczema, but for all kinds of skin, diseases which are not of a blood-poison character. All diseases of a hot, itchy or in-flammatory nature yield readily to its use. It produces quick results. 50 cents per package.



Let Us Attend to Your Mail Order Wants. Prompt and Careful At-



We Pack and Ship All Out-of-Town Orders Free. Freight Your Only

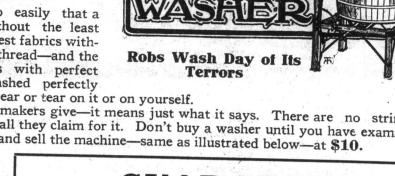
Are You Prepared

For the Extra "Wash" During Spring Cleaning?

S PRING housecleaning means a whole lot more work in the laundry. Are your properly prepared for this extra labor? You are not if you haven't an ACME Washing Machine. The Acme will save two-thirds of the labor and do the work better in one-third the time.

The machine will run so easily that a small child can run it without the least trouble. It will wash the finest fabrics without tearing or breaking a thread—and the heaviest blankets and quilts with perfect ease. Your clothing is washed perfectly

clean without the slightest wear or tear on it or on yourself. Read the guarantee the makers give-it means just what it says. There are no strings to it-your money back if it does not do all they claim for it. Don't buy a washer until you have examined the Acme. We are sole Victoria agents and sell the machine—same as illustrated below—at \$10.



GUARANTEED

To do more work and better work with less work on your part and with less wear and tear on the clothes than any other washers on the market.

Priced at \$10

A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT

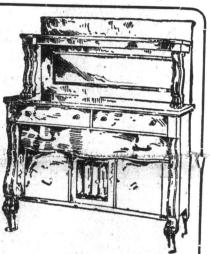
Some Smart Buffet Styles in Window See Them and see also the China Cabinets we are Showing You'll Like Them.

I' won't inconvenience you very much to take a few steps along Broughton street, first time you are "down town," and see the smart styles in buffets and china cabinets displayed

We have taken a few representative styles from our stock and placed them in the window for your easy inspection. Creations in both golden and Early English finished oak are offered. If you don't see a style to suit you in the window, come up to the third floor and let us show you what we believe is by far the most extensive showing of dining-room furniture ever shown in

We would appreciate a visit from you. Don't imagine there is any obligation to purchase incurred-for there isn't.

SEE OUR HAVILAND CHINA TEA SETS 40 Pieces, \$15 and \$16.



Splendid Low-Priced Tapestry Squares Bright and Cheerful "Efforts" Desirable for Bedroom,



Livingroom, Diningroom A MONG the hundreds of squares and rugs offered by our carpet store there are no low-priced styles that can excel these Tapestry Squares. And just because they are low-priced don't imagine they are lacking in style. Far from it—they combine abundant style and excellent quality with easy prices, just the sort of square you are looking for. We have a full range of sizes in these. They come in bright and

cheerful floral and Oriental designs-nice colorings. The quality is, plendid, and you'll find these squares will give excellent satisfaction. If you want a good, hard-wearing, inexpensive floor covering for the bedroom, living-room or dining-room, try one of these

Size—9 x 9 ft. 6 in., at	
512e-9 x 10 ft. 6 in., at, each, \$16,00 and	
512e—9 x 9 ft., at	
012e-9 x 10 ft., at	
518.00	
ize—12 x 10 ft. 6 in., at	
ize-10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in., at, each, \$22.25 and\$18.00	
ize 12 x 13 ft. 6 in., at	

Come in and see the magnificent stock of new Spring carpets, squares and rugs we are now displaying. Almost daily additions are being made, and you shouldn't fail to inspect the stock at the very earliest opportunity.

Brass Fern Pots and Jardinieres are Popular We Show Some Pretty Styles at Popular Prices Now

BRASS fern pots, jardinieres, candlesticks, and such items, have been very popular during the past year, and are growing more so every day. We recently added an excellent line of low-priced brass fern pots and jardinieres to our first floor's offerings. Although low in price, they are not lacking in style—they offer you a splendid opportunity to secure a much-desired article of home adornment at light expenditure of cash. Fern Pots are made of satin-finished brass and have removable metal linings. We sell them with or without ferns.

Price, without fern, \$1.25. Price with fern, \$1.85. We have a line of medium sized Jardinieres in satin-finished brass with lion ring handles, that are excellent value at, each. \$4.00.

The other lines of Brassware to be found here disclose some very interesting and charming pieces you would enjoy in your home. Let us show you some of the following: MAHARADBAD COBRA CANDLESTICKS—Quain HAMMERED BRASS FINGER BOWLS 75¢ BENARES BRASS TRAYS, for tea table use. Very hand-



Furnish ers of Homes Hotels

'At the time of its settlement

peans the Indians of a large p America depended upon agricult living. The commonly received id lived chiefly upon the products is an error, for, however true th been of the Indians of the Plain apply to those of the Atlantic Continent and a considerable par west of the Appalachian range. food was maize, for that reason ! dian corn, or more commonly sin This plant is not found in a wild one knows where it originated to have been known in China time ago, and a few grains of have been found in a tomb at A persons have claimed that it was of Egypt; but if this is the case, cult to explain how its cultivation been completely abandoned World before the discovery Corn seems to be which requires human interven preservation, seeing that althou been cultivated in America for is never found growing wild. nations of its existence are possil them is that it is the result of that some Pre-Columbian hortice turies upon centuries ago produc process of hybridization; the other was a food plant of pre-glacial ma some of the grains were preserved that period of desolation. But w explanation may be, the use of over a vast area of the Western calls for a long period during w habitants had made some progres tion and carried on some kind of Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott,

graph on archaeology, says that ten thousand years ago the Indian lantic coast had attained a somewh stage of civilization, and that the rible calamity or series of calan them. He thinks that they were steadily, making a new advance, w ropean invasion came, although by others that the Indians of th Century were in a period of arrest ment. Whatever may be the exp seems certain that great injustice done these people, who have been as cruel, treacherous and fond of truth of the matter is that they than others would have done, it had been invaded by a strange race regardless of their rights as the E tlers of America were. Naturally told the stories of those days lo everything from the European poi Religious prejudices blinded their good quality of men, who worshipp Spirit instead of God, although a li should have shown them that th worship was the same in both case gold caused them to forget every sp or and morality. Their vices po blood of the red men. Their wea them reckless in their dealings wi and valiant race. And when they l out their own sweet will in rapine, bloodshed, they sat down and wrot of it all, and took good care to put 1 always in the wrong. The barbar that "the only good Indian is a de shows the Red Man not as he was lumbian days, but as he was after two hundred years with Europea and injustice. But interesting as is as to the origin of the Indians of erica and the progress attained by early period in their history, it m mitted with reluctance that there data which justify definite conclusi At some prehistoric period a ra

distributed over the Continent. A has been made to identify these pe the present Indian population, but been very successful. There seems relation between mound-building mids, for all the intermediate stage a rude mound and a finished py found on the American continent. ber of these mounds is yery great. alone, 1,500 mounds of stone and earth have been found. The word "i may be observed, is here used to class of structures, which are not a merely heaped-up masses, but may a shape of walls or some resemblan mals, such as the great elephantin which, accidentally or otherwise, striking resemblance to an elephant don, the great serpent mound, and so height varies from 5 to 30 feet, and from a few acres up to a square m known instance. They are of vario circular, oval, square or several-sic quently they are surrounded by sometimes by more than one. Brief may be made to some of them. One Ohio river. It is 900 feet in circumf 70 feet high, and is in the form of a cone; that is, it does not come to a cubic contents are equal to those of Pyramid. This mound has been on a distance of III feet from the outsi excavated in the solid ground was d It was 8 by 12 feet in area and 7 feet its sides and roof had been of timb had rotted. Two human skeletons w in this chamber. One of them was ed by 650 ivory beads and an ivo other, and in it was a skeleton o with copper rings, plates of mica beads, and more than two thousand from shells. In North Carolina a m

known as the Mound-builders we



trings to it—your amined the Acme.

ork with less wear ny other



ares for Bedroom,

by our carpet store Tapestry Squares. excellent quality oking for.

ome in bright and The quality is floor covering for one of these.

......\$10.50\$13.00 \$14.00 \$18.00\$20.00 and \$18.00

.....\$25.00

splaying. Almost

Dular

ear, and are grow-inieres to our first tunity to secure a

excellent value at,

or without ferns.

ou would enjoy in

.....\$1.25

......\$14.00

Furnish. ers of Homes Hotels Clubs

TO THE SANDATION

PRE-COLUMBIAN AMERICA.

At the time of its settlement by Europeans the Indians of a large part of North America depended upon agriculture for their living. The commonly received idea that they lived chiefly upon the products of the chase is an error, for, however true this may have been of the Indians of the Plains it did not apply to those of the Atlantic slope of the Continent and a considerable part of the area west of the Appalachian range. Their chief food was maize, for that reason known as Indian corn, or more commonly simply as corn.. This plant is not found in a wild state and no knows where it originated. It is said to have been known in China a very long time ago, and a few grains of it are said to have been found in a tomb at Athens. Some persons have claimed that it was the "corn" of Egypt; but if this is the case, it is difficult to explain how its cultivation could have been completely abandoned in the Old World before the discovery of Am-Corn seems to be the plant which requires human intervention for its preservation, seeing that although it has been cultivated in America for centuries it is never found growing wild. Two explanations of its existence are possible. One of them is that it is the result of experiment, that some Pre-Columbian horticulturist centuries upon centuries ago produced it by a process of hybridization; the other is that it was a food plant of pre-glacial man, and that some of the grains were preserved throughout that period of desolation. But whatever the explanation may be, the use of Indian corn over a vast area of the Western Hemisphere calls for a long period during which the inhabitants had made some progress in civiliza-tion and carried on some kind of commerce. Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott, in a mono-

graph on archaeology, says that previous to ten thousand years ago the Indians of the Atlantic coast had attained a somewhat advanced stage of civilization, and that then some terrible calamity or series of calamities befell them. He thinks that they were slowly, but steadily, making a new advance, when the European invasion came, although it is claimed others that the Indians of the Fifteenth Century were in a period of arrested develop-Whatever may be the explanation, it seems certain that great injustice has been done these people, who have been representd as cruel, treacherous and fond of war. The truth of the matter is that they did no more than others would have done, if their lands had been invaded by a strange race, as utterly regardless of their rights as the European settlers of America were. Naturally those who told the stories of those days looked upon everything from the European point of view. Religious prejudices blinded their eyes to the good quality of men, who worshipped the Great Spirit instead of God, although a little thought should have shown them that the object of worship was the same in both cases. Lust of gold caused them to forget every spirit of hon-or and morality. Their vices poisoned the blood of the red men. Their weapons made them reckless in their dealings with a proud and valiant race. And when they had worked out their own sweet will in rapine, plunder and bloodshed, they sat down and wrote the story of it all, and took good care to put the Indians always in the wrong. The barbarous theory that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian" shows the Red Man not as he was in pre-Columbian days, but as he was after contact for two hundred years with European viciousness and injustice. But interesting as speculation is as to the origin of the Indians of North America and the progress attained by them at an early period in their history, it must be admitted with reluctance that there are few data which justify definite conclusions.

known as the Mound-builders were widely distributed over the Continent. An attempt has been made to identify these people with the present Indian population, but it has not been very successful. There seems to be some relation between mound-building and pyramids, for all the intermediate stages between a rude mound and a finished pyramid are found on the American continent. The number of these mounds is very great. In Ohio alone, 1,500 mounds of stone and 10,000 of earth have been found. The word "mound," it may be observed, is here used to describe a class of structures, which are not necessarily merely heaped-up masses, but may assume the shape of walls or some resemblance to animals, such as the great elephantine mound, which, accidentally or otherwise, bears a striking resemblance to an elephant or mastodon, the great serpent mound, and so on. Their height varies from 5 to 30 feet, and their area from a few acres up to a square mile in one known instance. They are of various forms, circular, oval, square or several-sided. Frequently they are surrounded by a wall and sometimes by more than one. Brief references may be made to some of them. One is on the Ohio river. It is 900 feet in circumference and 70 feet high, and is in the form of a truncated cone; that is, it does not come to a point. Its cubic contents are equal to those of the third Pyramid. This mound has been opened. At a distance of III feet from the outside a vault excavated in the solid ground was discovered. It was 8 by 12 feet in area and 7 feet high, and its sides and roof had been of timber, which had rotted. Two human skeletons were found n this chamber. One of them was surrounded by 650 ivory beads and an ivory ornament. Above this vault or chamber was another, and in it was a skeleton ornamented with copper rings, plates of mica and bone beads, and more than two thousand discs cut

from shells. In North Carolina a mound was

At some prehistoric period a race of men

opened and found to contain the skeleton of a and so, indeed it is today, although it has since man, who must have been at least 7 feet tall became one of the formal institutions of the and built in proportion. Under and around found; they had been beaten out of their or- will of the Sovereign. iginal shape before being buried; stone ornaments and a great quantity of mica were also found in this mound. The serpent mound is in Ohio; it is 1,300 feet in length. The mounds of Central and South America are usually of stone and of pyramidal shape, but in every case they seem to be truncated. They are built of stone, and the blocks are usually very large. In one instance, in Peru, they measure 16 feet each way. The skill necessary to quarry such vast masses of rock, to transport them to their present location, and to put them in place must have been very great, and no satisfactory explanation has ever been given of it. There is no reason to suppose that the builders of these huge structures made use of animals for traction purposes. To move a mass of rock weighing at least 500 tons would task the ingenuity of modern builders; yet these aboriginal races moved many of them, and transsported them for considerable distances. In respect to such achievements we can do little more than accept the facts as we find them. Any explanation of how such things were accomplished can be little more than a guess; but that they were done necessarily implies a very considerable development of mechanical skill, a boldness of architectural conception, a long period of settled government and a numerous population: If we could unlock the stone-house of pre-Columbian mysteries a wealth of surprise would doubtless be brought

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

It was nearly two years after his father's death that Edward I. reached England. During his absence from the realm he had determined upon a line of policy, and to carry it into effect, he summoned a Parliament in the following year, 1275, and submitted to it the, First Statute of Westminster. This was a summary of such portions of the Great Charter as seemed necessary to be preserved, and the substance of the Provisions of Oxford and the Statute of Marlborough, as well as certain recent rules that had been adopted for administrative purposes. There was little, if anything, in it that could be said to be absolutely new. Up to the closing years of the reign of Henry II. the only income of the state and the only money employed for public purposes were derived directly or indirectly from the land. Personal property was exempt, and the taxes upon the land were limited to certain amounts payable on certain occasions. When the people of the boroughs gave money, they did so voluntarily in exchange for concessions, or simply through expediency. Henry II.'s advisers saw in the commerce of the Kingdom and the accumulations of the merchants, a source of revenue that was wholly untouched, and in respect to which there were no restrictions, as in the case of lands held under feudal tenure. The personal property taxation was at first levied upon property. already in the Kingdom, but by a strained construction of the law, by which it was held that foreigners bringing goods into the country should pay for their protection, a system of licenses to foreign merchants was devised, which in the course of time was developed into a tax on imports. A tax on the export of wool was added by Edward to those already exact-This was done on the ac bankers. Thus we find then in 1275 the revenue of the Crown was derived from land, from moveable property, from exports and imports. The first of these was settled by the customs of feudalism; the others were imposed by the consent of Parliament. Therefore it may be fairly claimed that in view of the assimilation of the various nationalities inhabiting England into a homogeneous people, the recognition of the passage of the Crown from father to son by descent without the formality of an election, the constitution of the courts, the reservation by parliament of the right to impose taxation and the admission by the Crown that the Common Law bound the Sovereign as fully as the subject, the England of Edward I was the Tngland of today. with such variations as have been evolved in

the passage of the centuries since that time. Among the institutions which lost shape in Edward's reign were the three divisions of the King's Court, into the Exchequer, which dealt with matters of revenue; the Common Pleas which had jurisdiction over suits between subjects, and the King's Bench, which dealt with criminol offences, and all matters relating to the rights of the King. These courts concerned themselves chiefly with the enforcement of the customs of the realm the Common Law as it came to be called, which began to take regular form because the system of reporting decisions came into effect, and judges had the rulings of their predecessors to guide them. About that time also the Court of Chancery came into existence although it was not so called. The principal underlying this court may be briefly stated. Notwithstanding the recognition of the bind-ing character of the Common Law as interpreted by the judges, the King remained the ountain of justice, and it was a part of his duty, theoretically at least, to see that no man suffered wrong. Yet it frequently occurred that the strict application of the law did ininstice in individual cases, and then an appeal lay to the King, who, not having time or pos-sibly the knowledge sufficient to enable him to deal with them, turned them over to his Chancellor. The Court of Chancery was therefore originally the Court of Chancellor,

One of the chief acts of Edward's reign was this skeleton were remains of fire. In a his suppression of the power of the great barmound in Ohio 54 copper ornaments were nation and is no longer dependent upon the

ons, whereby he put an end to their private wars, and to their occasional forays upon peaceful communities for no other purposes than plunder. In order to reduce the influence of the baronage, the King in 1278 summoned all freeholders, whose lands were of the value of £20 to receive knighthood, an order which some of them were very backward in obeying. He also curtailed the power of the clergy and caused Parliament to enact the Statute of Mortmain, which prohibited the alienation of land to the Church. 'He also deposed' the ecclesiastical courts of their jurisdiction over questions affecting the property of the Church. Among the other measures of his reign were the Statute of Merchants, which provided for the registration and collection of debts, the establishment of the law of dower, the reorganization of the national militia, the establishment of the office of Justice of the Peace, or Conservators of the Peace, as they were originally called, and others of perhaps not less importance. In 1295 the King summoned a Parliament in order to receive supplies for carrying on a war on the Continent. This Parliament consisted of the barons, the knights and the representatives of the boroughs. It is notable that the merchants and the knights were very unwilling to accept their new responsibilities, and there are records of men held to bail to compel their attendance at Parliament. The number of barons at this time was less than one hundred, and there had as yet been no separation of Parliament into two houses. From 1295 onward the will of Parliament became the law of the land. It was no longer necessary to refer to the Great Charter or to other concessions granted by kings. The fact that Parliament so ordained a thing made it the law of the land, and from that day to the present England has been under parliamentary government, in theory at

least, without interruption. Regarded from a constitutional point of view, the reign of Edward I. was the most important in the history of England; and it can be said of him with justice that his own good sense and high principles contributed much to making it such. It must not be supposed that this great king was faultless, for the story of his dealings with Scotland shows that he could be at times merciless; but as this series of articles is not a history of England, the details of these and other things which are a blot upon his name need not be given. Yet it would not be right to pass on to consider the reign of Edward's successor, thout mentioning the name of William Wafface, that great Scottish hero, whose memory would be worthy of preservation, if for no other reason, because he was the first to declare for liberty and equality for all men, and to be ready to die for that great principle.

THE JEWS The expression "The Jews" as used in the caption of this article is intended to embrace all the people who claim to be descended from Abraham through his son Isaac. When in the course of this series of articles it becomes necessary to refer to the branch of the race. which established a separate kingdom, it will be spoken of as Israel. In view of the remarkable part which the Jews have played in the progress of mankind, it is singular that so little attention is paid to their history as history. This may be due to the fact that it is so largely associated with religious worship, that its consideration from a secular point of view has seemed superfluous. We are accustomed to think of them as a people, whose career was marked by a number of events of a more or less miraculous nature, and have treated it chiefly as though it were in all respects a guide to individual action. Hence we have lost sight of its lessons upon national development. So far as we can learn there is no reason for supposing that the Jews looked upon their own ancient writings as an infallible record derived from divine inspiration. They appear to have esteemed them more highly than other nations esteemed theirs, but inspired authorship seems to be a doctrine of comparatively modern times.

Before speaking of the sources of Jewish history, it may be of interest to note a general way what the nature of Jewish influence has been. The God which Christendom worships is the God of the Jews, Jhvh, as it is written, which has usually been extended ti Jehovah, although Yawveh is considerer to be more nearly correct pronun-The Commandments, which the ciation. Jews claimed were delivered to them by Him, we recognize as the foundation of our system of laws and of Society. The Jewish conception of Creation is that which is commonly received. The Jewish idea of monotheism is our idea of monotheism. Jewish literature is the model of all modern literature. Jewish forms of worship are models upon which Christian forms of worship are based. Jewish names are largely in use throughout Christendom; among different races of Christians race names are found, but in all of them we see Jewish names in very common use. Jewish conceptions of the future life are our conceptions of it Jewish social custom are the basis of our social customs. The Jewish tradition of a Messiah is the basis of our religion, and Jesus of Nazareth, whom we regard as the Saviour of mankind, was a Jew. In modern art, literature, handicraft, agriculture, commerce, finance, inventive genius and science of government, the Jew has played a conspicuous part, direct contrast between his own manner of and played it well. Indeed it may almost be living and theirs; between their views, re-

said of the civilized world that it is what the Jews have made it. Certainly a race, of which these things can be truthfully said, occupies a unique place among mankind, and its history is well worth far greater consideration than

is popularly bestowed upon it. Apparently we must date the beginning of ewish history, as we have it today, from 485 B. C., when the people returned from captivity in Babylon. Ezra was a scribe, a priest and a great popular leader, ranking next after Moses in the public estimation. It is said of him that he dictated the ancient records of the Jews from memory; but Jewish critics have not accepted this tradition. It seems certain, however, that what we know as the Old Testament was collated in its present form either by Ezra or under his direction. This compilation by no means includes the whole of the Jewish records, and there are many books, which have been lost, as well as others have have been preserved. Some of these are referred to in the Old Testament. The Talmud is a moneumental piece of Jewish literature, although it is more a codification of laws and a commentary upon them than historical The date at which many of the Old Testament books were written. For example, it is said in the Talmud that the Book of Job was written during the time of Moses, or about 2,500 years ago, according to the ordinarily received chronology. But by whom or when were they written, there is no doubt that their production extended over a long period, and that they were accepted in their present form fully two hundred years before the beginning of the Christian Era. There were several versions of them, but they agree in all substantial particulars. There are various sources from which corroborative accounts, apparently of a contemporary nature, can be obtained. Flavius Josephus, vaho lived during the first century of this era, is one of the most illustrious of Jewish historians. He relied very largely upon the Biblical books for his account of the early years of the nation, although he incorporates extracts from other writers preceding him. Speaking generally, it must be said that the history of the Jews, while very lacking in detail, is suffi-ciently complete to enable us to have a connected and substantially accurate account of their progress from the days when they first

A Century of Fiction

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

Count Lyof Tolstoi

The moment we cease to work we begin to die, is one of the theories that this Russian novelist, philosopher, philanthropist and misanthrope has clung to consistently through his varying opinions and shifting ideals. A very eminent German scientist declares, though he does not quote Tolstoy at all, that he has proven the truth of the above theory, and that as long as man uses his faculties, just so long will those faculties continue to develop and return him a double reward for his labour. Inactivity of the faculties would have the same effect as ill-use, in either case they would deteriorate. This fact, if we may accept it as such, is a very cheering one. It means that old age may be completely robbed of its discomforts and senility; and no matter how long we live, increasing years will only mean a mor and physical maturity. For several centuries, or rather let us say, from time immemorial, for the ancient gods and goddesses were patrons of labor, and themselves set an example to hu-. manity by their industry and devotion to the different arts and crafts. Work has been the gospel preached by many philosophers, and now comes the scientific proof that the philosophical theory is the correct one. Sometimes it seems as if philosophy held the lamp for science, and held it with a superb patience.

It would be a difficult mater to elucidate Tolstoy's exact creed, just what he believes and why. We are told a great many contradictory stories about him, and we have no autobiography as yet to go by. In the main we can only judge the man by his books, and if we do this we shall be convinced of one thing, and that is his whole-souled sincerity. His life has been divided into two phases of existence; the years of his youth and early manhood presenting an

exact contrast to his maturity and old age. He was born an aristocrat, with wealth, position and hosts of worldly friends. He studied at the universities, and later served in war, distinguishing himself in the Crimea and Caucasus. He married the daughter of a German doctor at Moscow, a most admirable woman and devoted wife. Doubtless his views of her sex are prompted by her gentle and benign influence; for though Tolstoy's novels are stories principally of passion and death, we find that in nearly every case he holds man as the culprit, which fact has, according to a critic "made him most distasteful to man-made society." He has nowhere mocked or satirized woman without some touch of pity or extenuation, and he brings Anna Karenina through her passion to her death with that tender lenity for her sex which recognizes womanhood as structibly pure and good.

After Tolstoy's return from the wars he settled in St. Petersburg, and gave himself up to literary work. When the serfs were set free, he gave his writing up for a time, and influenced by purely altruistic motives, he undertook to teach this lowly class of people to enable them to learn how best to adapt themselves to their new conditions in life. The ligious and otherwise, and his own, impressed him deeply. He had been brought up in lux-ury, his intellectual and sensual desires always unquestionably gratified, and he had reached a frame of mind wholly unsatisfactory. Instead of his teaching the poor, all unwittingly they proved his teachers, and he learned from them that true happiness consists only in giving happiness to others. It was then he began to preach his gospel of work, though at first he found small contentment in following his own precepts, and in despair at one time he contemplated suicide.

He began to earnestly study the Scriptures, and putting his own interpretations upon the teachings of Christ, he endeavoured to carry them out to the letter. Whether he has gone to the extreme in this or not it is not in the province of this article to say; he has acted consistently according to his own convictions. In giving up honour, position, riches and friends, he felt that he was obeying the command of the Master. Whether he has aided the peasants or not by thus humbling himself is an open question. The very fact of his making shoes and giving them away, is, says a critic taking the necessary labour and reward from one of those he wishes to help. Whether the people in his own class of life are not the ones who need teaching the more is something that no one can exactly decide; but we must all honour Count Tolstoy for the stand he has taken, whether he is wholly right or only partly right. With him no halfway measures were possible; he has followed the Light as he saw the Light.

His works are many and remarkable. To those who look only on the surface of things and read with a sole desire to be amused they shock beyond expression. To others who read thoughtfully, the simplicity, the eloquence, and the power of his writing must appeal. The following extract is from a lengthy criticism of the great novelist's books by William Dean

"Passion, we have to learn from the great master, who here as everywhere humbles himself to the truth, has in it life and death; but of itself it is something only as a condition precedent to these: without it neither can be; but it is lost in their importance, and is strictly subordinate to their laws. It has never been more charmingly and reverently studied in its beautiful and noble phases than it is in Tolstoy's fiction; though he has always dealt with it so sincerely, so seriously. As to its obscure and ugly and selfish phases, he is so far above all others that have written of it, that he alone seems truly to have divined it, or portrayed it as experience knows it. He never tries to lift it out of nature in either case, but leaves it more visibly and palpably a part of the lowest as well as the highest humanity.

"START YOUR CAREER EARLY"

"My firm conviction is that if a career is under consideration it should be started early; writes Tina Lerner in The Circle in a musical symposium on "Daily Rules that Make for Success." "The work between the years of five and ten, while of no great musical value, is of the utmost importance in forming the hand and, in a way, building it to the piano. It can be started with half an hour and gradually increased, as the strength and capacity of the child grows, the maximum being two hours. The hand is most easily formed at this period, and later on all attention can be given to the musical development, as the elementary technical difficulties are under control and ess time is needed to overcome new ones.

"I have always considered the question, 'How do you practice?' of the first importance. Not, 'How much do you practice?' Know what you are doing and how and why you are

doing it.
"After a certain technical proficiency has been reached I believe in not practicing exercises that are purely mechanical. There are innumerable passages in various works that build up the musical as well as the technical part of piano playing.

The Chopin studies alone have enough variety of difficulties to develop every branch of piano technique. It is my rule to begin the work of each day by practicing some of them.

"I have made it a point never to practice more than an hour at a time. This does not mean that I do not go on with my work. To get away from the piano and think over the composition has always been of great help to

EXPLANATORY

Mistress (to day-maid, who has arrived late)-You're two hours late this morning, Mary; what is the reason?

Mary-Yes'm. But please, 'm, mother said was to tell you when she wound up the clock last night, she put the big handle right, but clean forget all about the little 'un.—Punch.

DIFFICULTIES FORESEEN

Patience-I understand a Japanese bride gives her wedding presents to her parents as a slight recompense for the trouble they have taken in bringing her up.

Patrice-But suppose her parents have all the castors and butter-knives they can use?-Yonkers Statesman.

ELOQUENT

"I thought you didn't care for him. What

won you?"
"His language. He told me that his love for me burned like gasoline, and begged me to honk-honk through life with him."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

New Brunswick Liberal Mem-

COLONEL SAM HUGHES

Doubts Loyalty of Sir Wilfrid : Laurier and Describes Present Bill as Blow at Interests of Empire

OTTAWA. Feb. 17.—There was an aking of British loyalty and a conception of imperial duty in the apost of imperial duty in the apost of Col. H. H. McLean, the Liberal the house of Guena, and Sunbury.

Leader, of Baker, aged 46 years loed to Guena, and Sunbury and the house of United Empire Od. McLean comes of the plainty showed that he did not look at the question from a purely Canada and the plainty showed that he did not on the Atlantic and an analysis of the Canadian fleet, and looking ahead, saw the time when the control of the Atlantic and an out strongly in favor of an account of the Canadian fleet, and looking ahead, saw the time when the control of the Canadian fleet, and looking ahead, saw the time when the control of the Canadian fleet, and looking ahead, saw the time when the control of the Canadian fleet, and the

Warrior's Speech

Then came Col. Sam Hughes, and immediately the debate began to liven up. He immediately took a filing at those government supporters who had grown very angry and indignant because some of the opposition speakers had doubted the loyalty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and had even accused that idol of the Liberal party of being a master of circumlocution and dea master of circumlocution and de-ceit. The Liberals, declared, had so. far "beslobbered" the premier with adulation, praise and devotion that they bowed the knee to Baal whether they willed or no. They were completely won over by the government's argument: "Don't send the money over to England. Keep it in Canada and spend it among the boys." (Opposition laughter.)

'That's the text,' came a voice from Col. Hughes then dwelt upon the fact that not in one point had the proposals of the admiralty in the defense conference of 1909 been carried out. The only thing which seemed to be definite about the government's policy was that the pay would not fact that not in one point had the proposals of the admiralty in the defense conference of 1909 been carried out. The only thing which seemed to be definite about the government's policy was that the navy would not go to war until Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at his own sweet will, said it might. In his opinion the whole programme reeked with the spirit of independence, and when the premier brought

pendence.
Alluding to the resolution of March last, Col. Hughes declared that the opposition still stood behind it. It called for speedy assistance, co-operation with the British Admiralty and unity of the Empire. The government's programme called for none of these things. The help it gave to Britain was "jug-handled," and it meant that though Britain would help Canada, Canada would not help Britain except by the consent of Laurier.

"Musket" Speech Resurrected. Col. Hughes alluded at length to the past record of the present premier. The old speech about shouldering his musket on the banks of the Saskatchemusket on the banks of the Saskatche-wan made on the Champ de Mars at Montreal would not down. The pre-mier had completely tied himself up by his past disloyal utterances. Col. Hughes also referred to the manner in which the heroes of the rebellion of 1837 had been eulogized by the pre-mier and Mr. Lemieux in the present debate. "Those leaders were not he-roes; they were cowards" not the debate. "Those leaders were not heroes; they were cowards," put in the
colonel. "I mean Papineau in Quebec,
and Mackenzie in Ontario. So soen as
the real finting began they ran away,
and the deluded habitant of Quebec
and the ignorant farmer of Ontario
were left to their own resources. There
was never a just rebellion in Canada."

was never a just rebellion in Canada."

Col. Hughes opposed the present bill, as it would be no immediate help to England and it threatened the unity of the Empire. The premier had spoken of the tremendous wave of enthusiasm which would sweep over Canada if Britain were attacked. Canada would rush to her side. That was all very well, but Col. Hughes reminded the House that battles were not won by waves of enthusiasm. "We want to put something at the disposal of the British people to enable them to fight with," he added. "Let us hear no more prating of autonomy, no more talk of

FREED OF TOLLS

A decision of very great interest to the lower Mainland and which will be received with general satisfaction by the comwill be received with segmenal satisfaction by the communities of that important section of British Columbia has just been reached by the Provincial Government, which has determined to, maintain the trans-Fraser river bridge at New Westminster hereafter as free for all pedestrian and ordinary vehicular traffic. As pointed out by the member for New Westminster and for Delta in the House, the charge of tolls on public bridges and highways is not in accord with the spirit of the times—and therefore not in harmony with the policy and practice of the McBride administration. It may also be noted that no important loss to the general revenues of the province that no important loss to the general revenues of the province will be involved in the abolition of the tolls proposed, the net contribution to the treasury from pedestrian and vehicular traffic being approximately equalled by the revenue to be derived through the contemplated use of the bridge in future by the B. C. Electric Railway Company.

IN GERMAN CITY

Suffrage Demonstrators in

Frankfurt on The Matne, Feb. 17.—Severe street fighting oc-curred late tonight between the police and suffragist demonstrators, and a large number were wounded on both sides.

ence, and when the premier brought down a measure with that as its basic principle then it was time for all good Canadians to sit up. He saw in the bill a most sinister attempt to lay the foundation of Canada's independence.

| Leys of stones and bags of pepper. Four civilians seriously wounded were taken to the hospital, with one policeman who had been stabbed through the lungs. These, however, constitute only a small proportion of those injured. Fighting continued at midnight in various quarters of the city.

New Steel and Coal Official HALIFAX. Feb. 17.—The announcement was made at Glace Bay that D. H. McDougall, superintendent of mines of the Steel and Coal companies has been appointed assistant general manager from this date.

Miners Fall 800 Feet NEWTON, Kansas, Feb. 17.—Tip-Iped out of an overturned mine bucket, two laborers in the Taylor mine of the New Jersey Zinc Company here, fell eight hundred feet to the bottom of the shaft today, and were dashed to death. It is not known what caused in the bucket to overturn.

the bucket to overturn. District Attorney Censured.

British people to enable them to fight with," he added. "Let us hear no more prating of autonomy, no more talk of the ripe fruit dropping from the parent tree." (Opposition cheers.)

Dynamite Explosion in Mine

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 17.—A spark from a miner's lamp falling into a box of a hundred dynamite cartridges, caused a terrific explosion in the tunnel of the Dunkleberger Coal and by the same kind of treatment had communicated to the members of badly injured three men. A. F. Swope Case Again.

GERMAN TRADE WILL BE HELPED

View Taken in Fatherland of Agreement for Removal of Surtax — Advantages Enjoyed by German Exporters

OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY LONDON PAPERS

Frade Conventions Arranged by Canada Will Stand in the Way of General Scheme of Inter-Empire Preference

within Canada's right, must make it more difficult to arrange satisfactory mutual preferences for the whole empire from which Canada would derive inestimably the greatest advantage in the British markets, and it is felt that these Canadam hindrances to the fullest inter-imperial co-operation come at a moment when the situation here seems to be bringing that co-operation within the range of practical politics to a short period of time.

The Evening Globe says that the Canadian-German agreement is a triumph and victory for the Dominion.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that Canada has proved quite equal to the task of protecting its interests against retallatory measures imposed by other nations.

Old Cornwall Citizen Dead Old Cornwall Citizen Dead
CORNWALL, Ont., Feb. 17.—Patrick Denny, a well known citizen of Cornwall, died last night, aged 83 years. He was the son of the late James Denny, and was for over 40 years a prominent dealer. He was local agent of the R. and O. Navigation Co. for fifteen years. His wife, two sons and one daughter survive him. The latter are John P. Denny, of the Royal Bank, Montreal; Clarence Denny, of Nelson, B.C. and Miss Edith. ny, of Nelson, B.C., and Miss Edith Denny. He was a prominent member of the C.M.B.A. and the Knights of Columbus.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LIVE STOCK,

Stewart Williams & Company

Duly instructed W. H. B. Medd, Esq., will sell by Public Auction on Shop-land's old farm, part of the Taylor Ranch, North Saanich, on

Thursday, Feb'ry 24 At 11 o'clock

a quantity of Live Stock, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Hay, Grain, Roots, Ma-chinery, etc., including: 1 Registered Clydesdale Mare, 5 years old, in foal, District Attorney Censured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Declaring that District Attorney Fickert had not shown a disposition to prosecute the trial of Patrick Calhoun in good faith, Judge Wm. P. Lawlor today intimated in open court that the case might be taken out of the hands of the district attorney.

Col. Roosevelt in England.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Former President Roosevelt will deliver the Romanes lecture at Oxford university on May 18. This is the only engagement definitely arranged for his visit to England, but he is promised a busy time if he accepts all of the invitations extended. King Edward will enterthal him at Buckingham Palace, and will attend probably some of the other functions at which Mr. Roosevelt will be a guest.

Col. Roosevelt will deliver the Romanes lecture at Oxford university on May 18. This is the only engagement definitely arranged for his visit to England, but he is promised a busy time if he accepts all of the invitations extended. King Edward will enterthal him at Buckingham Palace, and will attend probably some of the other functions at which Mr. Roosevelt will be a guest. Turnips; a number of Laying Hens, Ducks, Turkeys and Rabbits; 1 Dandie Dinmont Terrier; 6-Hole Nugget Range (nearly new): New Massey Harris

DRESS GOODS

Bargains for Today

STRIPED SATIN CLOTHS, in Brown, Green, and Navy. Reg. 75c for 45¢ EMPRESS CLOTHS AND TWEEDS, Striped, in all colors. Reg. \$1 for 65¢ FANCY STRIPED SUITINGS, in all colors, 50 inches wide. Regular \$1.35 HARRIS HOMESPUNS AND HEAVY TWEEDS, suitable for rainy-day

Odd Lines of Dress Trimmings At Half Price.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.



The Blending of Style and Value in Spring Suits

Fit-Reform has made its greatest success among those whose wardrobe formerly cost them almost double what it does now. The warmest friends that Fit-Reform has are those who are most particular and exacting about the garments they buy. Fit-Reform is the perfect blend of style and value in highgrade, hand tailored, Suits and Overcoats.

Allen & Co. FIT-REFORM 1.01 Gov't St.

A WINNING WAY

The way we have been knocking down prices-with us low figures always prevail

750
104
50¢
.00
.00
300
DUC
30¢
.75
75
.75
.75
15¢
LOC
.5¢
. 00

Our Special Bargain This Week MORTON'S ENGLISH JAM, 2 tins25¢

DIXI H. ROSS & CO. THE INDEPENDENT GROCERS

Liquor Department, Phone 1590

THE NICKELS AND DIMES

Copas & Young

OUR STOCK IS PRICED ON THE BASIS OF SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS-QUALITY GUARANTEED.

마이트 (March 1987) - 1987 - 198
CHIVER'S ENGLISH MARMALADE-I-lb. glass jar 15¢
CHIVER'S STRAWBERRY OR RASPBERRY JAM— 2 x 1-lb. glass jar
PURE NEW ZEALAND JAM-4-lb. tin
FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS—Per lb
MANITOBA ROLLED OATS—20-lb. sack
FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER—3 lbs. for \$1.00
FRESH INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—3 lbs. for
PURE LARD, Wild Rose Brand—3-lb. tin
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—
Per sack
SUNKIST ORANGES—Per dozen, 25c and
FRESH FINNAN HADDIE—Per lb 12 c
MEDIUM SIZED NAVEL ORANGES—Per dozen 10¢
ESQUIMALT OYSTERS—Per tin
GENUINE MELTON MOWBRAY PORK PIES—
Each 60c and
COOKING APPLES—5 pounds for25¢
FET :

PATRONIZE THE ONLY INDEPENDENT STORE.

Copas & Young

Anti-Combine Grocers. CORNER FORT AND BROAD STREETS.

Phones 94 and 95.

Phones 94 and 95

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool Eng-lish Shawl Rugs; a large consign-ment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD. 566 YATES STREET.



WOULD EXCLUDE ALL ORIENTALS

Tuesday, February 22, 1918

Socialist Leader Would Empower Trustees to Refuse Admission to the Public

WEIRD AMENDMENTS PROPOSED FOR ACT

Mr. Brewster Slightly Inconsistent in His Suggestions for Changes in the Liquor Act -Legislature in Committee

Beyond a little cross-firing in committee on the Liquor bill and in connection with the proposal of Mr. Hawthornthwaite to provide for separate schools for Orientals (this interesting suggestion being advanced when the School Act amendment bill was in committee) there was little in Friday's session of the legislature to give it prominence, an uneventful week closing quite uneventfully. As usual the Socialist leader provoked the brief debate, his interchanges with the Atthe Socialist leader provoked the brief debate, his interchanges with the Attorney General relieving the session of tediousness: while his proposals in respect to the Asiatics in provincial schools was regarded as sufficiently important to induce the Minister in charge of the bill to ask that it be placed on the order paper, for further consideration at the stage of report. Mr. Manson of Dewdney presided as chairman during committee discussion of the liquor act in its multitude of detail, while yesterday Mr. Watson and his Companies bill enjoyed a brief respite. When the House re-assembles on Monday next, the expectation is that the estimates will be ready and the budget debate begin. the budget debate begin.

Upon resumption of committee on the school act amendment bill yesterday Mr. Ross as chairman, it was moved by Mr. Hawthornthwaite:

"To add the following as a new section: 'Sec. 39 of Chap. 44 of the Statutes, 1905, is hereby amended by adding the following sub-section: (2) The board of trustees shall have the power to exclude any child or children from the school or schools on the grounds that owing to racial or other grounds that owing to racial or other differences it is deemed to be inad-visable in the best interests of the majority of the children to admit

thornthwaite explained, was if possible to compel the government to provide separate schools for Orientals in

is province. He had waited in the portant matter might be taken by the minister of education, but as it was apparently the intention to go through with the bill without such necessary improvement, he had brought forward the amendment as he and his supporters were desirous of testing the views of the House on this important question. The member expressed himself as unqualified and strongly opposed to the enforced association of our children in the public schools with children of as unqualified and strongly opposed to the enforced association of our children in the public schools with children of Oriental races. In taking this stand he wished to make it clear and explicit that he was not attacking the Oriental races. The Chinese had an equal right with anyone to live; he had a right to obtain, where he could such employment as would enable him to live; he had an unquestionable right to seek education. The Chinese and the Japanese came here as did the majority of the rest of us with a desire to improve their conditions in life, and as long as the laws permitted them to do so and they complied with the laws, they were in no sense blameable. But it was a different thing to suggest that so and they complied with the laws, they were in no sense blameable. But it was a different thing to suggest that our children should be forced to meet daily and closely associate in the school with these Orientals. There were grave reasons—congent reasons—why this should not be so. As to these reasons he had already spoken in the House during the present session. The members from certain of the cities of the interior could scarcely appreciate fully the feeling in this regard in the coast centres of population. They were not in their homes brought into contact with this grave annoyance—he had almost said this curse. Yet the conditions might come to them at any time. He thought that there was no other single question in which public opinion was so unanimous, or with regard to which the working classes more particularly were so solidly united as in this matter wherein the home is attacked. He could not see that there could be any objection to the solution he had proposed, except on grounds of expense, and this would not be serious under conditions at present prevailing. The demand occasioned upon the treasury would not be a heavy one, or one that it could not very well sustain. Grown men and women had their own views as to Orientals. When they attained maturity they might meet Chinese, might work with them perhaps, and suffer no injury according to our standards. They were able to judge things for themselves, and natural antipathy would play its part in enabling them to resist the deteriorating influences of would play its part in enabling them to resist the deteriorating influences of association as children could not when the association was forced upon them in the tender and mast receptive period of life. He had discussed this question with his constituents of Nanaimo and had told them that he would bring it before the House. Then if the government and the House did not see fit to act upon it, there were men in his constituency who would take measures for the protection of their own

Needs Consideration. Needs Consideration.

Hon. Dr. Young said that he had listened with very great interest to the member for Nanaimo and could only regret that in view of the very great importance of his proposal that member had not seen fit to place his smendment on the Order Paper. It was hardly fair to the government, or to the members of the House to ask I them to deal with so important a proposal, with the necessarily imperfect information obtained en passant. He (Hon Dr. Young) had neither thought nor desire to shirk any responsibility but in fairness to the government, the

ures for the protection of their own children and their own homes. He was rejoiced that there were such men.
Their feeling attested their appreciation of the duties as men and citizens.

oung BASIS OF SMALL
NS-QUALITY

-I-lb. glass jar 15¢

os. for**\$1.00** BUTTER-

RK PIES-

Per dozen....10¢

NDENT STORE

oung

STREETS. Phones 94 and 95



WOULD EXCLUDE

Tuesday, February 22, 1916

Socialist Leader Would Empower Trustees to Refuse Admission to the Public

WEIRD AMENDMENTS

House and the members he suggested that the member for Nanaimo should place his resolution on the orders for consideration in connection with the report on this bill. The word "dir ferences" as embodied in the amendment might be capable of very far directions, and it appeared to him at first glance that too great responsibility might very easily be thrust upon the school boards, for which he had the greatest respect and in which he had very great confidence "Differences" might be interpreted as denominational, and otherwise the late fitting at the proposition of the Public and the suggestion that the offered the suggestion that the offered the suggestion that the fitting in the proposition of the public and the orders for consideration upon the bill's report. There would be no endeavor on the government's part, if this were done, to rush it through unduly.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite remarked that with this assurance from the ministration that the suggestion to accurate the month of the proposition of the content of the proposition of the public and the proposition of the proposition of

with this assurance from the minis-ter he would have no objection to ac-PROPOSED FOR ACT

cepting the suggestion, and the matter
was thus disposed of, the bill being
reported complete with amendments.
Upon the liquor bill being taken up
in committee with Mr. W. J. Manson
as chairman

should be elected by the people, so as to remove the indirect influence of the appointive government. This, of course, did not apply to Vancouver, where two commissioners were elected; two named by the government, and these with the mayor form the board. But the conditions applied to Victoria and numerous other centres. After taking this stand for the lessentian of the authority of the government, even thus indirectly through their appointive power in regard to license commissioners, the member for Alberni was now found in a directly contradictory position, urging that the government assume the power to deal with liquor matters altogether! To do so, Hon. Mr. Cotton concluded, would be a grave mistake. It would be a mistake to decrease the internal authority of the municipalities. On the contrary it was advisable to increase the power of municipalities. On the contrary it was advisable to increase the power of municipalities. On the contrary it was advisable to increase the power of municipalities in the administration of their own affairs. And the government and house could not do better than in centralizing authority as much as possible, while dealing with the affairs of the unorganized districts.

Grows Jocular

Mr. Brewster answered jocularly

AMIRACLE IN MANITOBA

Captain Banister Stricken While in Camp





A 50 by 100 foot skating rink is be

Thos. Jenkins has been appointe

Creston will probably get the High school for which it has been agitating. Delta school estimates for the year mount to \$4,800-\$1,000 more than last

Archibald McBeath Hutchinson, a well known resident of Ladysmith, is

The fertilizer and oil plant at the Pacific fishing station is now in opera-

The new Lulu Island bridge, although completed, has not yet been taken over by the city engineer of New Westmin-

Leonard Ryan, aged 14, of Lady-smith, received a fractured leg and other injuries by collision with a tele-graph pole while coasting.

E. A. Woods, a Prince Rupert pion-eer, was married in England at Christ-mas to Miss Lizzie Saunders, of Wad-

The C.P.R. branch from Phoenix to Walington camp is nearing completion and it is expected that cars will be running over the new line next month.

Oosta Lake country, believes that that country will be the leading dairy district of the west in a few years.

The weather in the Crow's Nest has been ideal for logging and a phenomenal cut has been made. Sawmills

The workner on the tunnel to open up the vein on the Silver Cup, in the Hazelton district, recently struck 96 inches of solid ricel galena ore.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Sterling has pre St. Michael and All Angel's church, Kelowna, with a pair of pol-

Dr. Arthur Theakston, a noted pion eer of British Columbia, Alaska and the Yukon, died two weeks ago at

Kelowna city council has recom Kelowna city council has recommended that the provincial government to appoint E. C. Paynter local police and small debts magistrate at a monthly salary of \$30. Mr. Paynter was a qualified solicitor in England.

Two unmasked robbers relieved a Japanese resident of Vancouver of a \$20 watch and \$2 in real money, under persuasion by a big revolver Thursday night.

The charter of the Tsimpsean Light and Power Co., Prince Rupert, has been purchased by a group of Montreal capitalists headed by R.

The assessment of Prince Ruper will be proceeded with immediately; there will be a court of revision on April 10, and the municipal elections will probably take place in May.

Ex-Reeve Bose, of Surrey, has been presented with a handsome chair and an illuminated address expressive of the public of his past services to the municipality.

ment of industries. The city owns a large part of the waterfront; and it is stated that they can offer free sites and free power to young industries.

Fernie is agitating for the appointment of a resident sheriff.

The Hotel Vandecar, Vancouver, has Competitive plans are invited for the

Columbian Hospital at New Summerland Masonic lodge has pre-

ented W. Bro. Robson with a past naster's jewel. Summerland has endorsed Vancou-er's petition for provincial ownership f telephone service.

It is expected that trains will be Flat by July.

Thomas Larkin, who "pulled a gun" on a couple of Vancouver business men a week ago, has just gone up for trial. His sanity will be investigated.

William Field, who undertook to flirt with a lady on one of Vancouvers streets, was fined \$10 by Magistrate Bull for his impertinence.

The Vancouver Juvenile Protection association is urging the Attorney seneral to provide for the establish ent of a reformatory for girls. Smith, Davidson & Wright have se-

ured a twenty acre site on the Fraser, near New Westminster, for a paper nill to employ the hundred hands. The Conservative Association of Quesnel, has passed a resolution urging the construction of a trans-Fraser bridge at that point.

The staff of the Home Bank at Fernie have presented the retiring mana-ger, W. C. B. Manson, with a compli-mentary address and a set of silver-

Mr. J. F. Bledsoe, M.E., states that the best possible route into the Find-lay and Peace River country is by the Fraser River, via Giscombe Portage and Crooked River.

The Fort George Tribune states that 5,000 lots have been surveyed in Central Fort George and adds: "Enough bait for all the suckers between Vancouver

Steamer Alaskan has just come down to New Westminster from the Queen Charlottes under coal taken from Police Chief McIntosh's embryo

The Fraser River Lumber Co. is thoroughly satisfied with the French-Canadian employees it imported from Quebec a few months ago, that Father, O'Boyle is to go east and interest another party to come out under promise of employment upon arrival

The inquiry into the conduct of Fireman H. McMillan, employed at the Western Fuel Company's Nanaimo mines, in reporting the workings all clear when he had not thoroughly inspected them, has resulted in the cancellation of McMillan's certificate.

Five years ago George Huscroft. of Creston staked out five timber limits on Sullivan Creek, and these claims, wheth were owned by Mr. Huscroft, G. M. Benny and I. J. Schermerhome. were last week purchased by W. H. Crawford for a considerable cash sum.

The fishermen of the Fraser Rive Nelson publicity committee is planning a policy to secure the establishment of industries. The fisherment of industries the city council and the board of trade
of New Westminster.

of New Westminster.

President Starkey reported to the Nelso nboard of trade at its last meeting, that the Dominion minister of works had referred the question of dredging in Kootenay Lake to the dedication of dre In 1909 the B.C. Copper company stock, which, prior to the recent increase to acquire control of the New Dominion Copper company, amounted to \$2,515,000 earned 10 per cent. on its

son City Council as to its right to more detailed information concerning the school board finances, has not shaken the school board in its determined stand for independence.

Some one at Creston cut off the tail of Walter Elliott's colt. close to the end of the tail bone, and nailed the tail to the stable door. It was alleged that this was done in revenge, after the loss of a bet, and the suspected party was arrested, but owing the control of the tail of walter Elliott's colt. close to the end of the tail of walter Elliott's colt. close to the end of the tail of walter Elliott's colt. close to the end of the tail of walter Elliott's colt. close to the end of the tail of walter Elliott's colt. close to the end of the tail bone, and nailed the tail to the stable door. It was alleged that this was done in revenge, after the loss of a bet, and the suspected party was a control of the tail to the stable door. It was alleged that this was done in revenge, after the loss of a bet, and the suspected party was a control of the tail bone, and nailed the tail to the stable door. It was alleged that this was done in revenge, after the loss of a bet, and the suspected party was a control of the tail bone, and nailed the tail to the stable door. It was alleged that this was done in revenge, after the loss of a bet, and the suspected party was a control of the tail bone.

can exhed beard finances, has not shaken the action beard in the story of the was done bank in the shoot beard in the shaden the action beard in the shaden the shaden beard beard the shaden the action beard of the shaden the shaden the shaden beard the shaden the shaden beard the shaden the shaden beard the shaden the

A waterworks plast has ben ordered for Aldermere, on the Skeena. Cranbrook Masons expect to occube ir new temple next month.

The dog poisoner is working havo Herring are running freely Vancouver has now a Scandinavian weekly newspaper, the "Svenska Van-couver Posten."

T. McPherson, while walking the cribbing at New Alberni, missed his footing and fell, breaking a leg.

Nanaimo's city council has decided to proceed with the filling in of the Coal City's historic "Ravine." Extensive alterations and enlargements are being made at the Win Hotel, Nanaimo.

All the hotels at Moyle are already enlarging to comply with the require-ments of the new licence act.

A mining boom is on at the lower Moyie river, between Curzon Junction and Kingsgate.

Residents of Annacis Island are sirous of gaining connection with the Mainland by means of a bridge to Lulu Island.

Allan Pearson was given 21 days at hard labor by the Granbrook magis-trate last week for "using most scan-dalous language on the street."

Owing to rapid growth of business, the capital of the New Westminster Trust Co. has ben increased to \$1,000,-

Evans Coleman & Evans have secured the contract for supplying rails and other materials for the Nelson tramways.

A coroner's jury, sitting to inquire into the death of Thomas Fitzpatrick, has suggested the desirability of lim-iting the working day for longshore-men to ten hours.

J. Hilner, employed on E. & N. construction work, on the Alberni extension, at Four Mile Creek, was struck by a falling tree on Friday of last week, one of his legs being broken. The B. C. Tie & Timber Co. has bene awarded \$31,000 insurance on its claims in connection with the recent burning of its plant. \$68,000 in all

Settlers at Glentana have decided to build a trail of their own from the G.T.P. trail to the river, which will' be crossed by a bridge with a 65-foot

George B. C. Sharp, of Moose Jaw, the so-called lumber king of Alberta, has purchased the ranch of Chief of Police Parry of Revelstoke, on the Granite Road,

The New Westminster city council has endorsed the advocacy by Vancouver of Provincial ownership and operation of all telephone services in British Calumbia.

The cost of the new steel bridge connecting Lulu and Annacis Islands is estimated at \$40,000, part of which the interested residents will ask the Government to pay.

Usimada and Honogashi, two of the Japanese injured for life in the Great Northern wreck near New Westminster, have been sent to Victoria by the railway company, and after recuperating here will go home to Japan.

Next Wednesday the Royal Humane Society's medal will be presented to Albert Bacon, the 16-year-old lad who last summer rescued a man from drowning at Kitsilano beach, risking his own life in so doing.

Better mail facilities have been granted the settlers in the Nechaco Valley, the postoffice department having arranged with the Hudsons Bay Co. for handling three hundred pounds of mail twice a month until April 30.

S. A. G. Finch has left for Engiand to complete the organization of a company which he claims will be the largest fishing concern in Canada. It is to be capitalized at over \$1,500,000, of which \$75,000 is Vancouver money and the remainder Engish, and is to send halibut, salmon and other British Columbia fish products direct to the English markets. Mr. Finch will be well remembered in Victoria as the late proprietor of "The Week," then known as "Progress."

Reveistoke is devising means to spe-ially tax travelling realty salesmen. Revelstoke will in future Ladysmith's Citizens' League has ecided upan an energetic campaign of

Rosland has approved Provincial ownership of telephone services in British Columbia. corporation.

Rev. C. O. Main, of Cranbrook, is the new moderator of the Presbytery of Kootenay.

Dick Clark and W. Corry have been committed for trial at Kamloeps robbing James Thom of \$500 by process referred to as "rolling." The special and independent audit of Revelstoke's civic accounts shows them to have been well and accurately

Emil Johnson, a veteran Bulkley valley miner, has been killed by driving his pick into an old missed-hole charge, which of course exploded.

The Princeton board of trade has elected J. M. Wright, president; J. D. Lumsden, vice-president, and H. H. Avery, secretary-treasurer. Provincial Orchardist R. M. Winslow making arrangements for the estab-shment of an experimental and dem-nstration orchard in southern nstration

Okanagan. William Nichol, an employe of the Vancouver Gas Company, has been asphyxiated by illuminating gas, in an attic of the Carlton Hotel. Inquiry is being made into the attendant cir-

The Prince Rupert Telephone Co. has decided upon the installation of the Dean Automatic System, from Elyria, Ohio, and will proceed to business at once. \$10,000 being immediately available.

A Chinaman rejoicing in the appropriate name of Sin has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Magistrate Bull, of Vancouver, for multiplied petty thefts. He is probably the Original Sin.

A plant is to be established at Var A plant is to be established at Van-couver for the manufacture of the new explosive, "Piercite," the promoters of this enterprise being prominently iden-tified also with the prosperity of the Portland Canal mining district of British Columbia.

In order to take advantage of good

In order to take advantage or good sleighing, many tons of rails and contractors' supplies are being moved over the V. V. & E. to Princeton, and Madden, Hankinson & McDonaid are ready with men to begin actual con-

At the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Spokane, a day or so ago, the wedding was solmenized of Mr. William H. Madden, of the Welling-ton camp, and Miss Agnes McGrade. Strenuous opposition is offered to the application of Thomas Routley for a license for the Coquitlam hotel, at Westminster Junction. Residents of the district regard one licensed house as quite sufficient for all requirements.

The marriage of Mr. A. S. Connolly and Miss Margaret Marland, both formerly of Phoenix, was celebrated a fortnight ago at London, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Connolly will make New Westminster their home.

Government Agent Thomson, acting under instructions from Hon. Mr. McBride, as Minister of Mines, has begun an investigation at Nanaimo into the circumstances in connection with the discharge of Mr. McMillan, as fireman at the Northfield mine.

sitting at Greenwood have been ine The Fort George Conservative Association has elected the following officers: Hon. presidents Hon. Richard McBride and Mr. J. A. Fraser M.P.P.; president C. W. Moore. Hon. President C. W. Moore.

The efforts of the concilation board

Coyotes are very numerous this win-ter in the vicinity of Okanagan Falls Princeton is petitioning to be made Rossland's total appropriations for the year total \$18,000.

Residents of Merritt have decided that the time is inopportune for in-

Rev. Father Verbecke, of Ellison, has just celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination.

East Kootenay ranchers have sent an agent to England to purchase Angora goats.

Rev. C. O. Main, of Cranbrook, is the new moderator.

Officers for the current year have been chosen as follows by the Grand Black Chapter of the Royal Black Knights of rleland in this Province: Grand Master, W. H. Dunmore, Van-Knights of rieland in this Province:
Grand Master, W. H. Dunmore, Vancouver; Deputy Grand, C. J. Grimason,
Victoria; Associate Deputy Grand,
F. C. Packenham, Mission City; Chaplain, W. H. Brett, Vancouver; Registrar, J. J. Tulk, Vancouver; Lecturers, Alex. Armstrong, Cumberland,
and P. H. Evans, Vancouver; Censors,
R. A. Stoney, New Westminster, and
D. Gilbard, Mission City; Standard
Bearers, D. W. Cross, New Westminster, and G. Dennis, Ladner; Pursulvant, L. T. Smirl, Vancouver;
Tyler, E. Bush, Mission City; and
Deputy Registrar, H. Wilkinson, Kamloops.

FRIENDS MYSTIFIED

Absent from the city for nearly two weeks, his friends anxious for his safety, and their appeals to the Seattle police authorities without results, the whereabouts of a hotel man of this city is giving cause for alarm. Nearly two weeks ago the missing one in company with a woman left the city on a jaunt for Seattle. In his wallet reposed \$1,000 in good coin of the realm, with which the tour in search of the sights was to be defrayed. One week later the woman returned, but without her companion, and with no satisfactory explanation as to where she left him or why beyond the fact that they had had a falling out and she had returned home.

falling out and she had returned home.

The fact of the large amount of money coupled with the additional fact their friend hed been drinking freely led several of his friends here to institute a search for the missing one, but so far the search has been without result. Fears of foul play have arisen. There is no reason who the man should leave the city for good. He is possessed of considerable wealth here, and his affairs are in proper shape, as far as can be accertained. The efforts of the local police will be sought within a day or two if the absentee fails to put in an appearance.

BRITISH SOCCER

FOOTBALL RESULTS

undertook a voyage round the world in order to study "world business" and world problems. "The "politician" therefore suggests the formation of an Angle-German Commission, whose members should be primarily merchants and political economists.

The Pan-German organ itself considers the aim most estimable, but fears that England is not at present disposed to share the dominion of the world with Germany, and will not be disposed to share the dominion of the world with Germany, and will not be disposed to share the dominion of the world with Germany, and will not be disposed to share the dominion of the world with Germany, and will not be disposed to share the dominion of the world with Germany, and will not be disposed to share the dominion of the world with Germany, and will not be disposed to share the dominion of the world with Germany, and will not be disposed to a this until "our fleet is a strong enough to strike terror into her or our alliances with other countries on menace her supremacy." It also has no confidence in German diplomatitists, and regrets that Germany does not now possess a clever statesman such as Bismarck, who could compel the esteem and fear of the world. It does not fear for Germany, should the sudden war mentioned by the politician in the formation of the world with the fear of the world. It does not fear for Germany, should the sudden war mentioned by the politician in the

The results of yesterday's British The results of yesterday's Britisa football fixtures are as follows:

Cup Ties: Queen's Park Rangers, 1;
West Ham United, 1. Leyton, 0; Leicester Fosse, 1. Swindon, 3; Tottenham Hotspur, 2. Coventry, 3; Notts Forest, 1. Aston Villa, 1; Manchester

Other results were:
Scottish League: Airdrieonian, 0;
Third Lanark, 1: Hamilton, 2; Falkirk, 3. St. Mirren, 2; Port Glasgow, 0. Patrick, 1; Kilmarnock, 2. Morton, 1; Rangers, 2.

Writer in German Paper Urges Agreement With Great Britain Partitioning the World's Trade

Fred Erickson, who was liberated from jail on the 7th instant, after having served two months for obtaining money under false pretenses at Rossland, found two fresh charges of theft and false pretenses at Castlegar awaiting him on his liberation. He was allowed two days to breathe the air of freedom and was then sent back to jail for another six months.

(Ey Bernard Fischer)

Westphalian Gazette," publishes a letter from "a well-informed politician." who, following in the footsteps of the Kreuz Zeitung, advocates the conclusion of an agreement with England. The question, says this politician, whether there is to be war between England and Germany is at present the main subject of discussion throughout the (By Bernard Fischer) allowed two days to breathe the an of freedom and was then sent back to jail for another six months.

Joe Kipp and Barney Watkins, half-breed fishermen, have been heavily fined by Fisheries Inspector C. B. Sword, for fishing in prohibited waters above the trans-Fraser Bridge. The two poachers were captured by the Dominion patrol launch early last Saturday morning. Much poaching is believed to be in practice in the localities of Nicomen and Whonnock at present.

Handland and Germany is at present the warl and present there is to be war between the last plant and Germany is at present the main subject of discussion throughout the world. It is impossible that this should not be the case, he continues, for England wishes to retain her predominant position in the world and this English predominance stands in the way of German expansion. The history of the world and of peoples, he contends, leads to the conclusion that war is therefore neverable; but England and Germany is at present the main subject of discussion throughout the world. It is impossible that the should not be the case, he continues, for England wishes to retain her predominant position in the world and this should not be the case, he continues, for England wishes to retain her predominant position in the world. It is impossible that the wo recourse to arms.

> land must perceive that Germany alone is in a position to be Turkey's least egotistical friend, so that the agreement on this subject might be arrived at without sacrifice on England's part. The whole matter, this "well-informed at the powers of diplomatists to settle, for they—and especially German diplomatists—know too little of "world-business," which in this case is the main factor. The German Crown Prince, too, he adds, enjoys great popularity owing to his inclination for sport, but "it would be more advantageous if he undertook a voyage round the world in order to study "world business" and undertook a voyage round the world in order to study "world business" and world problems. "The "politician" i therefore suggests the formation of an Angle-German Commission, whose members should be primarily mer-

sudden war mentioned by the politician break out; for, although Germany sudden war mentioned by the politician break out; for, although Germany might be defeated on the sea, "we should continue the war on the continuent, and secure our trophies of victory before Paris or other places in Europe."

With regard to the general question of an entente with England, the "Madgeburger Zeitung" recalls Bismarck's words that it is unadvisable to place a lamp under growing fruit Stringer. The although a stingle stringer was a stiffed if my neighbors would use your Lime & Sulphur Spray as I have used it, all scale and fungus would certainly disappear. Therefore, I have no hesitancy in recommending your Lime & Sulphur to all fruit growers in British Columbia, adding it must be put on thoroughly with a good of the place a lamp under growing fruit Stringer. Therefore, I have no hesitancy in recommending your Lime & Sulphur Spray as I have your Lime & Sulphur to all funds and the put of hesitancy in recommending your Lime & Sulphur Spray as I have your Lime & Sulphur to all funds and hesitancy in recommending your Lime & Sulphur Spray as I have your Lime & Sulphur to all funds and hesitancy in recommending your Lime & Sulphur Spray as I have your lime

Cester Fosse, 1. Swindon, 8, Notes ham Hotspur, 2. Coventry, 3; Notes Forest, 1. Aston Villa, 1; Manchester City, 2. Everton, 2; Sunderland, 0 Barnsley, 1; West Bromwich, 0. Newcastle United, 3; Blackburn Rovers, 0. First Division: Bradford City, 1; Bolton Wanderers, 1. Chelsea, 2; Middleboro, 1. Manchester United, 2. Liverpool, 4. Sheffield Wednesday, 0; Norts County, 0. Bristol City, 2; Preston North End, 0.

Second Division: Birmingham, 1; Wolverhampton, 0. Clapton Orient, 1; Bradford, 0, Glossop, 4; Gainsboro, 0, Oldham, 1; Burnley, 0. Stockport, 2; Grimsby, 1. Blackpool, 3; Lincoln, 0, Southern League: Brentford, 3; Strong Rovers, 0. Other results were:

With regard to the general question with England, the "Madgeburger Zeitung" recalls Bismark's words that it is unadvisable to place a lamp under growing fruit in order to make it ripen more quickly. The Hamburger Nachrichten asserts that the proposal made by the Kruez Zeitung—that an agreement between the two countries should be aimed at —is not worth the paper on which it is written. Anglo-German relations will always, it says, be determined solely by the real interests of the two countries. Beaume Scale. Don't experiment with unknown sprays, said to be the same are not proving fruit in order to make it ripen more quickly. The Hamburger Nachrichten asserts that the proposal made by the Kruez Zeitung—that an agreement between the two countries should be aimed at —is not worth the paper on which it is guaranteed to test over 32 degress. Beaume Scale. Don't experiment with unknown sprays, said to be the same are not proving fruit in order to make it ripen more quickly. The Hamburger Nachrichten asserts wheat grower, not a fruit surface, with the proposal made by the Kruez Zeitung—that an agreement between the two countries should be aimed at —is not worth the paper on which it is guaranteed to test over 32 degress. Beaume Scale. Don't experiment with unknown sprays, said to be the same are not proving fruit in order to make it ripen more quickly. The Hamburg

The announcement is made that a number of German submarines have arrived at Wilhelmshaven, accompanied by the submarine repair-ship Vulcan, for the first series of sul winter manoeuvres ever carried out by the German navy in the North Sea. Additional submarines are now being rapidly completed for the German fleet under the 1909 estimates, which provided, \$2,500,000 for their construction. Next year further submarine manoeuvres on a large acceleration.

had gathered, or to reach a point where its information could be communicated had gathered, or to reach a point where its information could be communicated by wireless telegraphy."

Ehrenbreitstein began its story with the Romans. In the twelfth century it was a stronghold of the Archbishop of Treves. Twice in the seventeenth century it was vainly besieged by the French ,but it fell to the armies of the Revolution in 1799. After the fall of Nagolegon, the fortress. Napoleon, the fortress was restored. Napoleon the fortress was restored. Now it is part of the German scheme of the defence of the Rhine, and diri-gibles engage in sham attacks against its time-beaten walls.

Conservative Annual Meeting. The Victoria Conservative Association will hold its annual meeting on Thursday next in the A. O. U. W. hall. Delegates to the Dominion Conservative Association's convention in Ottawa next June will be held and officers for the year elected.

Mr. E. J. McMillan, from Moosejaw, s a visitor in the city.

The Importance of Tree Spraying

spraying is one of the most importan spraying is one of the most important and essential things to do in fruit farming, for the production of good clean, healthy fruit. In years gone by, most farmers were satisfied to rely on the production of fruit with of them wishes to settle the dispute by rely on the production of fruit with-recourse to arms.

There thus seems a probability, the writer of the letter continues, that the two nations may involuntarily arrive at an understanding, and, in his opinion, this would be the best accomplished on this would be the best accomplished on this would be the best accomplished on the basis of an agreement to divide the supremacy of the world. Germany, according to him, suffers more than any other nation under the English monopoly of the world's waterways. He suggests that as a first step towards the desired aim, the Mediterranean and the Red Sea should be neutralized, and a parallel Suez Canal constructed, through which German vessels might pass on paying dues just high enough it to cover expenses. Further, England might abandon her opposition to the establishment of German coaling stations. An agreement might easily be arrived at on the subject of Morocco, seeing that Germany's wishes are so moderate, and beyond this there are no acute territorial questions. With regard to the Balkan question. England must perceive that Germany alone is in a position to be Turkey's least egotistical friend, so that the agreement of the world. ut paying much attention ing results. The demand ing results. The demand created solely on its merits, necessitated the erection of a much larger plant in order to fill the large number of orders received daily, so that Pendray's lime and sulphur solution can be had from any dealer or at very short no-

> This Is What Is Said About Pendray's Lime & Sulphur Solution b Prominent Fruit Growers.

Chilliwack, B. C., Feb. 14, 1910. W. J. Pendray, Victoria, B. C. Dear Mr. Pendray:-In answer to your inquiry re your Lime and Sulphur Solution Spray, you furnished me in 1909 for frial test, upon fruit trees, etc., beg to report on March 9th first application of your Lime & Sulphur Spray was applied with a spray "Motor Pump"; again on March 15th, the same operation and pump covered the same Vice Anderson pump covered the same King Apple trees with your Lime & Sulphur, with results 2nd to none. I sent King Ap-ples to England with report back that my King were as few and the sent that ples to England with report back that my Kings were as fine and clean as any there, from all B. C. Further, I am satisfied if my neighbors would use your Lime & Sulphur Spray as I have used it, all scale and fungus would



Without doubt the finest light next Let us give you a figure on lighting vorry of Oil Lamps.

Hayward & Dods Sanitary Plumbing, Gas Fitting and Modern Steam Heating



WANTED—To buy about twenty-five acres of first-class land; state loca-tion and particulars; owners only. Apply Box 899 Colonist.

In the Colonist of February

article on the above subject by E.

ROSE PRUNING

By James Simpson

criticizing a previous article of same subject. To take his article says the climate of the east of Scot different from Victoria, and so it is it is much colder and the spring more severe than here. I rememb ing at Crawford Priory, the seat of Glasgow, in Fifeshire, about the f and telling the head gardener that I could not compliment him on hiden, which was looking wretched. was, but he couldn't tell the reas the reason was easy to see, it be had pruned too late and bled the mitted pruning them first week had previously pruned them on through April, but never before April. Results always a fiasco. be to any one here who takes lace's advice, to prune after their well started. Any practical man or would see that to cut over any plan sap is in full swing must be injur No one with a knowledge of structu and the circulation of the sap wou any tree. Mr. Wallace mentions B Colchester. The writer knew his firm well, they growing about 250 per annum. Notwithstanding that was it, except late pruning on their enabled the writer in July, 1896-Croydon, in Surrey, to take first pr any rose, eleven competitors; July tham, in Kent, first for 48 roses and for the best rose in show? B. R. Ca were at both shows, and though the 600 miles to bring his roses, he had culty in beating all the crack Englis the same year on July 8. He beat the champions at Newcastle-on-Tyne six one day, and at Helensburgh, in Scot day. July 9 beat the Scotch and Ir

ers six times. The writer for these made eleven entries and had eleven fi It is comparatively easy for Sco growers to beat English growers in September, but the case is quite di the first half of July. Victoria rose therefore will better take the advice who has studied the subject and kno he is talking about, rather than the timid, antiquated twaddler, of whom hundreds writing to the papers daily, are simply writing what they have he

body else say. Before January's severe frost opruned a charming lady's roses in She was, and is yet, a great lover of as I had pruned her roses hard and protection whatever, she was in a g about them, and wrote me specially a fine rose Frau Karl Druschkii, which was dead, and she was sure if I had no it so hard and given it some prot would have lived. Notwithstanding rors, it came through all right, grew and is now a much better plant than saw it in December, 1908. By prus and over-watering, a great many, in majority, of the roses in Victoria poor, sickly plants, and always will sensible, rational system of treatment corded them. My own roses last year three months' journey from Europe protection, were hard pruned, stood th frosts without damage, and the bloom

treat, I was told by lovers of roses at show; my Marechal Niels even all sur plendidly I don't agree with Mr. Wallace, the malt roses can be pruned any earl James Bay. I know both districts their capabilities that way, and we prune both districts at the same ti

from the middle of December to the

February.

HARDY SHRUBS

A common cause for regret with th enfertain ambitious views of ornamer dening is that in the formation of shri and in the general planting of everg borders and forecourts, the resources dening are, generally speaking, so little stood. Everywhere the old laurels. tree box, and hollies are used abundan though they are really noble objects w diciously grouped and skilfully treated tensive choice of high-class ornamenta now available for similar purposes seen scarcely known, and little is seen out ordinary round of old-fashioned evergr cept in grounds where gardening is car with ardor and intelligence. So many beautiful shrubs have been introduce years that it is time this department teur gardening underwent a complete Not that our good old friends should ished, but rather that they should b more effective and acceptable, by being ed with subjects of a more gay appeara we thus obtain all the requisites of h free growth, and dense and often vivid together with a seasonal show of bloom, a grand step towards the impro of garden scenery, in which hardy shru an important part, will have been gain

foliage, flowers, or color of bark throu winter or early in the spring months: Berberis, of sorts; Corylopsis spicat aria Haastii, Skimmia japonica, Ela pungens aurea, Garrya elliptica, Chois nata, Lonicera fragrantissima, Forsyth pensa, Cydonia japonica, Caesalpinia ja Golden privet, Hamamelis, of sorts; Cor

Here are the names of a few shrub-like plants—some evergreen, ot ciduous—which display their favors en THE STATE OF STREET

tion could be communicated telegraphy." itstein began its story with s. In the twelfth century roughold of the Archbishop Twice in the seventeenth was vainly besieged by the it if fell to the armies of the in 1799. After the fall of the fortress was restored, part of the German scheme nce of the Rhine, and dirige in sham attacks against ge in sham attacks against ge in sham attacks against aten walls.

ative Annual Meeting.

McMillan, from Moosejaw in the city.

mportance Tree Spraying

has come when tree one of the most important al things to do in fruit r the production of good, thy fruit. In years gone farmers were satisfied to farmers were satisfied to production of fruit with-much attention to the care of the trees. Today it is of only is the farmer comof only is the farmer com-marketing his fruit, to clean fruit, or in other from scab, etc., but it has it compulsory to spray the wise he is running the risk runnent orders, of having the down, simply because at down, simply because become full of disease and spread to neighboring orthith this before you, nature on the look-out for a s a reliable one, that you ere is no risk of destroy-es when using it. A few W. J. Pendray & Sons, ent a considerable amount n making a lime and sul-on, suitable for this work, fortunate in producing a fulfilled every requirement, hat it is heartly endorsed vincial inspector of fruit ng the season of 1909 this xtensively throughout the ith exceptionally gratify-The demand created The demand created s merits, necessitated the a much larger plant in the large number of ord daily, so that Pendray's labor solution can be bed phur solution can be had aler or at very short no-day we are in receipt of from prominent farmers ar British Columbia.

t Is Said About Pendray's Sulphur Solution by nent Fruit Growers. ck, B. C., Feb. 14, 1910.

ndray:to your inquiry re your in 1909 for trial test, rees, etc., beg to report on first application of your phur Spray was applied by "Motor Pump"; again our Lime & Sulphur, with to none. I sent King Apand with report back that yere as fine and clean as rom all B. C. Further, I if my neighbors would use Sulphur Spray as I have scale and fungus would appear. Therefore, I have y in recommending your phur to all fruit growers columbia, adding it must thoroughly with a good

testimony from a Mr. eat grower, not a fruit as ever faithfully.

me & Sulphur Solution i to test over 32 degress, a. Don't experiment with ays, said to be the same or just as good as Pen-dray's Spray has been sted, and during the seasted, and during the sea gave the highest satis-ver B. C. The above tes-



ard & Dods nbing, Gas Fitting and Steam Heating 927 Fort Street



SUBURBAN~

ROSE PRUNING

By James Simpson

In the Colonist of February 13 there is an article on the above subject by E. A. Wallace, criticizing a previous article of mine on the same subject. To take his article seriatum, he savs the climate of the east of Scotland is very different from Victoria, and so it is, in so far as it is much colder and the spring frosts far more severe than here. I remember once calling at Crawford Priory, the seat of the Earl of Glasgow, in Fifeshire, about the first of July, and telling the head gardener that I was sorry I could not compliment him on his rose garden, which was looking wretched. He said it was, but he couldn't tell the reason. I said the reason was easy to see, it being that he had pruned too late and bled them. He admitted pruning them first week in May and had previously pruned them on all dates through April, but never before the first of April. Results always a fiasco, as they will be to any one here who takes Mr. Wallace's advice, to prune after their plants are well started. Any practical man of any sense would see that to cut over any plant after the sap is in full swing must be injurious to it.
No one with a knowledge of structural botany and the circulation of the sap would do it to any tree. Mr. Wallace mentions Ben Cant of Colchester. The writer knew him and his firm well, they growing about 250,000 roses per annum. Notwithstanding that fact, what was it, except late pruning on their part, that enabled the writer in July, 1896—July 2, at Croydon, in Surrey, to take first prize for 12 any rose, eleven competitors; July 3, at El-tham, in Kent, first for 48 roses and the medal for the best rose in show? B. R. Cant & Sons were at both shows, and though the writer had 600 miles to bring his roses, he had no diffi-culty in beating all the crack English growers the same year on July 8. He beat the English champions at Newcastle-on-Tyne six times in one day, and at Helensburgh, in Scotland, next day. July 9 beat the Scotch and Irish growers six times. The writer for these two shows made eleven entries and had eleven first prizes.

It is comparatively easy for Scottish rose growers to beat English growers in August or September, but the case is quite different in the first half of July. Victoria rose growers therefore will better take the advice of a man who has studied the subject and knows what he is talking about, rather than that of any timid, antiquated twaddler, of whom there are hundreds writing to the papers daily, but who are simply writing what they have heard someody else sav.

Before January's severe frost of 1909 I pruned a charming lady's roses in Victoria. She was, and is yet, a great lover of roses, and as I had pruned her roses hard and gave no protection whatever, she was in a great state about them, and wrote me specially about that fine rose Frau Karl Druschkii, which she said was dead, and she was sure if I had not pruned it so hard and given it some protection it would have lived. Notwithstanding her terrors, it came through all right, grew splendidly and is now a much better plant than when I saw it in December, 1908. By pruning late and over-watering, a great many, indeed the majority, of the roses in Victoria are made poor, sickly plants, and always will be till a sensible, rational system of treatment is accorded them. My own roses last year stood a three months' journey from Europe, got no protection, were hard pruned, stood the spring frosts without damage, and the blooms were a treat, I was told by lovers of roses at the rose show; my Marechal Niels even all summer dolendidly

don't agree with Mr. Wallace, that Esquimalt roses can be pruned any earlier than James Bay. I know both districts well and their capabilities that way, and would say prune both districts at the same time, say, from the middle of December to the first of February.

HARDY SHRUBS

A common cause for regret with those who entertain ambitious views of ornamental gardening is that in the formation of shrubberies, and in the general planting of evergreens in borders and forecourts, the resources of gardening are, generally speaking, so little understood. Everywhere the old laurels, aucubas, tree box, and hollies are used abundantly, and though they are really noble objects when judiciously grouped and skilfully treated, the extensive choice of high-class ornamental shrubs now available for similar purposes seems to be scarcely known, and little is seen outside the ordinary round of old-fashioned evergreens except in grouped and the seem of the seem cept in grounds where gardening is carried out with ardor and intelligence. So many new and beautiful shrubs have been introduced of late years that it is time this department of amaeur gardening underwent a complete reform, Not that our good old friends should be abolished, but rather that they should be made more effective and acceptable, by being blended with subjects of a more gay appearance. If we thus obtain all the requisites of hardiness, free growth, and dense and often vivid foliage, gether with a seasonal show of cheerful oom, a grand step towards the improvement

of garden scenery, in which hardy shrubs play an important part, will have been gained.

Here are the names of a few beautiful shrub-like plants—some evergreen, other deciduous—which display their favors either in foliage, flowers, or color of bark through the

winter or early in the spring months:

Berberis, of sorts; Corylopsis spicata, Olearia Haastii, Skimmia japonica, Elaeagnus pungens aurea, Garrya elliptica, Choisya ternata, Lonicera fragrantissima, Forsythia suspensa Cydonia in Corios Carolinia in Car pensa, Cydonia japonica, Caesalpinia japonica, Golden privet, Hamamelis, of sorts; Cornus, of

sorts; Daphne, of corts; Spiraea Thunbergi, Chimonanthus frangrans, Andromeda, Rhodora canadensis, Photinia serrulata, Magnolia stellata, Cistus cyprius, Erica arborea, Coron-

Then there are the flowering almonds, peaches, plums, cherries, currants, and the

pretty double-flowered gorse. It is unfortunate that very few hardy shrubs are in bloom during January, and the number is still further reduced when only those in the open ground are taken into consideration, as any kinds that may flower on a wall will not do so thus early in the year without such protection. A foremost place must be given to the Japanese witch hazel (hama-melis japonica). At the present time the still leafless branches are studded thickly with the peculiar yellow, octopus-like blossoms. If a spray is cut just as the earliest are expanding, will continue to open out in water, and last a long time, so that they may be made attractive indoors. The perfume, though not powerful, may be detected for some little distance. The witch hazel is quite hardy, and should a sharp frost cut off the expanded blossoms, the buds will be uninjured, and a few mild days will soon restore the plant to its original beauty. The laurustinus blooms more or less continuously throughout the winter, while the mezereon (daphne mezereum) flowers from the middle or end of January onward; in fact, one variety-autumnalis or grandiflora-blooms before Christmas. The other forms, beside the common kind, are alba and rubra. Erica codonodes, one of the larger heaths, will, where slightly sheltered, be plentifully covered with bell-shaped blossoms, white, but tinged with pink. The little winter heath, too, is now in flower; it is the erica carnea, that grows about 6 inches high, and is well suited as a rock plant, or as an edging to the larger-growing members of the same genus. Besides the bright-colored blossoms of the ordinary form, there is a white-flowered variety. Chimonanthus fragrans and its large-flowered variety will, on a sunny wall, be studded with curious cup-shaped blossom, which emit a delightful perfume when cut in spikes-indeed,



A handsome palm, Phoenix reclinata.

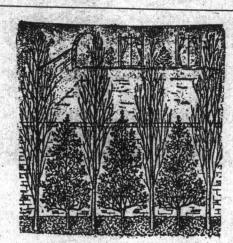
I have seen the blooms floating in saucers of water on the table. The two early-flowered honeysuckles-lonicera fragrantissima and L. Standishi-are just now laden with their small white blossoms, which are very fragrant.

When to the above are added a few of the earliest blooms of the Japanese quince (cydonia japonica), the list of shrubs at this time in flower is almost exhausted, although there are several others to follow them a little later. Included among them are mahonio aquifolium, and its more stately relative, M. Japonica, the blossoms of the former being of a rich golden hue, and those of the latter more of a lemon About the middle of February the cornelian cherry (cornus mascula) has its still leafless branches dotted with tufts of bright little yellow blossoms, and in that stage is very attractive. Nuttallia cerasiformis is thickly laden with drooping racemes of bloom, some-thing like those of the flowering currant, except that when expanded they are of a whitish color. The budding shoots of deciduous trees, such as the larch, chestnut, beech, and lilac, may be cut, and if placed in water in a fairly warm place will throw out growth. The plumelets of the larch form a very pretty decoration,

Palms for the Home Of all the plants available for house decoration none can excel the noble and extensive tribe of palms, with their varied forms of growth and graceful evergreen foliage, always associated with tropical scenery. It is a general, but mistaken, idea that most of them are only adapted for large establishments, where a house can be devoted to their special cultivation. It is true that they, like many other plants, thrive best under such treatment, but they are equally suited for the adornment of a room or conservatory, provided the right kinds are chosen and a few simple rules of treatment followed. At one time we had to look to the botanic garden for the sight of a well-grown palm, but now our enterprising nurserymen are bringing them within the reach of everybody, and in some private gardens they may be counted by the dozen, and yet more are desired. They give a furnished and elegant appearance to the surroundings, need. particularly when they are allowed ample room to develop and display to advantage their

handsome persistent leaves. Where one palm is grown here, a hundred

are grown on the Continent, because foreigners so greatly appreciate their beauty and gracefulness, and a constant demand is thus created. Nurserymen, alive to their own interest, build houses expressly for their culture, and raise them from seed by the thousand. Belgium supplies large quantities, and even sends them to the Paris market, which is already well stocked from its home supply. Such



A reader wishes to know how he can hide an ugly brick wall with trees at the bottom of his garden, preferably something that will grow tall. I would suggest black poplars and pyramid hollies, and, if needful, cover the bricks with ivy.

species, as corypha Australis, chamoerops excelsa, gentia Balmoreana, latania borbonica, areca lutescens, cocos weddeliana, those illustrated, and many others are sold there and in the London markets at very moderate prices. Who, then, would be without a palm or two in their houses?

Why Palms Die

A common practice with many, on receiving a palm from the nursery, is to pot it immediately into a larger pot and to give a different soil from that to which it has been accustomed, before even studying its proper wants or the time of year it same to hand. May is the best month in which to apply additional food to palms; and July and August are the best months for getting them from any distance. If procured now they must not be repotted. It is surprising how much the more robust kinds will endure in the way of cold or heat, dust, draughts from open windows, and gas-heated air. Such treatment, however, soon tells on the more delicate species, and should in all cases be avoided. Although palms are so tenacious of life, when they once begin to go there is no stopping them. In taking them from the greenhouse of a reliable nurseryman we may feel safe, and this is the best way of buying them. To patronize hawkers' barrows or small greengrocers is exceedingly risky. Too often the plants sent to market have been brought on in heat, which, while getting them forward quickly, weakens them, and if not sufficiently cooled down unfits them for the atmosphere of a room. Wellgrown palms do not die except from accident or some other cause easily explained.

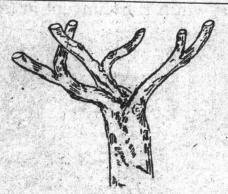
The soil best adapted for the cultivation of the palm is a mixture of turfy loam and peat, with a little sharp sand, care being taken to afford plenty of drainage, as nothing is more injurious than stagnant water around their roots. It is very necessary to keep the foliage perfectly free from dust and grime by cleaning the under as well as the upper side of the leaves with a damp sponge at least once a week.— Donald McDonald, F.L.S.

THE BUSY BEE

Every spring reports from all parts of the country tell of extensive losses of bees. No colony should be considered safe unless it has stored in the combs at least twenty-five pounds of honey and sealed most of it over.

The arrangement of this food is a matter of some importance, for if the bees are crowded upon a few frames, and fed liberally, they will fill every available cell with syrup, and then be compelled to cluster during the winter upon sealed combs instead of upon empty cells, as is more natural, and having stores above and around.

With the movable comb hive the arrangement for the combs, is a simple matter. If feeding is continued up to the middle of Sep-



A fruit tree headed back, ready for regrafting.

tember, and the proper amount of food is then given, the bees will arrange it around the brood (which gradually diminishes by the bees hatching) convenient for their comfort and

If the combs are arranged by the beekeeper, the centre one should have sealed stores about halfway down, the amount of stores increasing to the outside of the brood-nest

Bees often starve in the midst of plenty. They winter in lots, called seams, between the combs, and may be seen packed like slate upon a house roof, the top row removing the food from the cells above them to feed themselves and to pass it down to those below.

While the weather remains mild, the bees are able to move about from comb to comb in search of food, or with the object of bringing to the centre combs food stored in the out-

But this activity ceases as soon as really cold weather sets in, and they then pack themselves close together for mutual warmth. When the food around them is consumed, they die, simply on account of the cold air by which they are surrounded; they cannot pass around or under the frames to a probable abundant supply close by.

Though they are prevented from going around or under the frames, a provision may be made for allowing them to pass over the top bar into the warmest part of the hive. This is done by giving what are known as winter passages.

The old method, now almost discarded, was to cut a hole through the comb in each frame near the top bar. A more effective passage could hardly be devised, but apart from spoiling the combs it is a tiresome and troublesome operation, and is therefore not recommended. A simple plan is to lay across the top bars

four pieces of wood half an inch square and about six inches long, half an inch apart. If the quilts are then evenly laid across; effective passages for the bees will be provided. Then, again, a cake of candy laid upon the

frames when closing up the hives in October will be equally satisfactory, for passages will be formed as the candy is consumed over the The necessity for conserving the heat in the

brood chamber is evident, and the importance of double walls and covering of non-conductive materials is recognized. But as a preliminary to packing the bees up snugly for their winter rest, the size of the brood-nest should be limited to the size of the cluster.

For instance, if there are only enough bees



etty palm, Phoenix rupicola. Note how the roots lift themselves out of the soil. This happens with nearly all palms grown under pot culture, and cannot well be avoided.

to cover six frames in September, it is folly to allow them nine or ten or even more. It is seldom that more than seven or eight frames are necessary for an ordinary colony.—Farm ature. A separator is not properly looked af-

AN EGG-BREAKING RECORD ON VAN-COUVER ISLAND.

The following egg record for the month of January of a flock of 402 pullets would go to show that Vancouver Island is an ideal place for poultry raising. Mr. S. G. Hanson, of Duncan, V. I., owner of the pullets, believes that it will stand as the record of the North American continent, considering the size of the flock. It is all the more satisfactory when the unfavorable weather conditions are taken into account:

januar y						• •		• •		315											192	2
"	2																				178	3
	3													٠.							191	
"	4																-				237	
"	5													7	ý.						197	
	6	4.					-57		1000		-	-				10	•	7			218	24.
"	7		i.							0		100	1				-	•		•		
"	8								18	34	raid.				286		10	•	1		231	
46	Q														•	•		•	• •	•	227	
***	10										2.5	•	26	352		• •		•			237	
66	II									13		•			3		•	• •			245	
	12		Yell _			•	O.	80	3.0	37-34	30	2.1	3.3		7.	• •	·	Els.			241	
66	13						- 3	• •								127		• •		*	246	
- "	14			15			21	• •										• •			265	
"	15	• •	• •					٠,			1	. 4	3	100	5.			• •			246	
"	16	• •	• •	• •		• •								•	• .			• •			276	
	11.00	• •			•		5	• •	47			25	13	0.0	• •						256	
"	17		•	100	•	• •		• •													242	
66	18		• •	-				• •													269	
- 66	19		MED	• •	28									•	• •		. ,				267	
***	20	• •	• •	Carrier .				3 /3	. 7	13			197	100	33.				Э.		265	Y.4-
"	21	• •	• •								3	• •									257	
***	22	• •	• •	٠.	• •			٠.													261	
"	23	• •	• •	٠.								٠.									255	
	24	• •	• • •	• •								٠.									276	
"	25	٠,	• •	٠.							•	٠.									255	
"	26			• •			•														263	
,,	27	• • •			٠,	•															255	
	28										ď,										277	
"	29																				255	
"	30											35				-34					264	
"	31	١.,															VE.	330			272	7.4
						1																
Tota	ı1 .																	7		. 7	616	

Sixty-one per cent average.

HOW GEESE ARE FATTENED

The following method of fattening is adopted by the English good farmers: Geese in good condition should be shut up in a quiet place, shaded from light, where they cannot see other geese at liberty, and should be kept there from twenty to twenty-five days. It is beneficial to let them out for about fifteen to thirty minutes the first thing in the morning and again in the evening about dusk. The meals they get should be nutritious and a mixture of barley meal, wheat meal, a little cornmeal and boiled potatoes given twice a day is good. About the last ten or twelve days it is advisable to mix a little finely chopped rough fat with the meal. This has the effect of plumping them up, rendering their flesh much more palatable. A trough of clear water should be supplied the birds after the evening meal.

CARE OF CREAM ON THE FARM

The ultimate destination of our cream is, as a rule, the butter churn. This must be kept in view, whether the farmer intends to make the butter on his own farm or send his cream away. A point of primary importance in grading butter is flavor, and it is a well known, though often little-appreciated, fact that the care of the cream is the chief factor influencing the flavor. Therefore, if the farmer can produce first, second or third grade cream, according to the care he bestows upon surely cream of the lowest grade ought never to appear at a creamery or elsewhere.

It has been said that the public will always pay for quality. The market was never yet over-stocked with a first grade product. It is the material of inferior value that stagnates prices. Let the farmer produce the cream which will yield the highest returns, and that is first grade cream. To do this he must keep a close watch on it from the time it comes from the cow. Yes, some care even is necessary before the cream is drawn. We all know the injurious effect which the feeding of certain crops, such as potatoes, turnips, etc., sometimes has on the flavor of milk, cream and butter. In every case avoid feeds that show this tendency.

The watchword in all dairy operations should be cleanliness. Dirt should never be countenanced, since it is the home of myriads of bacteria. Every particle of dust floating about in the air carries bacteria; every crevice in the dirty utensil has them by the thousands. Many of them are harmless in every way. Some kinds, such as tuberculosis and typhus bacilli, are very dangerous to human health. A great many more turn cream sour. Some bacteria are of great value to numerous branches of the dairy industry, but the man who desires to deliver his cream in good condition must look upon them all as enemies. He must, as far as possible, keep the milk and cream and the bacteria separate to prevent disease, contamination and fermentation. And, now, how is this to be done?

First of all, fodder the cattle some time before or else after milking, but never while the operation is in progress. Foddering raises a great deal of dust, part of which, with its load of bacteria, will eventually fall into the milk. The cows, especially the udder and the parts bordering upon it, the milker's hands, the milk pails and the stable should all be as clean

Immediately after the milk comes from the cow it should be put through t as it is a fact that separation is more complete at body heat than at a cooler temperter is a source of many disagreeable taints. Take it apart every time after use and clean it thoroughly and finish cleaning with boiling

water or steam, if possible. The cream from the separator should be cooled at once to 50 degrees and lower if feasible, as low temperatures limit the growth of bacteria.

Most farmers have a supply of running water or have arrangements such as pumps and windmills for obtaining a regular flow. Many farms have a reservoir or tank into which water is regularly pumped and from which it can flow through pipes to different points where required. One pipe could lead

into the tank in the milk room. Here the farmer can set the vessels containing the cream in such a manner that no water can gain entrance. On one side of the tank there should be an overflow pipe, and a continual stream of fresh, cold water should run through this tank. The overflow pipe carries the superfluous supply away. This water may be used for stock, and the best plan is to have your milk tank fixed so that all the water pumped runs through it. Cream kept under these conditions will remain sweet in the extreme heat of summer for a considerable time.

There is no other farm product so suscepiible to bad odors as cream. Cream kept in rooms where bad odors are noticeable soon absorbs these, and they are transmitted to the butter.

Bad air has an undesirable effect. Keep the milk room sweet, well ventilated, clean and have plenty of light and fresh air in it. Never take cream into the living rooms, even for a short time. Don't allow people with infectious diseases to handle the milk or to come into the dairy. Cool the fresh cream to 50 degrees F. before mixing with older cream.

Let the farmer adopt "Cleanliness, Care and Low Temperature" as his motto and then only high quality material will be produced.

A man begins to die as soon as he lowers his ideals.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

In Every De-Will Be Found **New Goods** of Unusual Interest and at Prices That Compel

All the Glory of Spring Correctly Reflecat Every Price ted in This Vast Dress Goods and Silks Gathering

Have you had the pleasure of seeing the New Spring Designs in Dress Goods? The splendid showing which is at present being displayed in our Government Street windows is a most worthy one, indeed, and is one which will at once appeal to all lovers of "Dress Goods Beautiful." In this showing will be found a large number of exquisite designs in armures, diagonals, new plaids, ottoman suitings, fancy stripe serges, queen cloths, Alexandria cloths, etc. -all of which are of the highest standards of quality-a feature for which the Spencer Store is noted for in its dress goods and silk sections-and, speaking of silks, the assortment is the largest shown in B. C., and, we venture to say, as large as any shown in the largest stores of eastern centres. These silks, have all been very carefully selected by our own buyer, and are to be had at the lowest price possible for silks of high quality.

Very Exceptional Indeed Are the Values

for Monday in Fine Prints at 15c 750 PIECES DRESS MADRAS AND PRINTS, 36 inches wide, a

very exceptional width for this class of goods. They come in short lengths of 5 to 15 yards; all of the very best washing colors are represented, and hundreds of patterns to select from. They are worth 20c and 25c per yard. Special for Monday, per yd. 15¢

New Taffeta Silk Moirette Skirts

We have just opened up a new shipment of Taffeta Silk Moirette Underskirts. This is a new finish in silk warp. It will not cut

or split in the folds, and will retain its appearance, which is a

bright silk moire. Taffeta silk moirette rustles and does not lose

its rustle after being worn. It has the swish and rustling effect

that heretofore has only been obtained in very expensive taffetas.

Prices range from\$2.00

Ladies' Covert Coats at \$6.75

Many Charming Effects to Be Seen in

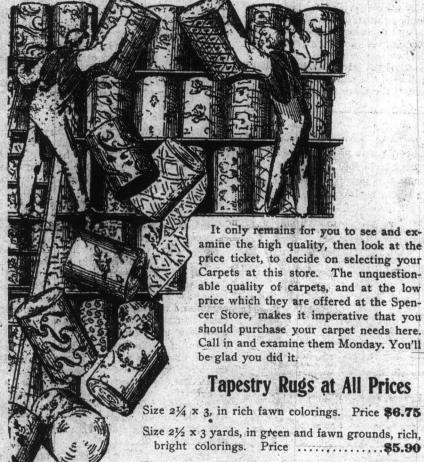
New Dress Fabrics--- A Special Showing

ripe Armure Suiting, 44 in\$1.00	Fancy Stripe Serge, 42 in 8
ancy Stripe Herringbone, 52 in	Stripe Satin Cloth, 52 in
iagonal Suiting, 48 in	French Cashmere Serge, 48 in
ashmere Homespun, 52 in	Queen Cloth, 75c, \$1.00 and
ew Plaid, 44 in	Alexandra Cloth, 44 in
ttoman Suiting, 44 in	Black Dress of every description in stock.
가게 되었다면 한 가는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니	

New Silks for Spring at Popular Prices

	Mademoiselle Paillette, in all the leading colors, sea- weed green, copper, wisteria, Persian blue, and
	heron. 39 in. wide
	Color Peau de Soie, in all colors and black. Special, per yard
	Color Bengalines, in all colors. 28 in. wide. Per
4	yard\$2.50

Carpet Dept. Offers Many Substantial Savings



Axminster Carpets, per yd., \$2.15 Axminster Carpets, in a very large range. These are without exception the finest lot of carpets we have ever handled and comprise some of the very

Size 3 x 3, in a large variety of designs and color-Size 31/2 x 4, rich fawn ground, also greens and crimsons. Prices \$13.75 to\$20.00

best designs that have been made, are the latest styles and colorings, in

floral and Indian designs. These carpets give a very soft, pleasing effect,

and are well adapted for drawing and dining-room. Per yard, \$3.25, \$2.15

It only remains for you to see and examine the high quality, then look at the price ticket, to decide on selecting your Carpets at this store. The unquestionable quality of carpets, and at the low price which they are offered at the Spencer Store, makes it imperative that you should purchase your carpet needs here.

the New Costumes The Women's Suit Department is a most interesting place. The new suits which we are showing are being greatly admired, there is plenty of snap to them without being extreme, the change from last season's styles being most pronounced, coats being hip length, while the skirts are in the new pleated effects. Prices length, while the skirts are in the new pleated effects. from \$75.00 to \$25.00

Ladies' Lawn Waist at \$1.00

Fine White Lawn Waists, made in open front style, has embroidered front with wide box pleat of embroidery insertion down centre, also has three shoulder tucks, which give the desired fulness across the bust. New full length sleeves and back finished with onehalf inch tucks. Tucked collar and cuffs edged with lace. All

s, sea- , and \$1.75	New French Tussore Silk, a nice heavy natural corded silk, very suitable for ladies' coats. 32 in. Per yard, \$1.35 and
pecial,	Natural Pongee, \$1.35 to
Per 32.50	Printed Liberty Silk, for dress, fast colors, in large variety of floral and stripes



Drapery Materials Shown Here in Abundance "Homelike" is the word which describes the pleas-

ing appearance of a room, if in the making of window hangings, corner seats, etc., a nice piece of Art Drapery is used, for instance, in the dining-room, a cosy window seat prettily cushioned and curtained with any of the new goods we are showing, lends an added charm to be enjoyed by friends as well as the family. We have just received a splendid assortment, priced very modestly by the yard, which can be made up at home.

Venetian Scrim for Draperies, 36 inches

Included in this beautiful assortment are about eighteen or twenty different designs, every one a pleasing one, in conventional designs, which will be admired the minute you set eyes on them. The width is 36 in., while the quality is of a highly commendable sort. By the yard, to be made up at home25¢

Casement Cloths, 36 in. Wide, 25c

A lovely assortment is shown in Casement Cloths in our real merit. Not only are the designs beautiful, but they will at once win your admiration, and will cause instant buying enthusiasm as soon as you see them.

Cretonnes of All Kinds at, per yard, 20c

Cretonnes of every description are shown here in beautiful floral effects, pale blues with white grounds, reds, purples, in fact cretonnes to meet every purpose desired, and considering the excellent quality are of rare value.

Housewares Section Values Which Are Well Worthy of Special Mention

Our Housewares Section, situated in the Annex, is a place where all economists can make a substantial saving. Small articles with large articles are marked at little prices—a feature which is paramount in the Spencer Store. Note these: Galvanized Garbage



Cans, with lid and

Galvanized Buckets, just the kind to stand hard usage, specially strong, at 50c, 40c, 35c and25c



9 qut. size\$1.35 qut. size\$1.25 7 qt. size\$1.00



Rochester Coffee Pots, is made of solid copper, heavily nickled, simple to operate. Ask for folder; it gives full directions. 3-pint size Daisy Tin Kettles— \$2.50

en clamps and are an exceptional



Washing Machine, same as shown above, with fly wheel, good varnished wood. Today\$6.50 Oil Cans galvanized b o d y. Special price 1.30c Dipper lined, 10c and

Wire Sponge Basket Wire Holder for tumbler and 7 toothbrushes.



Wringers-We have an extra large stock of very reliable wringers. Wire Teapot Stands, each 5c Egg Whips, spoon shape, each . . 5c Strainer Spoons, useful for poaching Wire Broilers, three sizes, 6 in., 84 Wire Broiler, heavy make, 9 x 101/2 Wire Broiler, for hotel use, 13 x 18 Nickle Towel Airers, 3 arms...15c



Sauce Pans, lipped in retinned style. 3 qt. size20C 4 qt. size20c 5 qt. size25c 6 qt. size30c Wire Clothes Line— 50 ft.20c Too ft. Tinned Towel Rails, 24 inch. Bargain25c Adjustable Towel Rail, 18 in...15c Soup Strainer, 8 in., on extension frame. Will fit any cooking uten-

Iron and Steel Industries Will Not Be Conceded a Prolongation

CONTINUE DEBATE

Member for Frontenac Objects to Habit of Consulting Feelings of Quebec in Matters Affecting Empire

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—In the House today C. Boyce questioned Mr. Fielding, who is the acting leader, as to whether there was any legislation proposed with a view of renewing the bounties on iron and steel. The answer of the Finance Minister was that at the present moment the Covernment the Cover that at the present moment the Government had no intention of extending the bountles. There have been rumors frequently that there would be a prolongation of the bounty system so far as these particular industries are the second and M. Meldinger and the second a speech in presenting the Budget lent color to that assumption.

The debate on the naval bill was continued today, Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, accused Sir Wilfrid Laur-

continued today. Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, accused Sir Wilfrid Laurier of being concerned in a plot for the dismemberment and disintegration of the Empire. Never had a statesman in the Empire occupied such an uneaviable position, and he described the Premier as "the lightning change political artist of North America." This characterization caused laughter and applause, which was renewed when Dr. Edwards referred to Sir Wilfrid's policy in Quebec as "not one ship, not one gun," and in Toronto, "we must help if England was threatened." Dr. Edwards stated his amusement at the gallant efforts of Ralph Smith to reconcile the negative and positive appearance to or till Premier. "These efforts," he declared, "would give lumbage to a snake." Sir Wilfrid, he added at the present time was like the spirit of Mahomet, hanging between heaven and hell, and fit for neither place.

Anti-Imperialism

Dr. Edwards went on to criticise the attitude of some of the French Canadian and English political leaders towards the Empire. Time and time again the impression had been created

cemain a postage stamp province untithe bowed the knee, if not the heart
o Quebec. Dr. Edwards reminded
guebec that Canada had people of
English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh oririn, but the uppermost thought always in the uppermost thought always in the mind of the Government was: "What will Quebec say?" Other provinces could be fooled as usual, but Dr. Edwards recognized in the French Canadians an intelligent and energetic section of the people. Their intelligence could not be questioned by the control of the people. when it was remembered that if they were not really loyal it was because of the doctrines which had been ramed down their throats by their leaders on the Government side of the

leaders on the Government side of the House.

Yesterday, added Dr. Edwards, Mr. Rivert of Hochelaga had challenged any one to point a finger at Quebec and say that province was disloyal. The member for Frontenac was prepared to give evidence to show that there was an anti-British sentiment in that province. He would place that sentiment where it really belonged. The policy of separation from the Emsentiment where it really belonged. The policy of separation from the Empire had been preached in Quebec. Public money had been utilized for booze to foster the feeling, and it was preached not only on the platform but in subsidized books.

Mr. Toy, (Dorchester): "Where is there any harm done?"

there any harm done?"
Dr. Edwards: "The wrongdoing is the preaching of the doctrine of separation from the Empire." Mercier's Course. Dr. Beland asked if Dr. Edwards was aware that Mercier got \$10,000 from the English province of Ontario when To-ronto university was destroyed by

Dr. Edwards replied that he did not thow anything about that. He knew, lowever, that Mercier had preached edition and treason.

while he was dealing with the past cutterances of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in favor of an independent Canada, Dr. Edwards was interrupted by Dr. Paquet of L'Isiet, who asked: "Are the French Canadians today not loyal to the British Crown?" Dr. Edwards replied that he had said nothing which would cast any reflections on the loyal to deal that the people of that province, and he declined to permit any member, no matter on which side of the house he might sit, to pervert his language. He added that the people of Quebec had more reason to be grateful bee had more reason to be grateful British diplomacy and institutions n any other province.

Hou. Rodolphe Lemieux evidenced the loyalty of the French Canadians uring the South African war, the ostmaster-general adding that he imself had a brother in that struggle. "But," retorted Dr. Edwards, "We ave the people of Canada to thank and not the government, that Canadians went to the defence of the Emice."