

MORE FIGHTING AMONG MEXICANS

Four Hundred Rebels Repulsed in Attack on Santa Rosalia Six Federals Killed and Several Wounded

RUMOR OF SHARP FIGHT AT CORRAL

Casualties Said to be Heavy—General Blanco's Force Keeping El Tigre Camp Isolated

TORREON, Mex., March 4.—Four hundred rebels under Francisco Villa, who attacked Santa Rosalia two days ago, were repulsed by a volunteer force after four hours' fighting.

Captain Curiel, who was captured in a train from Mexico City near Jimulco a week ago, has arrived safely in Torreon. He said he had been left tied in the station at Jimulco, and escaped.

Rebels at El Tigre DOUGLAS, Arizona, March 4.—The mining camp of El Tigre is still held inconspicuously by the rebels under Blanco.

Reported Battle at Corral EL PASO, Texas, March 4.—News despatches received tonight from No. 10 says: There is an unconfirmed report that General Luis Torres was captured by the rebels in a fight at Corral on Thursday.

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Seaman's Congress Postponed ANTWERP, March 4.—The opening of the International Seaman's Congress, at which action will be taken with reference to the declaration of a general strike next June, has been postponed until March 14.

Veteran Mariner Dead SEATTLE, March 4.—Captain Norman Penfield, a retired mariner and a resident of Seattle since 1871, died at his home here today at the age of 81 years.

Winnipeg Women's Fair WINNIPEG, March 4.—Careful calculation based on figures from many sources show that forty-five thousand women of Winnipeg wear furs aggregating in cost four and a half million dollars, the highest priced individual set being five thousand dollars.

To Leave Rockefeller Church NEW YORK, March 4.—Rev. Dr. C. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue church, returned from California today and announced that he would make a statement to his congregation tomorrow concerning the call that has been extended to him by the First Congregational Church of San Francisco.

OTTAWA, March 4.—Possibilities involved in President Taft's calling a special "reciprocity session" of congress were discussed with deep interest today by the government's sponsors for the pending agreement and by their Conservative opponents.

CHOLERA TOTAL EIGHTEEN CASES Two More Deaths and Three New Cases Reported in Honolulu—Fatalities Now Number Fifteen

HONOLULU, March 4.—It is believed that the territorial legislature, which is now in session, will ask the federal government to take charge of the cholera situation in Honolulu.

RUSSIAN GRAFT ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—Great excitement has been caused in St. Petersburg by the seizure of documents at the town hall disclosing frauds in connection with the new bridge over the Neva.

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MINISTERS TALK OVER SITUATION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and His Colleagues Spend Long Time in Council on Reciprocity Question

EXPECT CONGRESS TO CARRY MEASURE

Opposition will Delay Vote in Commons Until Washington Decides—Grain Growers of Manitoba

OTTAWA, March 4.—Possibilities involved in President Taft's calling a special "reciprocity session" of congress were discussed with deep interest today by the government's sponsors for the pending agreement and by their Conservative opponents.

GRANITE LIBERALS HAVE DISBANDED Owing to Reciprocity Proposals of Dominion Government and Failure to Establish Experimental Farm

BRANDON, March 4.—The Grain Growers of the district met this afternoon and repudiated the utterances of their member, Hon. Clifford Sitton.

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press the legislation says: "The Chinese legation absolutely denies the report from St. Petersburg published this morning that there is a recrudescence of the Boxer trouble in Manchuria.

ALASKA CONDITIONS Joint Committee of Congress to Visit Northern Territory and Investigate its Grievances

WASHINGTON, March 4.—An investigation into existing conditions in Alaska is to be made in the coming summer by a joint committee of congress, composed of five senators and five members of the House of Representatives.

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AUSTRALIA MAY HELP SERVICE

Pressure Brought to Bear on Commonwealth Ministers to Keep up Communication with Canada

RECIPROCITY IS ALSO TALKED OF

Captain Cresswell Appointed to Command of Australian Navy—Proposed Co-Operation of Overseas Forces

MELBOURNE, March 3.—There is a possibility, after all, of a steamship service being arranged with the Dominion of Canada. Pressure is being brought to bear on the individual members of the cabinet by business men in Melbourne and Brisbane to induce the government as a whole to arrange a trading service of steamers.

RECIPROCITY IS ALSO TALKED OF Captain Cresswell Appointed to Command of Australian Navy—Proposed Co-Operation of Overseas Forces

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Japanese Mission LONDON, March 4.—Official announcement comes from Tokio that Admiral Togo and General Nogi have been ordered to attend Prince Fushimi on the Japanese mission to the coronation of King George.

Money Sent to Italy NEW YORK, March 4.—Twenty-six million dollars were sent back home to Italy in 1910 by Italians living in this country, according to statistics compiled by the post office authorities here. This is an increase of eight millions of dollars over 1909.

WOMEN INTERVENE When Husbands Lose, They Stop the Gambling Game

VIENNA, March 4.—A number of Viennese women, abrogated over the large sum lost by their husbands at a new game of chance called "bookie dominoes," commonly played at the cafes, have succeeded by a concerted appeal to the authorities in bringing about a police raid.

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EVANS COLEMAN LEASE WHARVES Have Added Victoria Dock Company's Wharves—Boscowitz Steamers Will Land There

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STORMY CLOSE FOR CONGRESS

Final Day Sees Much Hurry and Excitement in House and Senate—Member Threatens Speaker Cannon

PRESIDENT CALLS EXTRA SESSION

Reciprocity Bill Not Taken Up by the Senate—Tariff Board Bill is Strangled in the House

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4.—The sixty-first congress, hitherto one of the most important legislative tasks set before it, came to an end shortly after noon today. Within the hour following President Taft issued a proclamation calling the new congress to meet in extraordinary session at noon on Tuesday, April 4.

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BARRY WILL ROW
AGAIN IN MAY

British Sculler's Rival, W. Al-
bany, and Stake is English
Championship Soccer
Supporters Honored

E. Barry and W. Albany are to row
for the English championship and
should the latter win as many expect,
a candidate may be found for the high-
est sculling honors. Barry, of
Sydney, N. S. W., recently beat the
world's ex-champion, W. Webb, of
Wanganui, N. Z., on that river, when he
displayed such form, the ex-cham-
pion being rowed out, that people are
talking of a match between Pearce
and Richard Armstrong, the holder of the
world's title. The match between
Albany and Barry will probably be
rowed at Putney on May 1st, and by
that time the situation regarding the
world title may have cleared some-
what. Nobody is denying that every
effort will be made to find an En-
glishman capable of bringing back the
title, which has now been out of
England for over a generation. With
this object in view Barry was confi-
dently sent against Armstrong on the
Zambesi last August, but the New
Zealand cyclist proved too good for
the Thames man.

Some time ago the happy idea oc-
curred to the council of the Football
Association to honor Lord Kinnaird,
the president, and J. C. Clegh, the
chairman, with a presentation in recog-
nition of their valuable efforts on
behalf of "soccer." Accordingly a
lanquet was recently held in London,
where Lord Kinnaird was presented with
the Football Association chal-
lenge cup, which has been played for
fifteen years, the original cup
having been stolen out of a Bir-
mingham shop window in 1896. A facsimile
cup will be played for this season. A
souvenir album was presented to Mr.
Clegh, who, more than any other
man, has done most to put the F. A.
in the commanding position it now
holds.

In reviewing the great runners of
the past decade a writer in the
Sporting Life has this to say about
Alfred Shrubbs, who is now so well
known in Western Canada: "Alfred
Shrubbs was the discoverer of 1900. He
ran in a first class event for the first
time when he opposed Bennett and
Rimmer in the ever-to-be-remembered
championships of that year, and fairly
worried Bennett out of the race, al-
though he dropped to third place at
the finish. It was a long day before
Shrubbs was next beaten in a level race
at anywhere that distance again, and
the Horsesham lad was, up to the time
of his departure for Australia at the
end of 1904, the greatest runner in the
world; his only defeat of consequence
was in the fifteen miles record race
when Fred Appleby outstayed him,
but from two to ten miles he was
the finest runner the world has seen.
He will be played for this season. A
but he had beaten 4.20 in training
before the championships of 1902 in
which J. Binks set up the present record.
After the Australian trip he had
differences with the A. A. A. and
eventually adopted professional status,
but he never repeated his amateur
form in that branch of sport, princi-
pally because he had no antagonists
worthy of the name. Today he would
have any, but he is not the Shrubbs
of old."

CANADIANS WIN ICE
HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

OXFORD, March 4.—The Oxford-
Canadian hockey season was brought
to a successful close some evenings
ago when the Oxford-Canadians went
to London to defend their title to the
Prince's Challenge cup, emblematic of
the championship of England. The
match which took place in Prince's
Park ended with a victory for the
Canadians by a score of 11-2.
Great interest was displayed, and
considerable speculation was rife as to
the outcome, as it was well known
that the Canadians would be handi-
capped through the lack of practice,
not having donned skates for three
weeks previously; whereas the English
team was greatly strengthened by the
addition of several London-Canadians.
Among the latter was Phipps Baker,
this year's Manitoba Varsity team.
He was the star of the Prince's reg-
istration and gave the Oxford defence
a lesson in the art of hockey, includ-
ing his old team mate, "Buster"
Martin, some anxious moments.
The ice sheet was so small that
the six men a side were played,
Henry and Adamson being unable to
play, but the other five members of
the team who played on the continent
were in their places. Mitchell, of
Newfoundland, was requisitioned to
complete the sextette.

Aeroplane Kills Woman

MADRID, March 4.—M. Mauravalis,
a French aviator, while giving a dem-
onstration here, drove his machine into
a crowd of spectators, who ran into
his path, and seriously injuring four
persons, including Villar Vignola, a
brother of former minister of war
minister. Mauravalis himself was un-
injured. The accident was caused by
the spectators breaking through the

DIESEL TYPE FOR
RUSSIAN VESSEL

Internal Combustion Engines to be
Used by Ship for Russian East
African Company

LONDON, March 4.—A new type of
vessel, which promises in a short time
to revolutionize marine transport, is
being constructed in Messrs. Barclay,
Curie & Co.'s yard at Glasgow for the
Russian East African company.

The ship is to be oil-driven. While,
of course, internal combustion engines
have been used for some time for prop-
elling vessels, nothing has yet been
attempted in the way of installing oil
engines in so large a ship. The under-
taking is practically an advance from
the ordinary motorboat to an ocean
liner at one step.

The new vessel is to be about 5,000
tons gross, and of about 7,000 tons dead
weight carrying capacity, and will have
accommodation for a number of pas-
sengers. She will have a speed of 12
knots.
The advantage of the class of en-
gine adopted is said to lie in the fact
that it can be worked with the cheap-
est fuel being met, which can be bought at
present at from \$8.50 to \$10 a ton. No
magneto or spark is required to ignite
the charge, this being done by com-
pression, and the engines can be started
in five minutes, compared to the 15
hours required to raise steam with
boilers.

There are to be no boilers, no fune-
rels, and no coal bunkers, the oil being
carried in specially constructed tanks.
Two sets of combustion cylinder en-
gines of the Diesel type (with improve-
ments) will provide the propelling
power, and a smaller engine of the
same type is to be installed to gener-
ate electric power to drive the winches,
windlass, and steering gear, as well as
to provide for lighting the vessel.

HENRY GEORGE COMING

Son of Famous Apostle of Single Tax
to Pay Visit to City
An announcement of very great inter-
est to all students of economic ques-
tions is that a visit will shortly be paid
to Victoria by Mr. Henry George, Jr., the
son and successor in his taxation re-
form work of the distinguished author
of Single Tax, himself famous as a
journalist, author, traveler and states-
man, at present representing the Dist-
rict of Columbia in the U. S. Congress.
Mr. George is stated to be a worthy suc-
cessor of his widely known father, a
close student of civic and national gov-
ernment, and a particularly pleasing and
instructive lecturer. According to pres-
ent arrangements he will arrive in this
city on Sunday the 27th inst., lecturing
on the Monday following. Arrangements
for the lecture are now being made and
announcements in connection therewith
will be made in the course of the pres-
ent week. In view of the very great in-
terest taken of late in the gospel of
single tax, more especially as applied to
cities, Mr. George should be greeted by
a large audience at his Victoria appear-
ance. The growth of the single tax idea
in this province is well illustrated by
its adoption in the city of Vancouver,
and the strong expression in its favor
contained in the referendum vote polled
in Victoria on the occasion of the mun-
icipal elections of January last.

SEEK ROAD GRANT

Reeve and Councilors of Edmonds
Ask Appropriation for Roads
Reeve Weart and Councilors Mc-
Gregor and Coldicott, of Edmonds, were
among the visitors of the week at the
Parliament Buildings, their mission be-
ing to interview the Government in re-
gard to a desired appropriation of \$100,
000 toward the improvement of the main
trunk roads in the district, and also to
request that certain lands be granted
for the purposes of public parks. The
deputation was received by Hon. Thomas
Taylor, minister of works, and Hon. W.
R. Ross, lands minister, who gave them
a careful hearing, and promised to seri-
ously consider their representations and
advise them of the government's decision
later on. Other delegates who will pre-
sent themselves during the next few
days include Messrs. J. Harwood and
W. H. Armstrong of Vernon, who are
anxious to benefit the board of school
trustees to secure a grant sufficient to
enable them to beautify the grounds of
the new Vernon Central School. A dele-
gation is also expected from the Chil-
liack board of trustees, to present a re-
quest for assistance to the extent of
\$2000 toward the building of a trail
from Chilliwack to Steamboat Moun-
tain.

CHRISTIE & DAWSON OF VERNON
KAMLOOPS AND ASHcroft, have been
awarded the contract for surveying the
C. N. P. right-of-way from Wal-
hachin to Hope, and Mr. Johnson, of
Kamloops, the contract for the line
east of Wathachin and sixty-five
miles up the North Thompson.

CAMBRIDGE AND
OXFORD TRAIN

University Oarsmen Getting
Ready for Classic Event of
British Rowing Season—
Oxford Men Strong

LONDON, March 4.—Oxford is get-
ting along finely with its crew for the
annual race with Cambridge on the
Thames at Putney. The men have been
well schooled, and the university
coaches are sanguine that they have an
eight which will give the light blue
plenty of concern when the old rivals
meet in their great race of the year.

The Oxford men are strong and en-
daring and they have been taught
to stroke their boat with power and
speed. Oxford has won the last two
races from Cambridge, and this year is
anxious to triumph again, that they
may hold a successive record of three
defeats over their old rival. That will
compensate in some measure for the
three successive defeats which were
administered to Oxford by Cambridge
in 1906, 1907 and 1908.

The crews of England's famous uni-
versities have rowed 67 times in the
past. Of this large number of races
Oxford has won 26 and Cambridge 30.
The majority of victories has gone to
the dark blue, but the Oxonians are
eager to win their third straight this
season, not only to increase their gen-
eral total, but, as previously stated,
that they may avenge a little for the
more recent triple victory which Cam-
bridge has to its credit. The race this
year will be held on April 1. The re-
spective crews are:

Oxford
C. A. Gladstone, Christ Church
bow 10 12 1/2
2 L. G. Wormald, Magdalen 12 4 3/4
3 C. E. Timme, University 12 0 3/4
4 E. Millington Drake, Magdalen
5 J. E. Hellyer, First Trinity 12 9
6 A. S. Garton, Magdalen 13 7 1/2
7 R. E. Burgess, Magdalen 12 1
8 R. C. Bourne, New (stroke) 10 11 1/2
9 H. B. Wells, Magdalen (cox) 3 6
*Signifies an Old Blue.

Cambridge
A. E. Swann, Trinity Hall
(bow) 11 9 1/2
2 R. Davies, St. Catharines 12 1
3 F. E. Hellyer, First Trinity 13 5
4 C. F. Burnand, First Trinity 12 7 1/2
5 E. J. Blane, Smith 13 1/2
6 J. B. Roshier, First Trinity 14 0
7 G. E. Fairbairn, Jesus 12 5
8 R. W. M. Arbuthnot, Third
Trinity 10 9 1/2
9 C. A. Skinner, Jesus (cox) 9 3
*Signifies an Old Blue.

VANCOUVER WILL GET
B. C. BOXING TOURNEY

And now they're talking of transfer-
ing the British Columbia amateur box-
ing championships to Vancouver, doubt-
less arguing that if Victoria is too dis-
interested to take them up there are
those who won't miss the opportunity.
The agitation has been started on the
mainland and it is probable, in fact al-
most assured, that when the J. P. A.'s
communication throwing up the task
reaches the Vancouver branch of the
B. C. A. U. the events will be awarded
Chet McIntyre and the Vancouver Ath-
letic club officials.
Referring to the situation here the
Vancouver NewsAdvertiser says:
"In view of the fact that the Victoria
clubs are unable to stir up interest in
the B. C. boxing championships it is al-
together likely that the tournament will
be held in Vancouver. The officials of
the amateur union have the matter in
hand and will probably announce their
decision next week. Vancouver has a
dozen boxers in training for the events."

BANNOCKBURN ON
ROCKS NEAR DOVER

Well Known Freighter Badly Damaged—
Two Holes Filled With Water
The steamer Bannockburn, well
known here, which brought steel rails
for Prince Rupert last fall and took
a cargo of grain on her homeward
trip, is reported ashore at Dover and
is badly damaged. The Bannockburn
left Antwerp early this week for San
Francisco with a general cargo and is
ashore on the Dover coast. Two of
her holds are completely filled with
water, and much of her cargo, if not
all of it, will be a total loss. The
Bannockburn is a modern steam
freighter, but a few years from the
builders' yards. The steamer Queen
Alexandra, which put into San Fran-
cisco in distress, was badly damaged,
according to advices received yester-
day. The hull is badly strained and
she will have to be docked for sur-
vey and repairs. The predicament of
the Queen Alexandra was not a sur-
prise to the pilots at Astoria. Capt.
M. D. Staples, Columbia river bar
pilot, was in charge of the steamship
when she crossed the bar last Satur-
day. After he had taken the vessel
out he told in detail the facts in re-
ference to it. He said that when he
went on board the Queen Alexandra
he found the vessel had such a list
that he informed her master that it
was not safe to go to sea in that
condition, as she surely would strike the
bar, but the captain replied that he
would take chances. In her listed con-
dition she struck repeatedly. The list
was so great that, in leaving the ves-
sels, Staples stepped from the top of
the midships house directly into the
boat to be taken to the pilot schooner.
After the vessel had started off shore,

THE COLLEGE OF DRESS EDUCATION
Campbell's
THE COLLEGE OF DRESS EDUCATION

Commencing Tomorrow, Monday, We Shall
Commence a Demonstration of the
Far-Famed "Nemo" Corset by
Mrs. Craig of New York



The "Nemo" Corset has been proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, a complete triumph in corset manufacture. Three of its greatest qualities are: Flexibility, Artisticness and Durability. The "Nemo" moulds a stylish contour, establishing a correct poise, whether standing or sitting.
The charming lines of beauty that attract the eye in a gown worn over a "Nemo" Corset give semblance of style distinction that delights the cultivated taste, affording the wearer that peace of mind that comes only from looking her best.
The "Nemo" has an individuality of its own, an individuality that Mrs. Craig will be pleased to point out to you, if you'll be good enough to attend the demonstration starting tomorrow morning.

We are offering exceptional values at \$16.50, \$18.00 and \$21.00. At \$25.00 we are showing the greatest value giving ever attempted, every model being lined with the best Skinner satin and of fabrics often found in more expensive costumes. We have quite a number of outside sizes and an awfully good line of Misses' Suits up from \$15.00.

Every Lady Suited at
"Campbell's"

The serious minded Club Woman, the Society Woman, the Busy Housewife, the Business Woman, the College-bred Woman, the Pleasure Seeker and all the other women who are particular about the Style, Quality and Workmanship of their Suits, will, by choosing here, eliminate any possibility of disappointment.

The chief characteristic of this store is our showing of positively exclusive Spring Models. A glance at our windows will confirm this.

A CHARMING OLD SCOTCH WOMAN was asked why her fruit cakes were always better than those made by anyone else. She modestly replied: "It really must be because I put the very best things into it." And that is the reason why the quality of our Suits merit your attention.



WHALERS GETTING
READY FOR SERVICE

Green Will Leave Tomorrow to Coal
and Proceed to West Coast—
Stations Open Soon
The new steam whaler Green will
leave for Nanaimo tomorrow to coal,
and will then proceed to the west coast
to begin whaling. She will be followed
shortly by the other steamers of the
company's fleet, eight in all, and it is
expected that whaling will be in full
blast off the west coast within two
weeks, when the stations at Sechart,
Kyuquot and Rose harbor will be open-
ed for the season. The new station
being completed at Naden harbor is
expected to be ready early in the sea-
son, and some of the boats will be sent
there. Word is being awaited an-
nouncing the arrival at San Diego of
the Blue and Brown, last of the fleet
of new steamers built for the Canadian
Northern Pacific Fisheries Company at
Christiana, Norway. The two whalers
are due at the southern port, and are
expected to arrive here about a week
hence.

PROSPECTORS SEEK
FINE MOTOR YACHT

James Sword and Harry Owens of
This City and Seattle, Negotiat-
ing for Vessel
A party of mining experts, of which
Sword and Owens will be members,
are planning a cruise to the north-
west coast this spring. They expect to go
as far north as the Bering sea.
The yacht, if it is purchased, will
be equipped with a chemical labora-
tory and mining appliances, and will
be outfitted for a summer's cruise. It
is understood that the men will start
their prospecting on the British Col-

WHALERS GETTING
READY FOR SERVICE

Green Will Leave Tomorrow to Coal
and Proceed to West Coast—
Stations Open Soon
The city market in Vancouver has
proven a failure.
Meat by the quarter is now selling
at eighteen cents a pound at Port
George.
The Salvation Army is planning the
erection of a larger citadel in Van-
couver.
Jack London is said to have paid
Vancouver a visit inog on Thursday
last.
C. L. Street has obtained the con-
tract for the erection of the new hos-
pital at Chilliwack.
P. H. Wilson, reeve of Chilliwack
township, has been elected president
of the Fraser Valley Progressive As-
sociation.
John Beaton, a miner, sustained
fatal injuries on Thursday last as the
result of a rockfall in the Richmond
Eureka mine near Sandon.
Sea lions in thousands are reported
from the Albert Canal and Barkley
Sound, where they are making sad
havoc with the fish.
The steamer Fitzpatrick is now dis-
charging at Port Mann the first ship-
ment of steel rails for the Pacific di-
vision of the C. N. P.
Delta farmers are obviously up-
trock. They now use an auto truck
to haul their potatoes in to the Van-
couver market.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Scott, widow of
the late Col. J. T. Scott, has just died
at New Westminster in her seventy-
first year.
The sale of milk in New Westmin-
ster will hereafter be strictly super-
vised by the Board of Health of that
city.
The Presbyterian of the Women's
Home Missionary Society has passed
a resolution urging the establishment
of an industrial home for girls in
British Columbia.
Orchard Heights, the home of Mr.
F. H. Howarth, near Salmon Arm, has
been completely destroyed by fire.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

New Westminster has decided that
its new auto fire-engine is not adapted
to the physical conditions of the
city.
The Westminster Presbytery, at the
conclusion of its session held in the
Royal City, presented Rev. Alexander
Dunn, the pioneer missionary of the
Presbyterian Church on the Pacific
Coast, with a highly complimentary
address and a cabinet of silver.
Vancouver is now endeavoring to
enforce a curfew law under which all
children under sixteen years of age
must be at home each evening before
nine o'clock.
The big Greenwood-Phoenix tunnel
has now eaten its way 1,460 feet into
the mountainside. It is not expected
that any great body of ore will be
struck until 2,500 feet has been
driven.
Mr. Justice Clements's just hand-
ed down an interesting decision at
Vancouver in Bain v. Henderson, an
action for an injunction against in-
fringement of copyright and damages.
The parties are rival publishers of
directories, and the court held that
copyright is invalid if copying is
proven.
The C. P. R. is inviting tenders for
the construction of the Kootenay
Central for thirty miles south of
Golden. Ten miles of the grade out
from Golden were completed several
years ago, and the new section will
be an extension through the Columbia
River Valley, whose scenic beauties
are unparalleled.
Several hundred acres at Pitt
Meadows have been purchased by a
Vancouver syndicate with the inten-
tion of constituting the site of a mod-
ern garden city. The place will be
known as Vivian, after Henry Vivian,
M. P. of Birkenhead, Eng., who was
on the coast a few months ago, and is
one of the strongest advocates of
open spaces and "the city beautiful."

PRINCE GEORGE BACK
FROM PRINCE RUPERT

Brought News that Civic Workmen
at G. T. P. Port have Gone Out
on Strike for Higher Wages
The steamer Prince George of the
G. T. P. returned last night from an-
other good run from Prince Rupert,
bringing \$1 saloon and 30 second class
passengers. Capt. S. E. Johnston, in
charge of the River fleet of the G. T. P.
and Capt. Bucey, of the steamer
Hlander were passengers south to
make arrangements for the season's
business. The Norwegian steamer
Skogstad was at Prince Rupert dis-
charging steel rails for the G. T. P.
Arrangements are reported to be un-
der way for the starting of a train
from Prince Rupert over the Skeena
section.
The workmen engaged in civic
work at Prince Rupert were on strike
when the Prince George left, having
gone out on a vote of 437 against 41
for 45 cents an hour on Thursday
last.
The steamer Prince George will
make one more trip north. When she
left on her last voyage it was expected
the Prince Rupert would replace
her on arrival, but it is understood
that another trip will be made before
the change takes place. The Prince
George will then be laid off until
about the end of April when both
steamers will return to the twice-a-
week schedule.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE MEETS

A meeting of the provincial execu-
tive is convened for tomorrow morn-
ing at 10 o'clock, when each of the
ministers will have a number of mat-
ters to present for consideration un-
der the head of deferred business.
Naturally the baskets have filled up
during the progress of the session,
and the list of business for executive
consideration promises to be a long
and interesting one.

Mrs. E. E. Blackwood and Miss
Viva Blackwood, left yesterday on the
Princess Victoria on a visit to Seattle.

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00
Six Months75
Three Months50
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

A NEEDED INSTITUTION

One of the greatest needs of Victoria at the present time is a University School for girls. There are institutions for boys, although they are not large enough, and in St. Ann's College excellent education is given to girls. The accommodations of that institution are necessarily limited and it goes without saying that many people would prefer to have their girls trained in some school other than one presided over by the members of any religious order, no matter how estimable they may be or how free in their work of instruction of anything resembling sectarian bias.

While the members of the University Commission were unable to see that Victoria or its vicinity offers ideal opportunities for educational advantages, every one in British Columbia, except those who will not see it, fully realize the fact. A Girls' University school here would draw pupils from the whole Pacific Northwest and be not only an exceedingly useful, but also a highly profitable institution.

We have plenty of rich people in this town who could provide the money necessary for such an institution with ease, and we are confident that they would find it an investment that would yield a good return in dividends. We feel so confident on this point that we believe it is only necessary for a qualified person to take the matter in hand to bring it to a successful issue.

LAND POLICY

We are told that it is mistaken policy for the government of the province to use the proceeds of land sales to meet current needs. The contention is that the permanent assets of the province are being expended as though they were income. This is a specious argument, but it is not sound. The government is engaged in a task that, relative to the limited population of the province, may be called gigantic. Moreover, it is necessary. Millions must be spent in public works and of these the greater part are of permanent utility. It is impossible, for example, to estimate the value of a trunk highway. It is of value not only to those who will make use of it when it is first made, but will remain a permanent asset of value to the people for all time to come. If it is paid for with the price obtained for unimproved assets of the province, the case is only one of exchanging an unusual asset for one that will be immediately used, and by its use will render the whole country better off. If we could get along without roads, bridges, trails, public buildings, schoolhouses and so on, it would not be necessary to sell the public domain; but as such, improvements are needed, and the alternative to paying for them out of land sales and timber receipts is to borrow the money or collect it by direct taxation, we submit that the plan pursued by the government is more in the interest of the people of the province than any other that could be suggested.

If the lands sold could be taken out of the country, there would be something in the contention that assets ought not to be parted with for even money to pay for permanent improvements; but the land remains here. As soon as it is sold it becomes taxable. It is certain to be improved, if not immediately at least within a few years, and when it is improved the resulting benefit to the whole province will be immeasurable. We have in mind a certain area of ungranted Crown Lands in this province at present under reserve. It is the source of no revenue whatever nor does it add a single dollar's worth to the business of the country. If it were cut up into farms, and roads were made through it, the area would shortly be occupied by farmers. Now what is the wisest course, to let this land remain as it is, or to open it to settlers? We suppose every one will say the latter would be the wiser. How shall it be opened to settlers? By means of road and bridges. Who ought to pay for these roads and bridges? The people in the older parts of the province, who have already paid for the development of their own localities, or the people who will directly enjoy the advantage of those roads and bridges? The area in question must remain closed to settlers until the government either taxes the people in other parts of the province to make roads through it or borrows the money and charges the interest and sinking fund up to the whole province, or sell the land

and pay for the improvements out of the proceeds. It's hardly necessary to say that the last course would be preferable to the others.

We do not suggest that this is the exact way in which this matter of land sales and improvements works out; that is, we do not suggest that the proceeds of sales in any particular district are used for improvements in that district. We take the case as an example of the way the system adopted by the government operates. Those who object to the sale of land and clamor for what they call a broad and progressive land policy seem to fail to realize that such a policy would cost a great deal of money, and that if it could not be procured from the sale of land, it would have to be raised by taxation. We are far from saying that experience and investigation may not show how the land policy of the government may be enlarged with advantage. On the contrary we think it will; but any change that is made ought only to be after mature consideration. In the course of a year or two it will be possible to form a pretty good idea of how the present policy will eventually in regard to placing settlers on the land, and we may then all be in a better position to determine what is the best course to adopt than any of us are now.

THE PRICE OF CONSOLS

A writer in the London Times discusses the low price of Consols, which between 1894 and 1897 reached the unprecedented price of 114 and are now selling at about 80. As these securities represent the credit of the government of the United Kingdom, anything bearing on their value is of general interest. A decline of 24 points, even if spread over fourteen years, is a very notable thing and might easily be misunderstood by the uninitiated. One contributing cause, the automatic reduction of the interest in 1908 from 3 to 2½ per cent, was of itself sufficient to cause an immediate decline in price, for not even conservative investors are content with such a small earning upon their capital, especially as there are other securities practically as safe as Consols, that pay considerably more. At the present selling price Consols realize about 4½ per cent to their holders, which is surely as little as one ought to be expected to be content with. At this price the demand is very moderate, and unless money becomes very cheap, the price is not likely to advance. In 1884, 1895 and part of 1898 money was so abundant in London that loans were made for short periods at as low as ½ of 1 per cent per annum, and for a full year at 2 per cent. Consols were then paying 3 per cent, and it is not surprising that they immediately went above par. At this time also these were the only securities that were recognized as sufficient for the investment of trust funds; but now many Colonial issues are recognized by the court. These latter securities yield a higher income than Consols, and hence trustees, desiring to make a maximum profit for their estates consistent with safety, prefer those issues which yield the larger returns. The inference drawn by the Times writer seems to be that until cheaper money is available the price of Consols will continue low. The present price is in no way indicative of the credit of the British government, but is due solely to the fact that investors can make better use of their money than invest it in Consols at a higher price than 80 or thereabouts. The tremendous expansion of business all the world over is likely to prevent the advent of a period of cheap money.

Russia seems to be seeking a cause of quarrel with China, and threatens a reply more satisfactory than that which has come to hand is not forthcoming, she will seize a province in Chinese Turkestan. This would be much safer under existing conditions than to occupy territory further East, although most people will think that, at a time when the plague is rife in parts of China, it would be just as well to abandon the thought of military movements.

We are very much disposed to favor the idea that there ought to be legislation in this province to preserve the right of dower against testamentary disposition by a husband. Possibly in view of the frequent transfers of real property in British Columbia it is unwise to require that a married woman shall join in the execution of every conveyance in token of relinquishment of her right of dower; but we do not think any man should be in a position to divest his wife of any right to enjoy an interest in his estate after his death, especially as the wife often does her full share in making it possible for her husband to have property to leave to anyone. In some of the Pacific coast States all property acquired after marriage either by a husband or wife is community property, unless it is otherwise provided in

the conveyance thereof. Each of them owns an undivided half interest.

Rain in Central Alaska in February is a very unusual thing. Two inches have fallen on at Tanana. There is no previous record of such a thing.

It is edifying to see certain Liberal papers attacking Mr. Clifford Sifton. Time was when everything he said was law and gospel to them.

The New York Herald has taken a poll of the United States Senate and has reached the conclusion that a majority of 23 for the agreement is certain if a vote is reached during the present session of Congress.

The Saturday Evening Post does not usually find much to say about Canada, but in its last issue it informs its many readers that the idea of Canada being a land of pauper labor and a low standard of living is absolute nonsense. It is strange how such a fallacy lingers in the minds of otherwise well-informed people south of the boundary line.

A proposal has been made in Toronto to make the street car fare to persons who have to stand up only 2 cents. We fear the adoption of such a system will have a bad effect upon the manners of the people of Toronto. Just at present if a man gives up his seat to a lady, he gets credit for politeness, but if by standing up he will save 3 cents, he would certainly be regarded as influenced by mercenary motives.

A statement has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Mr. Lemieux had at one time favored annexation. The Postmaster-general replying to a statement to that effect made in the House of Commons said that it arose out of the fact that when he was a young man he took part in a debate of an academic nature. He was assigned to speak for independence, and to two others were given the advocacy of imperial federation and annexation respectively. Rather poor politics that, which goes back to a man's debating school days to discover grounds for questioning his loyalty to Canada.

Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister, stated in Parliament recently that His Majesty's government looks with great favor upon recent proposals from the United States looking to a conference on international arbitration. He is reported as saying that Mr. Reid conferred with him on the matter in December, when he informed the American Ambassador that his government had the deepest interest in the plan for an international agreement, and for this purpose would be prepared to enter upon a frank and full exchange of views with the United States government on the subject, and to lend support to any well considered and practical proposition that might be put forward by the American government. Sir Edward said the British government would welcome the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives and would look forward with interest to the conclusions arrived at.

The resolution moved in the House of Commons by Mr. F. D. Monk, which was adopted unanimously read as follows: "Before resuming the study of the conditions of the Customs arrangement concluded between the Government of Canada and the President of the United States and to calm the uneasiness created in Canada by the comments made in the two countries relative to the political consequences of this arrangement, this House strongly affirms its resolution to maintain intact the bonds which unite Canada to the British Empire and the full liberty for our own people to control their fiscal policy and its internal autonomy." In the debate on this resolution, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding said it was unnecessary, and this is quite true in one sense of the word, but sometimes things that are unnecessary are nevertheless timely. The resolution was a proper answer to the nonsense talked by Messrs. Clark and Bennett in the United States House of Representatives.

Hunt For Murderers

BAKER CITY, Ore., March 2.—Sheriff Band, of Baker county, with a posse from this city assisted by nearly every male resident of the town of Haines, have been scouring the surrounding country all day in their search for the murderers of Edward McCullough, who was shot down in his saloon at Haines at midnight last night. The officers have kept a sharp watch over every ranch house in the valley, and none has been approached by any one whose identity was unknown. The men had no food supplies when they left Haines, and it is thought they will get hungry and venture out of their hiding places before long. Thus far the officials are completely baffled up to the present time have secured absolutely no clue as to the whereabouts of the holdups. Bloodhounds were put on the trail today, but were useless.

The One Price Store—Prices Never Vary

The One Price Store—Prices Never Vary



Springtime in the New Lace Curtains Blossoms

With the advent of this glorious weather and the coming of the Spring blossoms arises the urgent question of curtains. The brilliant sunshine brings the deficiencies out very prominently. Let us draw your attention to the fact that we are splendidly equipped to satisfactorily supply you with everything to beautify your windows and embellish your home.

Irish Point, Point Venise, Swiss Applique Curtains

The finest productions of Swiss and French factories are here for you to select from. Exceptionally rich effects are to be found in the Irish Point, Point Venise, Swiss Applique.

Irish Point, from 48 to 60 inches in width and from 3 to 3½ yards long, from, a pair.....	Point Venise, from 48 to 60 inches wide and from 3 to 3½ yards long, from, per pair.....	Swiss Applique, 48 to 60 inches wide and from 3 to 3½ yards long, from, per pair.....
\$7.50	\$15.00	\$4.50

"Ariston" Cable Net Curtains, From \$3.00 a Pair

The Ariston Cable Net Curtains in ivory and white are a very strong double woven net, famous for their stability and hard-wearing qualities. These new arrivals are very beautiful and have entirely new designs.

Ariston Cable Net Curtains, from, per pair..... **\$3.00**

Scotch and Nottingham Lace Curtains, From 75c per Pair

These eminently serviceable and useful curtains need no introduction, as their good qualities are so well known. We have just received our new stock and have opened up many new and novel designs. We are convinced these will please you. See them sometime today.

Scotch and Nottingham Lace Curtains, from, per pair..... **75c**

Curtain Material by the Yard

Many of the new houses are built with short casement windows. Your new home perhaps has those windows. If so, this material by the yard is a necessity. We have everything new in this line. Let us give you our advice in the matter. We will be pleased to see you at any time.

Scotch Cream Madras

Beautiful patterns in this famous curtain material, good style, hanging in graceful folds, easily laundered and good wearing qualities—easily accounts for the popularity of Madras. We have a grand selection for you to choose from.

Scotch Cream Madras from 45 to 72 inches wide, from, per yard..... **30c**

Scotch Colored Madras

This is the same material as above, in all varieties of colors and combinations of colors, suitable for side curtains, also for hall, den and library or smoking-room, where the effect of a white curtain would be out of place.

Scotch Colored Madras, 45 to 72 inches wide, from, per yard..... **50c**

All Over Filet and Bungalow Nets

This charming material is fast gaining favor both in the fine and heavy weave, has a rich appearance and is very durable.

All-over Filet and Bungalow Nets, from 42 to 54 inches wide, from, per yard..... **40c**
Suitable Edging for these materials, from..... **5c**

White Swiss Muslin

These new White Swiss Muslins, with their new designs are very suitable for bedroom curtains and sash curtains. You will find that our assortment is the largest to select from and that the prices are the most reasonable.

White Swiss Muslin, 35 to 52 inches, from, per yard..... **20c**

Things You Should See

Our Broughton Street windows will attract you, we know. The few rugs that we have there are beautiful, but to gain the full benefit of this very large new shipment it is necessary for you to visit our second floor. Here we have a bewildering display of these, everything of the highest quality and all at most reasonable prices. If it is not convenient for you to come in the daytime, you can visit our store this evening. We keep open on Saturdays till 9:30. We would also like to draw your attention to our immense new shipment of Whitney Baby Carriages. We have a few in our Government Street windows. It will save you money to turn your attention to these new carriages.

SEE WHAT WE HAVE TO SAY IN OUR SUNDAY'S AD—IT WILL INTEREST YOU ALL

Order Your Goods By Mail

WEILER BROS

It's a Waste of Time to Look Elsewhere

IRISH

The Irish are the most interesting people whose origin is lost in the mists of time. They are said to be of Celtic origin, and means only that they are the great family of people who migrated from Western Europe to the British Isles. The word "Irish" was mentioned in a book some months ago, for supposing that they migrated from elsewhere, it is not probable that they were of any other race. The Troglodites or cave-dwellers, such as the cave-dwellers of the Ice Age, were mentioned in the annals of the Irish centuries before the grants from South-west as the time of Pharaoh. Irish as a nation was distinguished by its history from remote times. The nation is now called Irish chroniclers tell us that Eochy I, who lived 700 years before Christ, into seven grades, of its dress, and that of learning, that is a law ranked next to who was one of Eochy's temporary of David, ed what was known as the Triennial Parliament consisted of the king, the nobles, the law-givers, and the historians another, under the third. The Ard-Ri, and under kings.

The population of the time homogeneous. of the races. Not very them, except that according to the Chronicles a party of eight or nine centuries assigned to the siege of land to Greece, where time, finally returning. Another branch of the was known as the Irish, who ruled in Spain before the Christian era. Ireland is put at a date of Irish exodus from Egyptian tribes there was although they seem to have been in unifying again. They were exceedingly only people in Western shoulders the yoke of who were able to keep ing overrun by the N.

The Irish as a race were inclined to a religion of mystery, and in no part of the world was introduced into Ireland. St. Patrick, century of our era, but been stated, the first of the people. The religion had a foothold when it appeared on the scene. been to eliminate the from the people as they adopted it, and to spread it to the island. He established schools and well that in the Ireland became the center of Western Europe. The history of Ireland, that Irish scholars in learning as Bangor, Clonmacnoise, pursued along independent lines, influenced by the subtle was created so much of these schools carried the conceptions of Christianity, Switzerland and Italy. He says they trine that met with criticism from Rome, even throw open to them and very many of England. Indeed it is Irish culture had very ing the whole trend of Western Europe and too far to say that the people remained faithful to the idea of Christianity, teaching of the schools, the movement, headed by Latimer and others, was associated with the reform. The reform was not, perhaps many members of the and yet the fact remains that the reform was confined to those countries where the thought of students came between Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Switzerland on the other here mentioned out of it.

An Hour with the Editor

IRISH HISTORY

The Irish are historically, perhaps, the most interesting people in the world. Their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. They are said to be of Celtic stock, but this really means only that they were members of that great family of peoples that occupied Central and Western Europe before the historic westward migration of the Teutonic races. As was mentioned in an article upon this page some months ago, there seem to be reasons for supposing that these Celtic races themselves migrated from elsewhere, subduing and to all intents and purposes exterminating the aboriginal people, possibly the descendants of the Troglodites or cave-dwellers, but this is only a surmise based upon the fact that there were such cave-dwellers and that there is some evidence of a Celtic migration. These are Irish traditions of the arrival in the island many centuries before the Christian Era of immigrants from Southwestern Asia. As long ago as the time of Plutarch the antiquity of the Irish as a nation was recognized. That distinguished writer says: "They derive their history from remote antiquity, so that no other nation is now compared with them." The Irish chroniclers tell that in the reign of Eochy I. who lived more than a thousand years before Christ, "society was classified into seven grades, each marked by the color of its dress, and that in this classification men of learning; that is eminent scholars, were by law ranked next to royalty." Ollav Feola, who was one of Eochy's successors and a contemporary of David, King of Israel, established what was known as the Feis Tara, or the Triennial Parliament of Tara. This parliament consisted of three houses, the subordinate princes and chieftains constituting one, the law-givers, priests, judges, scholars and historians another, and the military commander the third. The title of the Monarch was Ard-Ri, and under him were subordinate kings.

The population of Ireland was not at this time homogeneous. The Firbolg were one of the races. Not very much is known about them, except that according to the Irish Chronicles, a party of them in 1000 B.C., or eight or nine centuries before the date usually assigned to the siege of Troy, sailed from Ireland to Greece, where they remained for some time, finally returning to their own country. Another branch of the primitive inhabitants was known as the Danaans. The Milesians are said to have descended from a king who ruled in Spain several thousand years before the Christian Era, and their arrival in Ireland is put at a date as ancient as the Jewish exodus from Egypt. Between these various tribes there was almost continual strife although they seem to have formed no difficulty in uniting against a common invader. They were exceedingly warlike, and were the only people in Western Europe upon whose shoulders the yoke of Rome was not laid or who were able to keep their country from being overrun by the Norsemen.

The Irish as a race were always imaginative and inclined to superstition. Christianity, a religion of mystery, greatly appealed to them, and in no part of the world was its introduction attended with less friction than in Ireland. St. Patrick flourished in the fifth century of our era, but he was not, as has often been stated, the first to preach Christianity to the people. The religion had already obtained a foothold when this remarkable man appeared on the scene. His work seems to have been to eliminate the remnants of paganism from the people as received by those who had adopted it, and to spread it into parts of the island to which it had not as yet penetrated. He established schools and monasteries and laid the foundation of education so broadly and well that in the century after his death Ireland became the chief seat of learning in Western Europe. The Rev. A. J. Theband in his history of Ireland lays stress upon the fact that Irish scholars in such great centres of learning as Bangor, Clonfort, Armagh and Clonmacrois, pursued their investigations along independent lines and were not influenced by the subtleties of Greek philosophy which was created so much friction in the Christian church in the East. Teachers sent out from these schools carried Irish ideas and Irish conceptions of Christianity to France, Germany, Switzerland and even to Northern Italy. He says they never announced a doctrine that met with condemnation or even criticism from Rome. The schools referred to even throw open to all who cared to attend them and very many students came over from England. Indeed it seems as if the effect of Irish culture had very much to do with shaping the whole trend of religious thought in Western Europe and perhaps it is not going too far to say that while in Ireland itself the people remained faithful to the Roman Catholic idea of Christianity; the influence of the teaching of the schools prepared the way for the movement, headed by Luther, Knox, Latimer and others, whose names are associated with the reformed religion. This suggestion will not, perhaps, be acceptable to many members of the Roman Catholic church and yet the fact remains that the movement for reform was confined almost wholly to those countries where Irish scholarship shaped the thought of students. One material difference between Ireland on the one hand and England, Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland on the other arose from the fact, here mentioned out of its historical order, that

the Irish schools did not accept "the revival of learning," as it is called, or in other words the new impulse given to human thought by the Crusades and the rediscovery, so to speak, of the ancient classics. Elsewhere in Western Europe the full force of this movement was felt, and its effect upon men, who learned from the Irish schools, or from others established in England and on the continent by Irish missionaries, that independence of thought was not only justifiable but praiseworthy, was to lead them to assert independence of papal authority in matters religious as well as political.

THE EARTH

In some respects the Pacific Ocean is the most interesting part of the earth's surface, for there we can see the processes of Nature in her architectural aspects more distinctly than elsewhere. Mr. Napier Denison, in a recent lecture, told us that a distinguished English scientist had expressed the opinion that a new continent is forming between Asia and Australia, and there is abundant evidence in other parts of this great expanse of water that giant forces are and have been at work for a long time. Every little while the seismographs of the world record a great earthquake shock, and we are told that the scene of the disturbance was probably in the South Pacific Ocean. Charles Darwin, writing of his investigations among the coral islands, said there seemed to be evidence of a recurrence of such phenomena, but he was not in a position to establish it, except by inference. Today we have the advantage of knowing that the operations, which he supposed were necessary to account for the formation of the coral islands, are actually going on. The seismograph has proved the soundness of the investigator's reasoning. But whereas in the islands of Melanesia a continent seems to be forming, in what we call Oceania the process seems to be the reverse, and there is a subsidence of the floor of the ocean in progress, not indeed with uniform steadiness, but in the form of a series of convulsions occurring at irregular intervals. This observation is not accurate when applied to the whole water-covered region, for there are some islands showing that within the memory of living man there has been a slow sinking of the land. Evidently the whole ocean floor of the Pacific is in a state of unrest. The uplifting of islands reported from the neighborhood of the Aleutian Archipelago has its counterpart in the great upheavals in the Southern Hemisphere. In accounts of voyages written about half a century ago mention is made of islands lying to the south of New Zealand. Recent exploration shows that while some of them are to be found where they were reported, others have not been. We have therefore to choose between thinking that the mariners, who reported them, were in error, or that the islands have disappeared. In view of what we know has taken place in the Northern Hemisphere, there is no difficulty in accepting the latter explanation.

It is to this constant state of unrest that the existence of the coral islands is due. When we use the expression "coral islands," we do not mean that the islands are in every case composed of coral only. In the case of inhabited islands they almost always consist of rocks similar to those found on the continents. Only such things as atolls or reefs are formed exclusively of the products of these remarkable little creatures. An atoll is a more or less circular reef of coral surrounding a body of water. The work of the corals is a constant strife between the sea and the little animalculae. They build up and the sea breaks down. Referring again to Darwin, he says that the force of the ocean swell sweeping day after day, month after month, and year after year across the ocean would inevitably destroy anything that human ingenuity could construct, but the corals defy all the forces of nature and rear their structures in the very face of the power of the sea. At times the waves seem to get the upper hand, and hundreds of fragments of coral are loosened from the parent mass and flung landward, but as the years pass the little creatures win their way, so that in the course of centuries they have built walls capable of resisting the fiercest billows, and having their foundations deeply laid.

In this depth of the foundations we have an exceedingly interesting and instructive factor in connection with the structural processes at work in the Pacific Ocean. Coral can only live at a certain depth below the water; but it is found many times deeper than this maximum. The lower coral is dead. The inference is that it lived only at the depth that live coral is now found. Hence the inference of a subsidence, more or less regular, seems to be necessary. Let us now briefly and in popular language describe the process which Darwin suggests has been going on in the equatorial waters of the Pacific for many thousands of years. Imagine a mountain with not very precipitous sides raising its summit above the surface of the sea. Around this mountain a colony of coral animalculae settle and begin to build. As their work proceeds, the reef will form in time a barrier reef, and if the land remains stationary, the reef will not be extended far down into the water and will in time become attached to the shore. But let us suppose that as the corals build the land slowly sinks. The result will be that the reef will remain disconnected with the land and will grow higher and higher as the land upon which it rests sinks. Thus in process of time there will be formed a wall of considerable height

standing like a rampart around the mountain, and this rampart, built up in part by pieces of gravel thrown upon it by the waves, will become a barrier reef. In the course of centuries the winds and tides will carry dust, vegetable matter and the thousand and one varieties of flotsam and jetsam to the reef, so that a soil will be formed. Birds and winds will carry seed to the soil, and thus the reef will become covered with vegetation. Just here a word may be said as to the immeasurable effect of the wind in this work. There is no air so pure that it does not carry some dust. Possibly one blowing across the ocean is freer from it than any other, but even that carries a burden. It picks it up everywhere. When it blows upon the sails of a ship or even upon its solid woodwork, it picks off a few minute particles. If we let a flag fly indefinitely it will wear out, and this only means that infinitesimal particles of its material have been carried away by the wind. So from thousands upon thousands of sources the wind gathers dust, and when it meets with obstruction deposits some of it. A very little dust on a coral reef would furnish a foothold for some sort of a plant, and thus the work of soil-making would be begun, for the decaying vegetation would add to it, and when once a beginning had been made, the work would go on continuously, unless interrupted by some catastrophe, and even then it would be at once resumed. But let us suppose that the mountain continued to sink beneath the water. In this sinking process the accumulated weight of the coral might have an accelerating effect, but be this as it may, there would come a time when the top of the mountain would disappear. But the coral animals would keep on building without the slightest intermission, and long after the top-most rock of the topmost peak had disappeared, the encircling ring would keep on growing higher and higher, although never, of course, rising above the surface of the water, for corals cannot live out of water. The reefs above the water would be formed as has been stated. Thus we would have not an island surrounded by a reef of coral, but a body of water so surrounded, or, in other words, an atoll. If the water of the ocean were drained away and we could look at what we call an atoll, we would see a rampart of coral possibly several thousand feet in height, with its outer side very precipitous, and its inner side gradually descending to the sloping sides of a mountain, whose peak would be perhaps hundreds of feet lower than the top of the rampart. It would resemble a round bottle cut across at a distance above the indent from the bottom, the outside of the bottle representing the coral reef, and the indent representing the mountain, which has sunk below the surface of the sea. A bottle, cut in this way, and placed in the water so that the top of the outside would be just above the surface, would represent an atoll. If the cut were made at a lower point, so that the indent would come above the sides, we would have a representation of a barrier reef. It may be added that the breaks in barrier reefs or atolls are found to correspond to valleys in the mountain which they surround, the bottoms of which were too deep to permit of coral living upon them.

"THE ANCIENT SACRIFICE"

The authorship of the 51st Psalm is attributed to David, King of Israel, and is said to have been written by him after Nathan had reproved him for his crime against Uriah, whose wife he coveted. The reproach was a terrible one, and if you care to read it, you will find it in Chapter 12 of II. Samuel. It is well to realize the circumstances under which such psalms as this were written, for in them we may find the explanation of what may otherwise be liable to doubt. In the 17th verse of the Psalm occur these words: "The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit, a broken and a contrite heart thou wilt not despise." It is this that Kipling had in mind when he wrote:

"Still stands the ancient sacrifice,
A humble and a contrite heart."

The words quoted from the Psalm are frequently misused. They are represented as setting forth what ought to be the normal condition of those, who would live in harmony with God. Hence it is alleged that they discountenance the idea of goodness being associated with lightness of heart, cheerfulness, optimism and rational amusement. But this meaning can only be put upon them, if we wrench them away from the circumstances that gave rise to them. The doom which Nathan had pronounced upon David and his family was a terrible one; but when the King repented of his sin, the prophet said to him that while he personally might escape the consequences of his sin, the child which the wife of Uriah had borne to him should die. The story goes on to tell us of David's pathetic grief, how he lay upon the ground, refusing to eat, until word was brought to him that the child was dead. Then he arose and to his astonished servants said: "While the child was yet alive I fasted and wept; for I said, Who can tell whether God will be gracious to me that the child may live? But now that he is dead, wherefore should I fast? Can I bring him back again? I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me." When we remember these things, and that it was under such circumstances that David employed the words quoted from the Psalm, we begin to get a new idea of their weight and meaning. We realize that they are not a law laid down for

the guidance of future generations, but the outpourings of a soul torn with anguish. There was nothing that he could do. He stood as most of us have at one time stood, helpless in the presence of death. He realized that there was nothing he could offer to God but the sacrifice of a broken and contrite heart. When he exclaimed, "Thou wilt not despise these things," he was not asserting a principle in theology, but only giving expression to the surcharged feelings of his soul. Read the lines of the Psalm that precede the quotation. In them David prays to be delivered from the consequences of his blood-guiltiness. He calls upon God to help him to praise Him. He declares the worthlessness of mere formal sacrifices. He finds hope and comfort only in the thought that if he can bring himself to an appreciation of his own unworthiness, he will not be wholly despised.

The intense humanity of this all is what makes it of value to us, who look to the Scriptures for guidance in our everyday life. David said these things not because he spoke by divine inspiration, but because in the depths of his great, but passionate, heart, in the recesses of his mighty, but often perverted, intelligence he knew them to be true. His words were the words of a man, and of a man who had been guilty of conspicuous and dreadful wickedness. Their value is that they hold the mirror up to the secret recesses of his soul. They teach us that no matter how great may be our power and prosperity, we are as the dust when we transgress the laws that ought to govern our relations to our fellows, that is, if we can feel and suffer. God was not merciful with David; the child did not live; the sacrifice of a broken and contrite heart was of no avail. He had to face the consequences of his wrongdoing, and he found comfort only in the thought that he would one day follow the baby boy into the unseen world.

And so the lesson of the story is not that by being sorry we can escape the consequences of wrongdoing, but that notwithstanding we recognize our own unworthiness, notwithstanding we realize that we have sinned, notwithstanding we offer to God "the ancient sacrifice," we cannot escape the consequences of our ill deeds. Sorrow for wrong done in the past is good, but it is not enough. As the plow and harrow prepare the soil to receive the seed that shall in good season bring forth abundantly, so sorrow and repentance prepare the heart for the reception of the germ of a new spiritual life. Religion is not merely negative. It demands of us positive action. It is not enough that we should regret having done wrong; we must strive to do good. It is not sufficient that we should realize the folly of being ruled by our physical passions; we should seek for strength from spiritual sources. Out of the travail and anguish of repentance a new birth may come; if it does not, the agony through which we have passed will have been in vain. Thank God there are millions of witnesses to the possibility of this new birth.

Stories of the Classics

(N. de Bertrand Lagim)

V.

Helen of Troy (Continued)

Now some old stories tell us that those twenty long years of preparation for and the besieging of Troy were spent by the heroes in vain, inasmuch that Helen never reached Priam's kingdom, but that the ship in which she sailed was blown by adverse winds to the shores of Egypt. King Proteus of that country, having learned of the treachery and faithlessness of Paris, detained Helen and drove the Greek warrior away, forbidding him to return under pain of death. Thus did the lovely wife of Menelaus, "the beautiful, the inviolable, sit all day among the palm groves, twining lotus flowers for her hair, and learning how to weave rare Easter patterns in the loom" until her husband, returning from the long and cruel war, was guided by propitious breezes to Egypt, where he met and claimed his long lost wife.

But we find it easier to accept the oldest stories of all, and believe that while the patient Greeks fought without the city, and their ships lay at anchor in the blue water just beyond, that Helen sat within the gates, her heart grieving for those who suffered in her cause, praying to the gods for the safety of him who loved her. Our mind's eye lives to dwell on that fair picture of the ageless and lovely lady, the long war over, going forth in her fluttering white raiment, her whiter arms outstretched to meet her wronged lord.

But we are in advance of our story. When Menelaus returned and found that his wife had fled with Paris, his grief and anger were boundless. He sought his brother Agamemnon, King of Mykenae, and husband of Clytemnestra, Helen's sister, and it was decided that, with the aid of other Greek ships, an attack should be made upon Troy.

Ten years were spent in preparation. Agamemnon was to take command, and the gallant army, when it was at length assembled, included nearly all of the heroes of Greece with their followers. There were Odysseus from Ithaca, whose wife was the lovely and devoted Penelope; Ajax, that mighty warrior whose end

was so pathetically tragic; the wise and kindly old Nestor; Achilles, beloved of the goddess Athene, a youth of great strength and wonderful beauty, of fierce temper, and stubborn pride; Patroclus, Achilles' dear friend, a man of unmatched faithfulness and bravery, and scores of others, one hundred thousand men in all and nearly twelve hundred ships.

A brave show this great fleet made upon the water, the sunlight bright upon white sails and glinting upon shining armor. With hopeful hearts the warriors saw their native shores vanish and turned eager eyes to the distant horizon, which should hold for them glory and fame, and riches beyond guessing. Only the heart of Menelaus was heavy with a sorrow which he could never hope to quite overcome, until the gods had translated him to the blessed islands, and the abode of the "golden-haired Phadamanthus, and Achilles, youthful, hopeful and brave of heart, was wont now and then to fall suddenly thoughtful, for the gods had warned him that, though he should win undying glory before the walls of Troy, yet it would only be at the cost of his life, that he must die, a victim of his own valor, for long life and peace were his only if he remained behind.

Agamemnon, a little spoiled by the flattery of such a host of heroes, had grown rather boastful of his prowess and ability, and had thus aroused the anger of the goddess Artemis. A storm suddenly overtook the fleet, which scattered the ships, and drove them in every direction but the right one. Then occurred a tragic episode that has been the theme of many a pathetic drama and poem, namely, the sacrificing by Agamemnon of his lovely daughter Ephenegia to propitiate the wrath of Artemis. The goddess accepted the tribute, the storms ceased, the winds changed, and the ships sped on their course.

Hector, the noblest son of the aged King Priam, stood upon the walls and saw the first glimmer of the Greek sails. Odysseus and Menelaus, special envoys, had been sent ahead by Agamemnon, admitted through the gates, and had demanded that Helen should be returned to them. The demand had been refused, and now the attack upon Troy was to be made. Hector descended from his watching tower and led his army outside the walls to repel the invaders. It had been foretold that the first Greek to land should be slain, and the name of Proteus has come down to us as being that of the hero who offered himself as the sacrifice. Hector met him as he came ashore and killed him.

But though the Trojans drew first blood, the Greeks had a speedy revenge, Achilles especially proving his wonderful strength and prowess, slaying an almost unbelievable number of men, and putting the Trojans to rout again and again.

There came a time, however, when Achilles would not fight. He was angry, the gods had caused him to be angry; it was part of their plan that he should withdraw for a time from the field of action. Thereupon he and Patroclus, and the fair Trojan Brisides, whom Achilles had taken captive, kept to the great chief's tent, where the young girl, in love with the Greek hero, strove to appease his anger, and Patroclus used every means in his power to persuade him to return to do battle. But Achilles was obdurate and he would not fight, nor would he allow his legions to take part in the siege. Finally Patroclus, seeing the Trojans win one victory after another, could endure it no longer. His importunities, prevailed, and his chief consented reluctantly to allow him to depart. Patroclus with Achilles' followers was able to avert the extremity of ruin, but himself fell a victim to the sword of the valiant Hector.

Homer has most beautifully related the tragedy which followed—how Achilles, aroused to action by the death of his friend, rushed headlong into the fight, and drove the Trojans within their walls. He has made us see that last pathetic parting between Andromache and Hector, when the latter, bidding goodbye to his wife and his little son, goes out to meet the great Greek warrior, never to return. We will not dwell upon the pathetic end of him who was one of the noblest characters in all ancient history. Commentators have said that he had but one equal in true knightly qualities, our own great King Arthur. He dies by the hand of the greatest living warrior, who, whatever his virtues may have been, must always stand abased in our eyes for the dishonor he heaped upon his slain rival, in spite of Hector's last pitiful request that his body might be given back to Troy. Even in dying the great chief thought of her who knew

"Nothing of this great disaster—none had brought her tidings true,
How her spouse had rashly tarried all without the city gate
Weaving of a costly garment, in an inner room she sat,
With a varied wreath of blossoms brooding the double border;
And unto the fair-haired maidens of her household gave she order
On the fire to place a tripod, and to make the fuel burn,
For a welcome bath for Hector, when from fight he should return."

Private Barter, who has just joined the Grenadier Guards, is only 18, but he stands six feet eight and a half inches in his stockings, and, according to the Daily Mail, is still growing. He is said to be the tallest soldier in the British army. Barter has smoked since he was fourteen years old.

EDMER BOSS

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March 3.—That he notice to the the before taking steps looking to commitment to serve fourteen months in the penitentiary was the Judge W. P.

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March 3.—Clyde who figured ouble which arupting the n, has sign- tern League.

ELECTRIC LAMP TRUST SUE

U. S. Government Seeks to Break Up Monopoly of Companies in Manufacture of Incandescent Lamps

MANY CONCERNS ARE INVOLVED

Charged with Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade—Indications that Companies May Voluntarily Surrender

CLEVELAND, O., March 3.—The United States government began a fight here today against what is alleged to be one of the most complete monopolies in the country, when suit was filed against thirty-five concerns engaged in the manufacture of incandescent electric lamps.

The trust is alleged to have had its origin soon after 1874, the year in which the patents on carbon filament lamps expired. In 1905, it is charged, a combination known as the Independent Lamp Manufacturers' Association obtained control of the lamp output and fixed prices, allotted business and prescribed rules of sale for its members. The General Electric Company of New York is stated to have owned 75 per cent of the stock in this combination and is accused of having obtained exorbitant profits by restraining trade and forcing high prices. The petition asserts that the profits of the combination as paid in dividends, were \$1,000,000 in 1904; \$2,000,000 in 1905, and \$3,000,000 in 1910. Last year the company is said to have held \$1,439,158 as an undivided surplus. The capital is now listed at \$5,000,000. The extent of the industry thus brought under fire is shown in the statement that there are in this country every year for aggregate purchasing amount of \$18,000,000.

May Dissolve Voluntarily. WASHINGTON, March 3.—The government suit filed at Cleveland today against the General Electric Company of New York, the Edison Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania, the National Electric Lamp Company of New Jersey and thirty-two other defendants may be dissolved without prolonged litigation, it is believed, if the corporations comprising the trust might voluntarily discontinue the practices to which the government objection is contained in a statement made by Attorney-General Wickersham today.

The defendants have already indicated a disposition to conform to the requirements of the government," he said, "and the department hopes that a settlement of the combination will be effected without prolonged litigation. The suit relates only to an alleged combination [and conspiracy] in the manufacture and sale of incandescent lamps.

Other separate actions against combinations alleged to have obtained agreements relating to the manufacture and sale of practically every other electrical article have been in the process of incubation in the department of justice for months. Whether they will be brought into court presently depends upon the outcome of the suit just filed.

The investigation dates back to May, when the navy department in- vited bids for furnishing of 340,000 incandescent lamps. Fourteen bids were received, and thirteen of them were identical, \$50,831.23. Investigation developed that each 80,000 incandescent lamps were used in the United States. The defendants, at about \$180,000. The defendants in the suit filed today are charged with having controlled the manufacture and sale of 97 per cent of these lamps.

Origin of Trust. The acts of which the government complains began August 4, 1896, when the defendants organized an association called "The Incandescent Lamp Manufacturers."

In December of that year, and subsequently, it is charged, unlawful restraining agreements were made. The petition declares that in 1897, there were seven independent lamp companies and the Incandescent Lamp Manufacturers "determined to crush absolutely all competition then existing, or which should later arise, and formed the National Electric Lamp Company of New Jersey," which proceeded to acquire all of the existing independent companies save one.

The petition seeks to show that as soon as the patents on the old style carbon filament lamp expired in 1904, a monopoly of trade was effected, although the right to make, use and sell lamps free to all as a matter of law. The introduction of the so-called tungsten and tantalum lamp adds another chapter to the story and the petition alleges the defendants have unlawfully acquired the patents to that style of lamp.

Under competition, the sale of incandescent lamps to consumers of independent companies at greatly reduced prices, sales of lamps under false brands and of inferior quality are charged. Although it was the intention of the department of justice not to file any further anti-trust actions until the Standard Oil and tobacco cases had been decided in the supreme court, the electric case is an exception, as it involves questions of patent law.

CONGRESS NEAR SESSION'S END

Practically No Chance of Reciprocity Agreement Being Voted upon in Few Hours Left for Business

EXTRA SESSION WILL BE CALLED

Differences of Opinion as to Proper Date for Re-Assembly—Ottawa Watching Actions at Washington

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—In an Imperial rescript today, Emperor Nicholas announces his intention to complete his grandfather's work for the emancipation of the serfs by transferring the peasants into economically strong land owners. This may be accomplished, he says, by the grant of peasants facilities to leave their communities and by improvement in agricultural science.

Against Reciprocity. TORONTO, March 3.—"There will be an anti-reciprocity resolution introduced in the legislature," said Sir James Whitney this afternoon. "There is no foundation for the statement in the evening papers that there had been difficulty in arriving at this conclusion. There are no two opinions in the government party on the subject and there has been no delay in coming to this conclusion."

Coal Mine Wage Scale. CALGARY, Alta., March 3.—The scale committee appointed by a joint meeting of mine operators and mine workers met here this morning at the city hall with no announced result today. It is understood that the miners submitted their side of the wage question this morning, and the operators were taken up with its consideration. The utmost secrecy is preserved on both sides.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING GROWS

Agitation in Manchuria Receives Attention from Russian—Rumors of Another Boxer Uprising

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—Reports received from Mukden tell of growing anti-foreign agitation in Manchuria and rumors of a probable Boxer uprising. According to reports the Eastern newspapers are urging their governments to take measures for the protection of their subjects in the affected districts.

PEARY GETS HONORS

Bill Giving him Rank and Pay of Rear-Admiral Passed Through Both Houses

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The plans of the friends of Captain Robert E. Peary to secure congressional recognition of his Polar achievements projected rapidly when today the House passed by a vote of 154 to 24 passed an amended Senate bill according him honors. The original Senate bill authorized the President to appoint Peary a rear-admiral in the navy, to be carried as an additional number in the grade and to place him upon the retired list at the highest pay in the grade. The House amended this so as to authorize the President to place him on the retired list of the corps of civil engineers with the rank of rear-admiral, to date from April 6, 1909, and to tender the thanks of congress "for his Arctic explorations resulting in the opening of the North Pole."

Ottawa Waiting. OTTAWA, March 3.—Interest in possible developments in Washington relative to reciprocity apparently dominated official Ottawa today. Conservative members made no secret of their wish not only that the American senate would fall to put through the agreement at the present session, but also that President Taft, instead of calling an extra session, would leave reciprocity to be dealt with at the regular session.

STUDENTS ON STRIKE

Girls Join Men in Boycott of Russian Educational Institutions—Government is Uncertain

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—The female university students have struck and most of the high schools throughout the country are now boycotted by students. The central authorities have not yet decided what line to take. They are desirous of keeping the educational establishments open, if necessary even restoring coercive measures for the purpose, as otherwise the large percentage of industrial students who abhor the strike, would be deprived of one year's studies. But the government is uncertain how far the agitation is political, and is waiting for developments. Official announcements, however, may be published at any moment. The St. Petersburg University stu-

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

It is expected that Hon. Thomas Taylor will be sworn in as Provincial Minister of Railways about the first of next month, and the changes necessary in connection with the reorganization of the department of public works and the organization of the department of railways will then be announced.

FOR SALE By Tender

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Field Sports at Home and Abroad

ROUGH SHOOTING IN ENGLAND

All through the season the rough shooter enjoys the advantages or disadvantages afforded him by his own management. Walking up partridges in September, he must keep one eye glued to his dog, unless that animal is of mature years and as steady as a rock, for a young dog "feels good" at the beginning of the season, and is inclined to hustle his birds, and pursue the low-flying cheepers. It is all very well to unload, procure a stout sapling and teach him a lesson, but the birds are gone long since, and your chance of a shot with them. The writer had a half-bred black "spaniel" in truth a cross between a well-bred spaniel and a retriever. The dog could do anything, and worked beautifully, but he ran in. Every sportsman knows how difficult it is to eradicate this worst of doggy sins; in this case the disease was incurable. Each separate "winkle" was tried to stop him, but the dog could not or would not learn. However, as he retrieved splendidly on land and water, and worked as hard and as well as one had a right to expect, this fault was overlooked, and although at times the habit irritated to the verge of madness, it gave a special zest to the fray. No one who has not experienced it knows the feeling of impotent fury caused by seeing a joyous dog tear madly after a rabbit along the very hedge where a few minutes before a covey of partridges was marked down. Up they get with a whirl, the dog checks a moment and goes gaily on. You grind your teeth and look around for a crowbar, with which to fell the unspeakable cur, or you whistle and shout in thunderous tones. The moments pass, and at length a form appears with tail wagging proudly in the breeze, and a rabbit dangling from its jaws. Joyfully the dog lays his quarry at your feet, and smiles! Sometimes your patience has been too sorely tried, but as often as not the switch is cast into the hedge, and with a half-shamed "Go to heel, sir," you pass on, not having the heart to administer the sound thrashing the dog deserves.

In October it is pleasant to go pottering about the outlying hedges and the smallest "shaws" and gather in a few straggling pheasants and an odd bunny or two, or vary the proceedings by hitting you to one of the larger woods and attempting a pigeon stalk. It is not at all easy to stalk pigeons, the result being as a rule that you hear the clapping of many wings, catch sight of a few grey streaks, and all is over. If you have the time and the patience to make one of those pigeon-shelters favored of keepers, you may have some sport, though the dog will consider the performance very tame indeed. The rough shooter and his dog are inseparable, and should there be two guns and one dog, there is rarely much hedge-row sport for the person to whom the animal does not belong, for the intelligent brute takes exceedingly good care that he turns out the game on his master's side of the fence! A true story is told of a man who went shooting on an estate where there was a good deal of game. He took his dog with him, and the other members of the party had their dogs as well, but they lacked the intelligence of the first-mentioned canine. The hero of the story was a good shot, but when his dog kept on retrieving and retrieving he began to feel a bit worried. After a while the rest of the party appeared, followed by disgruntled dogs, and sorely tried keepers, while the guns themselves were furious, for they could not show more than a few brace of birds among them. Our friend looked at their meagre bag, then glanced at his own mountain of game, and at the perspiring, contented dog panting near by, and grasped the situation. His dog had retrieved everybody else's birds as well as his master's!

It is about Christmas-time that all the skill, knowledge, and patience of the rough shooter is called for if he is not to return home with a meagre bag. He has shot his ground well over, there are few pheasants left, partridges are as wild as hawks, and only some wily duck, approachable plover, and other oddments remain.

Josephus walking quietly at heel has become a sadder and a wiser dog, more given to reflection, and somewhat less to haste. It is freezing, and the ground crackles under foot. Out in the grey stubble a covey of partridges set up a hundred yards away, and fly half a mile before they think it safe to settle; the covey is ominous! Following our usual plan we start off at the boundary fence and work down the stream. The dog springs in at the word of command and hunts that confounded rabbit that will not come out into the open, and that he can never quite catch. Thank heaven Joe runs mute. A moorhen runs out of the undergrowth, bobs her tail and vanishes, and a couple of blackbirds start out with hoarse, high-pitched scolding. We wait as patiently as possible until the rabbit has gone to ground, and then draw the dog on with a low-voiced order. If there should be a pheasant we do not want him to run, as the farmer puts it "like a little swutch-oss" just yet. Coming to the reeds half-way along the stream the dog works through them carefully. Just as we turn away, the harsh familiar "scaap" of the snipe sounds behind us. Quickly wheeling the right barrel misses, but the choke lays him low. Joe retrieves promptly, having watched the bird fall, with head cocked on one side. The march is resumed, and Josephus crashes into a favorite thicket. A squeal of terror, and

a moment later he appears, having caught an unwary rabbit in his seat. It is unhurt, as Joe has a mouth in which he can carry eggs without breaking them. The dog is tied to a convenient post, and, as the bunny is not really wanted, he is freed, and bolts off in a hurry. Joe watches with a "well, you are a fool!" expression; for a minute he sulks, but being freed, and catching a fresh scent coming down wind, he pricks up his ears and gets going again.

Sixty yards ahead a cock pheasant breaks cover, but does not go very far ahead, perhaps 300 yards, before he turns into cover again. It was impossible to fire as there was a flock of sheep just beyond, and he flew low. Now comes the question of a stalk. If we drive straight ahead, ten to one the bird will run forward until he reaches the boundary the other side. The only thing to do is to make an exceedingly quick detour and come at the spot where we think he will be, in an oblique line, for if we go after him by working up the stream close by, he would hear us coming down wind, and turn and be off up stream himself as hard as he could go. Knowing Josephus well, it is thought advisable to put him on the leash, as if he started a rabbit on the way round the game would be up in every sense of the word! We walk two-thirds of a half-circle, and have the good luck to shoot a bachelor partridge on the way; then we strike off at an angle, making for the spot where we expect to find the pheasant. Quietly Joe is let off, and a sweep of the arm tells him the direction in which he is to go. But we have been outwitted, for the pheasant is evidently an old hand, and gets up far out in the field on the opposite side of the stream. He must have run there at the first hint of approaching danger. We make a few remarks about the dilly who would not come and be killed, and whilst wasting time doing so miss the chance of a long shot at a bunny. However, the Fates are lenient, and, at the corner where we have always felt that there really should be something, a teal gets up much to our surprise. He is an easy shot, and he joins the snipe and the partridge. Thereafter we leave the stream, and Joe eyes the covey we are approaching with appreciation. It is herein that he often has his own little private hunt; but for all that we usually get something here. There are three coigns of vantage, and it is impossible to know which is the likeliest, the centre, the top of the wood, or the corner where it joins on to a long thin strip of undergrowth. We choose the corner, and turn the dog in. There is not the slightest shadow of doubt that if anything is in the wood he will find it, and do his best to send it in our direction. We stand well out in the field, for there is sometimes a high bird here. At the farthest end of the wood we hear a pheasant rise. Is it coming this way? Yes, it is! In a few moments the bird appears, rocketing as high as any driven bird. Two bangs and a double miss. Joe comes down to retrieve, finds his services are not wanted, and returns moodily to the wood, while we begin to think it is true that rocketers need a lot of practice. A stifled yelp from the dog warns us that he is at a rabbit's very scut; a crash and a rush, and the sporting bunny comes bounding forth with Joe two feet behind. We are used to it, so that shooting the rabbit so close in front of the dog does not seem particularly risky. He brings the rabbit along, and to our surprise, hastens back to the covey. That means something, surely. No sound or sign, and we are just about to call Joe in when we hear another pheasant rise, and come rocketing in our direction. When he appears we see he is also a rocketer. This time the aim is better, and he comes down with that rush which betokens a head shot.

The next item is a five-acre field which is covered with heather. Joe quarters it with care a little ahead of us, and owing to a stroke of luck—the passing overhead of a hawk—a covey of partridges do not get up until we are in easy range. It is hardly possible to miss such an easy right and left, and when a hare and two more "cottontails" have been added to what we have to carry we begin to feel most amicable toward mankind at large. Lucky it is for Josephus that this is so, otherwise he would not escape chastisement when he runs in and in the flurry of chasing a badly missed rabbit in a field of roots puts up some partridges already marked down for a stalk, and a cock pheasant. Then comes a period of slackness; up in the larger wood we cannot find a thing, not even a rabbit. We begin to think that a very sporting gentleman of our acquaintance, sometimes called a poacher, who lives near by, has again been coveting his neighbor's game—and has failed to stop at that only! At last, at the top of the wood, far out in the centre of a stubble field, we "spot" a large covey of partridges. The stalk is not impossible, but it will necessitate crawling almost ventre a terre round a hillock. We are feeling especially "good" today, and the ground is hard as a brick, so we resolve to make the attempt. Joe is tied securely to a hedge, admonished to lie down, and we set forth. The stalk is nearly accomplished, we are just about to rise to our feet, when, with a dash that almost knocks us over, Joe comes tearing up, trailing the cord he has bitten through behind him. There is very serious trouble, and Joe slinks at heel and looks woebegone, as we tramp angrily home. But we make friends after a while, and the two of us go on hungry, and with a modest yet pleasing bag, to eat a hunter's tea, and relate our adventures to a sympathetic audience.—R. W. B.

WILDFOWL SHOOTING IN SICILY

The gunners in Malta turn out in force on November 25, St. Catherine's day, in quest of the passing woodcock, though in most years with questionable result. The birds drop in on their way across the Malta channel en route to Albania and other favored coverts, on the coasts of Greece, and their flight, being largely controlled by the prevailing weather, occasional good bags are made. Quail during the spring migration offer a few days' sport, if the shooter knows his ground on this confined little island, overrun as it is by local chasers. But beyond a day or two at quail on Gozo island a winter season at Malta possesses few attractions to those fond of shooting, and a study of the map shows only one or two alternatives, where leave is limited.

We put into Tunis for a ten days' expedition after rough game, but, hearing from several quarters a poor account of the snipe shooting and that red-legged partridges were only to be got on the hills some distance inland, we altered our course and headed for Sicily.

The Geneagles ran us speedily across to Syracuse in eight and a half hours, a party of three, with eleven days' leave ahead of us. Arriving about 10:30 p. m., we were subjected by the boatmen to instant extortion, and at once marked down as fit subjects for fleecing by every Sicilian brigand we had the misfortune to have dealings with. We spent an exasperatingly long time trying to recover our guns, cartridges, cases and tinned soups from the donatier brigade—all robbers of the first water—and they weighed our ammunition and charged us for its weight in brass, because the head of each cartridge was composed of that form of metal. After great efforts on the part of the British Consul on our behalf, we were allowed our goods for 75fr., and the custom house porters then demanded 15fr. for wheeling them to the hotel. All this in the dead of night!

We lost a whole day before a permis de chasse could be obtained from the lazy procrastinating officials, and what is more sad, we lost our tempers also. Eventually we placed ourselves in charge of an old and experienced guide, whose repertoire of sporting anecdotes anent "them-dux in de mash" at the Pontana, kept us in roars of laughter whenever he favored his with past experiences, extending over 30 years. "Don Felice Valerio" was on his card, "Interpreter, Factotum, and Guide." At cooking water hens, or coots, smoking our tobacco, or expressing a doubtful, though oft-repeated, taste for our whisky, he certainly was hard to beat.

We found on arrival the whole country inundated for miles, and the snipe all driven out of their favorite feeding grounds. We took a room at the Pontana Farm, 12/3fr. per diem, with every possible item extra, and thanks to a strong constitution, several changes of gear, and Don Felice's entertaining babble, with extracts from the guide-books thrown in gratis, a propos or otherwise—the latter quite immaterial to Felice—we survived five days' experience of most inferior sport. Shooting from a punt poled through the long reeds is a novel sensation, or it was so to us. Standing up in a narrow built boat, balancing himself as the bows are forced through the rushes, trying to preserve one's equilibrium and shoot, is quite a trick, and requires patient practice. Meanwhile, the Italian boatman, excellent at his own work, wrings his hands, shouts at you to "Fire strongly," and uses strong language if the bird is not knocked down at any distance up to 200 yards.

Salvatore was the man recommended to us, a sulky, ill-conditioned ruffian, wearing a greasy, black fur cap on his frowzy head. His knowledge of fowl was marvellous; the quick sense of sight alongside him; but the heart-rending contortions he had studied, and the wearisome monotony of his theatricals, solely assumed to blackmail his passengers, nearly caused us more than once to knock him overboard with the butt end of the gun. We refrained, partly because we did not shoot well at first and were annoyed in consequence, and partly because we should never have found our way alone out of the intricate maze of this great "mash," and Felice would have finished our whisky in anxious anticipation of our return.

Later on we allowed Salvatore to take his gun for the evening fighting, and, sitting back to back in the punt, hauled up on a clump of reeds, we imitated his distress whenever we fired and failed to stop the low-flying duck and teal. This pantomime had the desired effect; he kept his peace the following day, and preserved a dignified silence, which increased our own skill amazingly.

All the pensioners, pricked fowl, and cripples find their way out to the edges of the Pontana if their strength enables them to get there, when they pick up a living in the open water and paddle in to the long rushes when danger is at hand. The best sport we had was obtained by wading slowly and silently round these bays. Most of the snipe, driven by flood out of their proper feeding grounds, sought a resting place on the dry tufts of rushes sticking up here and there from deep water. The noise made by our splashing caused them to rise very wild, but, wheeling round high overhead, they would

return head to wind to drop in again, and a rocketing shot thus afforded us many an easy chance. One evening at sunset, in less than half an hour and close by the farm, we killed in five successive shots along the edges of the reeds a pochard, a jack snipe, a pintail, a teal, and a full snipe, and gathered all but the last, which was dropped into thick bushwood in the dark, and was not recovered until day-break next morning.

A nice strip of snipe land lies between the Pontana and the sea, just inside the long stretch of sand dunes that extend to Catania city, visible to the north. Poached by the feet of horses and not flooded out, as was the neighboring Pontana, birds lay well in the lupin covert and roost fairly within shot. Wading for hours in deep water just verging on freezing point becomes tiresome and monotonous, to say nothing of the discomfort of such labor for small result. Having postponed our departure on the bare chance of a change of weather, it was hard lines that a sharp frost and easterly wind should have set in the very day before we left, giving us a sample of what the sport should have been in these marshes in really rough weather.

What can be more exhilarating to a keen hand than to judge the speed of the fowl with nicety and precision in the still hours of the gloaming, and bring down mallard, wigeon, pintail, pochard, teal, shoveller and snipe out of the sky into the silent pool below? This sport appeals to one's fancy more than any other form of shooting. There is just that soupçon of wild solitude about the surroundings, that sensation of satisfaction and expectancy, when birds can be heard and not seen, tinged with the weird uncertainty of the sport, that keeps the blood in a glow throughout the coldest night and renders it one of the most charming and attractive sports that a man can indulge in. Garganey or gadwall we never saw. Sheldrake prefer foul feeding on the short to the sweet waters or an inland lagoon like the Pontana. Geese only seek refuge there in February.

Though the charges are extortionate, the people thieves and robbers of the first order, yet the place is worthy of its hire in stormy cold weather, and we cannot do better than advise those weary of the dissipations of a Malta season to go and try it. If the sport at Pontana is unsatisfactory, guns can be sent back by the guide to Syracuse, and a trip up Mount Etna, Monte Rossa, or even on to Taormina, Girgenti, or Palermo will well repay the sightseer. The scenery of Sicily is unsurpassed, and it is too well known to be damned with faint praise in this account of it. There is no sport elsewhere on the island. The great Baviere beyond Letini, to the west of the line, is too open and too deep for sport. The marshes at Syracuse have all been recently drained, so no time need be wasted there. Lemon groves, lava streams, and unclean villages are the leading marks left on our memory. But the ancient associations—historical, mythological, and legendary—are still the greatest treasure possessed by the picturesque peasantry of this modern Trinacria.

Our total bag for five days (two guns) was 95 head—mallard, wigeon, teal, shoveller, scoter, pintail, pochard, coot, water hen, purple gallinule, snipe, jack snipe, plover (golden, grey, and green), pigeon, redshank, and rabbit.—D. D., in Field.

SPRING AND THE TROUT FISHER

How does it happen? I cannot tell you. No one can tell you. You cannot tell yourself. But the event—no, event is too meagre a word—is familiar to all passionate anglers who have experimented with the wet fly. For many difficult months life has been supported without any acute hope of trout fishing. Perhaps the thing should not be dignified with so vital a word as "life." But you have pushed along somehow, saying this and doing that and eating the other, hoping fearfully that Providence will allow a man to watch yet one more spring disclose itself where a beloved stream makes music with the stones and boulders. Then all of a sudden a man is alive. Something has happened. It may be a watery gleam of sunshine on a grim February day, it may be the sight of immature trout exposed for sale on the slab of some soulless fish shop, it may be an overdue account from a tackleist, it may be one of a hundred jerks and jars which sets the machinery of expectation once more in motion. The result is that he who had been tediously sane goes gloriously again and surrenders himself—who shall say how gladly?—to the spring madness.

It was only two days ago that I escaped from the same house. Beaumont, an angler too, had come to see me on business. We were talking business studiously enough when his eye was lit by a fire which important affairs had not set going. It was also fixed upon a certain corner of my study, the corner in which I keep my rods. Now, so far as I am concerned, I am used to pay no more attention to those rods—from October to April—than a man may pay to some rooted ugliness with which the looking glass has made him so familiar, that horror has been merged in impotent acceptance of things as they are. The rods invariably mock me from that corner. Sometimes I have thought of



Sportsman's Calendar

MARCH

Sport for the month:

For the Angler—Trout-fishing from March 25; grise and spring salmon-fishing.

For the Shooter—Geese and brant, which may be shot on Vancouver Island and islands adjacent thereto—BUT NOT SOLD.

March 25—Trout-fishing legally opens for salt and fresh water.

Spring salmon at their best this month.

hiding them under a bed. But I have brazened it out, and have reached a negligent frame of mind. So I paid no instant attention to Beaumont's glassy stare until he came to the end of his endurance, and interrupted a grave discourse—my discourse—by saying, "Do you think they are warped?" Naturally I gazed at him with that uncomprehending vacancy always in the face of those who are rather rudely interrupted in a discourse. Then, "the rods, my dear ass," he explained. "Oh!" said I, "the rods?" in the manner of one who for the first time considered the existence of rods. "Yes," said Beaumont, "we'd better have a look." And there we were. It was but a step to the balcony overhanging the street where Beaumont stood, waving all my rods, one at a time, backwards and forwards, upwards and downwards, until curious persons began to be gathered together in the street below. That was why I did no more than handle the most excellent of all the rods myself, and why I took the rest away from Beaumont, pushed him inside the room, and shut the window firmly when he proposed to fix reels upon the butts and see whether he could switch a fly into an open window of a flat in the adjoining block of mansions. He really goes almost too mad.

But we all lose our sanity when the spring fever lays hands upon us. No passionate angler can resist the infection. There is no prophylactic except the river, and spring fever always antedates the spring. The symptoms are an unquiet restlessness and an unusual loquacity. You cannot stop the patient's babble of green fields. All of us who are subject to spring fever take the disease in much the same way. We get together in corners and talk—oh, such splendid talk, free, wholesome, and vainglorious, with flashes of a proper humility when the talker is reminded that fate may yet withhold him from the river. This is, rather freely rendered, the sort of thing:

A: "If only we were there." B: "Well, I must certainly have a whole day on the very top water this time; I shall push on beyond the fork, past that big farm on the left bank—with good water those ledge pools ought to hold a few half-pounders." C: "I dare say; I never did any good there myself—always found them bouncing about after midges and not meaning it." B: "Good heavens! why aren't we there now?" A: "I say, you know the sheep-pen pool?" B: "N-n-no." A: "Yes, you do; beyond the farm where the bull was—the place where he fell in and broke my rod." C: "I like that! What about the two separate times you fell in?" A: "You mean when you pushed me in?" B: "Oh, get on between you!" A: "Well, beyond the bull farm." B: "Oh, that place!" A: "Yes—well, I lost a tremendous fish there last year—the day after you went away. The deuce of a fish, he leaped out over the shallow, and broke me round that old snag. I'll have him out this year." C: "Seven weeks to go yet—it's simply sickening!" B: "I believe they'd rise today." C: "Of course they would, the brutes!" A: "We shall do well this year. I mean to—if I can get away." B: "Ah, if!"

A MODERN DIFFICULTY

A pretty girl, a handsome man,
With sweet moustache of brown.
Alas, the blamed electric light
Can never be turned down.

Minister—So you are going to school now, are you, Bobby?
Bobby—Yes, sir.
Minister—Spell kitten for me.
Bobby—Oh, I'm further advanced than that. Try me on cat.

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Correct Spring and Summer Neckwear

AT 25¢—Jabots in long double piece effects, with reproductions of Irish crochet and large medallion patterns tastefully arranged on grounds of embroidered nainsook and lawn.

AT 25¢—Dutch Collars, in a variety of daintily embroidered and lace trimmed patterns. Many with jabots attached.

AT 25¢—Collars, Stocks and Gibson Collars, pretty patterns.

AT 35¢—Cascade Jabots of pleated net, lace trimmed.

AT 35¢—Dutch Collars, square shoulder and sailor collars, in pique, duck, with heavy silk embroidered medallions.

AT 35¢—New One-Piece Collar and Jabots, of lace trimmed linen.

AT 35¢—Black Cascade Jabots, of strong, lace edged nets.

Also a large assortment of Jabots of extra length, made of lawn edged and inlaid with Valenciennes lace and heavily over-embroidered in floral patterns.

AT 75¢—Fancy Net Collars, in unlimited varieties of laces, beaded nets, silk embroidered and ribbon trimmed Stocks.

The Season's Newest and Most Favored Silks and Dress Fabrics Are Now Being Displayed. Noted Among Recent Arrivals Are the Following:

42-Inch Silk Stripe Voile, for party and reception gowns. Cream, brown, Nile, pale blue, pink, mauve, champagne, lemon, king's blue. \$1.00

Duchess Satins, in shades of gold, cardinal, moss, emerald, pink, pale blue, mauve, green, pink, peacock, cream. Extra fine quality. \$1.75

44-Inch Fancy Stripe Voile, for reception gowns. Very silky finish. In dainty light shades. Per yard. \$1.25

Exclusive Dress Patterns. There are just opened up, "direct from Paris." No two alike, only one of a color. Six patterns. 44-inch fancy stripe Grenadine, 7 yards a pattern. Each. \$15.00

44-Inch French Nun's Cloth, in cream, pink, pale blue, mauve, Nile, wisteria, champagne, electric, grey and reseda. Per yard. \$1.00

45-Inch Silk Tissue, one of the leading silks in Paris for the present season, used greatly for millinery. Oxidized, silver and gold. \$1.75

Chanticleer Silks, Paisley effect, in rich satin ground, greatly used for trimming. Twelve different designs. Per yard. \$1.00

Oriental Satins, in all shades such as mauve, Nile, pink, cream, white and black. Will not crush. \$1.00

42-Inch Oriental Satins, wear guaranteed, will not crush. Full range of shades, and makes correct afternoon and party dresses, having a very rich satin finish. Per yard. \$2.00

3 Only Fancy Brocade Elanmiere, in very rich colors. Seven yards a pattern. Each. \$17.50

3 Only Rich Embroidered Crepon, the finish equal to that of silk. Seven yards a pattern. Each. \$20.00

3 Only Embroidered Voile Patterns, in three dainty shades—mauve and white, reseda and white, Persian blue and white. Very exquisite designs. Seven yard lengths a pattern. Each. \$25.00

Black Dress Goods. This season there is a great demand for "fancies." We have a choice selection of fancy stripe voiles, barathia and poplin, silky appearance. Price, per yard, \$1.00 and. \$1.25

Fancy Stripe Grenadine, for evening wear, in assorted stripes, floral and dot patterns. Cream and black. Per yard. \$1.00

50 Pieces of 26-Inch Natural Pongee. This silk is free from filling. Fine lustre finish. Extra special value. Per yard. \$35¢

100 Pieces of 34-Inch Natural Pongee. This silk has the weight of higher priced silk. The weave is very even and free from faults. This is our leader. \$50¢

New Liberty Silks. Paisley designs for wraps, waists and summer dresses. Twelve different designs and colors. Special value. \$45¢

A Large Selection of Black Silks, in all makes, Taffetas, surahs, paillette, geisha, tamaline, merves, peau de soie, cachmeir, satins and linen taffeta. Prices range from 50¢ to. \$1.75

SEE DISPLAY ON MAIN FLOOR

Belts and Belting for Spring Wear

SPRING BELTS AND BELTING

20¢—Embroidered and Embossed White Wash Belts, with plain enamelled buckle, adjustable fasteners.

25¢—Daintily Embroidered Wash Belts, with oversewn edges, pearl buckles and adjustable fasteners.

25¢—Boys' Buster Brown Belts, two-tone stripes, in colors.

25¢—Plain Patent Belts, in all colors, brass or steel buckles.

25¢—New Elastic Belts, hse loom. All sizes. Colors, black, tan and navy.

35¢—Black Mercerized Elastic Belts, two-inch plain band, mounted with buckle.

35¢—Colored Elastic Belts.

65¢—Silk Belts, in the newest styles, trimmed with buttons.

65¢—Elastic Belts of heavy elastic. Colors, black or brown. Heavy buckles.

CUT STEEL BELTS

A large range of new Cut Steel Belts are just to hand. All colors.

ELASTIC BELTINGS

AT 25¢ A YARD—Elastic Belting, hse loom, in colors of black, white, tan and navy. Two inches wide.

AT 50¢ A YARD—Elastic Belting, in silk, reversible. Colors, black, white, navy and tan. Two inches wide.

New Ideas in Undermuslins

Night Gowns, made of extra fine nainsook. Yoke made of German Valenciennes lace and trimmed with white satin ribbon. Short sleeves, made of lace and ribbon. Price. \$4.50

Night Gowns of fine French nainsook. Yoke, back and front formed of German Valenciennes lace. Butterfly sleeves of lace finished with white satin ribbon. Price. \$7.50

Corset Covers of all-over Swiss embroidery elaborately trimmed with Maltese lace and dainty ribbon. Price. \$4.75

Drawers of fine cambric, French styles, with deep eyelet flounce, finished with insertion and satin ribbon. Price. \$3.00

Drawers of fine nainsook, with wide circular flounce, made of Swiss embroidery and Valenciennes lace insertion, trimmed with satin ribbon. Price. \$3.50

Drawers of fine nainsook, with wide circular flounce, made of Swiss embroidery and Valenciennes lace insertion, trimmed with satin ribbon. Price. \$3.50

Princess Slips, of good quality cambric, yoke of embroidery. Neck and sleeves finished with fine lace. Skirt with frill of embroidery. Price. \$2.50

Spring Fashions for the Little Tots

AGES 6 MONTHS TO 3 YEARS

Baby's Dress of white cotton. Square yoke back and front. Dutch neck finished with frill of lace. Full length sleeves 50¢

Baby's Dress of fine white cotton. Dutch neck finished with embroidery beading threaded with ribbon. Cuffs to match 65¢

Baby's Dress, made with square yoke with rows of lace insertion. Neck, sleeves and edge of yoke trimmed with lace edging. Price. \$5¢

Baby's Dress of Fine Mull. Square yoke of fine tucking. High neck and long sleeves finished with dainty lace. \$1.00

Baby's Dress of Lawn. Deep yoke of tucking and insertion, extending under the arm. Embroidery edging at neck and sleeves. \$1.00

Baby's Dress of sheer lawn. Round yoke of embroidery and lace. Cluster tucks at bottom of skirt. Short sleeves finished with lace edging. \$1.25

Baby's Dress of lawn. Tiny V-shaped yoke of embroidery. High neck. Short sleeves. Skirt finished with two rows of lace insertion and wide hem. \$1.25

Baby's Dress of sheer lawn, made with round yoke of tucking and insertion, finished with a frill of lace. Short sleeves. Bottom of skirt trimmed with two rows of lace insertion and wide lace ruffle. \$1.35

Baby's Dress, made in the Empire style with waist under arms. Dutch neck and short sleeves. Neck, waist and sleeves finished with embroidery insertion. Skirt trimmed with three rows of fine pin tucks. \$1.75

Baby's Dress of the sheersat lawn. Square yoke of fancy embroidery. Full gathered skirt of all-over embroidery edging in a very handsome design. Short puff sleeves. \$2.50

Baby's Dress of extra fine lawn. Small yoke of embroidery. Neck and sleeves trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace and insertion. Skirt finished with rows of insertion and lace to correspond. \$3.50

Men's Spring Clothing News

Men's Suits in the newest patterns, two and three-piece models, in single-breasted, two and three-button sacks. Mixed browns and greys are the leaders this year. Special today, \$12.50 and. \$10.00

Men's Pants, in tweeds and fancy worsted, a large assortment of patterns in stripes and broken checks. Prices range \$1.25 to. \$5.75

Men's and Youths' Hats, in all the newest 1911 blocks. Prices range \$2.00 to. \$5.00

Men's Slip-on Overcoats. These coats are made of fine cravenettes in grey, green mixtures and brown. Two and three way collars. Prices range \$15.00, \$18.00 and. \$20.00

Showing of Spring Gloves, Monday

Our spring stock of gloves is now replete with the latest styles in glove and suede gloves, in the well known makes of Trefousse, Perrin's and Dent's.

Perrin's Chamois Washing Gloves, 12-button length. \$1.50

Dorothy Trefousse Glace Kid Gloves, 2-clasp. \$1.50

Delorme Suede Gloves, 2-clasp. \$1.50

Perrin's Marchioness Glace Kid Gloves, 2-clasp Special. \$1.00

Perrin's Chamois Gloves, natural and white. \$1.00

Dent's Misses' and Children's Gloves, in chamois and dogskin. Special. 75¢

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Opening Exposition of Dress Hats

Tuesday, March 7th

This display will be noted for the variety and exclusiveness of the hats assembled for this event.

French Millinery

The most eminent artists are represented in our showing of Parisian models for Spring.

Our Own Designers

Have had this event in view for sometime, and their work represents creations that meet all the season's requirements.

Announcing....

For Tuesday, March Seventh

Our Formal Opening for the Season in

Wraps, Costumes and Suits

For the purpose of introducing the newly enlarged sections.

In the displays, beginning Tuesday, every section presents charming and extensive varieties of Spring Novelties.

Larger Assortments and Better Values from the Staple Department

Red Bordered Roller Toweling. Per yard, 25¢ to. 7½¢

Ready-made Roller Towels, 2½ yards long, at. 20¢

Ready-made Roller Towels, 3 yds long 25¢

Red and Blue Check Glass Cloth, 25¢ to 10¢

Ready-Hemmed Glass Cloths. Per dozen, \$1.80 and. \$1.50

24-Inch Damask Huckaback, for fancy work. Per yard. 25¢

18-Inch Linen Huckaback, for fancy work. Per yard. 25¢

Huckaback Towels. Per doz., \$3.00 to \$2.00

Linen Huckaback Towels. Each, \$1.00, 50¢, 40¢. 35¢

25-Inch Huckaback Toweling, 60¢ to. 20¢

White Turkish Towels. Each, 50¢ and 25¢

Extra Large White Turkish Towels. Each \$1.00, 75¢ and. 65¢

Russia Crash, for fancy work. Per yard, 25¢ to. 20¢

Ready-Hemmed Sheets, 72x90. Jair \$1.50

Hemstitched Sheets, 90x90. Per pair \$2.50

Ready-made Pillow Cases, 40 x 42. Per dozen. \$2.00

Hemstitched Pillow Cases. Per doz. \$3.00

Hemstitched Pillow Cases. Per doz. \$3.50

White Bath Sheets. Each. \$2.25

¾ White Grecian Bed Spreads. Each \$1.25

Large Size White Grecian Bed Spreads. Each. \$1.50

White Marcella Bed Spreads. Each \$2.25

Marcella Bed Spreads, large size. Each \$3.50 and. \$4.50

50 Pieces Gingham and Zephyrs, in checks, stripes plain and plaids. Fast colors, at. 12½¢

75 Pieces New Oxford Shirtings, in good patterns and colors, good wearing quality, fast colors. 15¢

25 Pieces New Utility Cloth. Comes in plain shades and warranted fast colors, will make up swell dresses. Colors, pale blue, pink, mauve, rose, electric, navy, tan, brown, cream, white, Nile. 34 inches wide. Per yard. 20¢

Newest Ruching Arrivals

25¢ A YARD OR 10¢ A NECK LENGTH

White Single or Double Net Ruching.

35¢ A YARD OR 15¢ A NECK LENGTH

Cream Chiffon, with dainty cord.

Pink Chiffon with dainty cord.

Blue Chiffon with dainty cord.

Mauve Chiffon with dainty cord.

Chiffon Jackdaw mixture, and White Chiffon, silk soutache trimmed.

RUCHING AT 50¢ A YARD OR 20¢ A LENGTH

Ruching of gold net with crochet top.

Sky Chiffon Ruching, with gold looping.

Cream Chiffon Ruching, with gold looping.

White Chiffon Ruching, with gold looping.

White Chiffon, with gold fold below heavy gold cord, also Pique and Shepherd Plaids with gold piping.

50 Only Tourist Frilling Boxes. Each. 5¢

CORSET COVER EMBROIDERIES

Corset Cover Embroideries of heavy cambric and nainsook, in plain, crossbar and overstripe weaves, embroidered in dainty and heavy patterns, Swiss and eyelet embroidered. Yard 35¢

Some Specially Good Furnishing Values for Monday

Colonial Art Drapery, in pretty floral, conventional and mission patterns. 36 inches wide. Monday, a yard. 15¢

Printed Art Cretonnes, in many new patterns of stripes and flowers. These make very suitable curtains and loose covers. Values to 35¢ a yard. Monday, a yard. 15¢

Tapestry Table Covers, in red and gold, heavily woven, reversible and finished with a heavy knotted fringe. Large size. Monday. 85¢

Velvet Hearth Rugs, well woven with a thick rich pile. Centre decoration carried out in floral and Oriental patterns. Size 24 x 52. Monday. 95¢

Japanese Matting, 36 inches wide, in a variety of colors and matting patterns. Monday, a yard. 7½¢

New Laces and Trimmings

The unusual favor shown toward laces and trimmings of all kinds in the creation of Spring modes has been carefully considered in the selection of our stock.

The display of Trimmings covers an extensive range of novelties for evening costumes and lingerie. The most recent arrivals include:

Tassels, in gold and steel handsomely finished. Prices range from each, \$1.25 to. 10¢

Girdles, finished with tassels. Gold, old gold, steel and oxidized. Prices range from, each \$5.00 to. \$2.50

Cords, finished in gold or oxidized.

Garnitures, of strong net, handsomely headed in Persian colorings and Turkish effects. Price, each. \$1.75

All-over Laces, in cream and white. This includes many novelty laces. Prices range \$5.00 to. 50¢

Cords, finished in gold or oxidized. Prices, a yard, 50¢, 35¢, 25¢

Wash Laces and Embroidery, in a wide variety for all spring and summer purposes.

Spring Hosiery Arrivals

Women's Pure Silk Hose, fine quality gauze weight. The feet are spliced with hse and silk, also garter tops. Colors, sky, pink, mauve, champagne, gold, red old rose and black. \$1.00

Women's Extra Fine Black Cashmere Hose, velvet finish, elastic top, spliced seams, and double heel and toe. All sizes. 75¢

Women's Medium Weight Silk Embroidered Cashmere Hose, high spliced heels and toes. Embroidered in white, sky and red. All sizes, price 75¢ and. \$1.00

Women's Black Cashmere Hose, heavy weight, good quality, fast dyes, double heel and toe. All sizes, price. 50¢

Women's Rib Black Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, spliced ankles, double toes. All sizes, price. 50¢

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SEEKS TROUBLE IN AGREEMENT

Mr. Balfour Thinks Recent Negotiation United States v Diplomatic Compli

LARGER PARTNER UNDUCE IN

Sir Edward Grey D Government Instr Bryce—Proclaims Interference

LONDON, March 6.—I of Commons, Mr. Balfour saw great difficulties in many if reciprocity arrangements the present went on. T commercially, between Canada would become so intermingled that the latter would have every interest the smaller to frame its cordance with United States. The tendency would perhaps be impossible to resist. Hoping, Sir Edward denied that the government instructed Mr. Bryce, and as propose so doing except endorse everything he had Bryce had not taken part tations, but kept closely in the Canadian minister's opportunity of reminding regard for Imperial Interes ing their best for Canada. Britain's satisfactory re Canada were due to non- with Canada's fiscal system for Mr. Bryce we might faced with Canada's dem own Washington diplomat tative. Sir Wilfrid Laurier such a demand meet the relations between Brita and were never better.

Mr. Bryce's Rep Ambassador Bryce's Foreign Office on the w United States-Canadian negotiations were issued in a communication un January 22, the date of confirmation of the safe British diplomat, saye ent advised, I am dispos that British interests are appreciable extent pre arrangement rests in growing realization of the high tariff wall between countries whose product omically interchangeable to both and is opposed cal principles. "In so far as the arran steps this basis it is p fluenced and will be any ically justified and defin United States, by the tory of the United States closer economic relation states of the western he

PORTLAND MEN

Accuse One Brooks of H died Them by Means Bills of Lading

PORTLAND, March 8.—A cation of several four mill mission men in the city for the arrest of a man kn as C. B. Brooks brought appears to be an extens scheme. The complain "Brooks" in fact, than 75 to 80 per cent. payme lading on grain supposed shipped from points in Ida plete compilation of their s not been made, but has they have suffered at tween \$4,000 and \$7,000. According to the c "Brooks" came to them weeks ago, asserting that ed farmers on the Oregon in Idaho, particularly if Twin Falls district. Se claim they bought hay from they state, was delivered demore them bills of lading. The grain, however, was coming and investigation, proved that the bills of lading. This caused of a program by the munic satives assigned to th claimed that "Brooks" on Saturday night.

Missionary Salar CALGARY, March 8.—A ing's session of the Calg tery's annual meeting, at step was taken when a mo the salaries of those serv nment mission fields w By the new arrangement men will get \$500 per an married men will get \$1,000 ter will have to receive ra the general assembly, how report on the motion for ch specially in its favor, p to a.