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# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 243

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

## Abdul Hamid Will Be Constitutional Monarch

### SULTAN WILL RETAIN THE THRONE

Young Turks Will Grant Abdul Hamid the Sovereignty, But on Hard Terms—No More Private Garrison

### SULTAN MUST PAY EXPENSES OF ARMY

Army of Investment Demands Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Millions to Recoup the Nation for Losses

Constantinople, April 26.—The Sultan of Turkey will be allowed to remain upon the throne, but on condition that he give guarantees against relapse to absolutism.

The conditions are as follows: The walls of Yildiz Palace to be razed; The barracks at Yildiz, quartering about 20,000 men, under the immediate orders of the Sultan, also are to be razed.

In the future there will be stationed at the Palace a guard of one hundred men only, to be changed daily and supplied from the different regiments of the army.

The Sultan must pay the expenses of the expedition from Saloniki from his private fortune, and furthermore, the Sultan, whose property is largely invested abroad, must make a gift to the nation of \$250,000,000, as a basis for

### TURKISH CABINET RESIGNS EN MASSE

Constantinople, April 26.—Tewfik Pasha, the grand vizier, this morning transmitted to the Sultan the resignation of the entire cabinet, and communicated this fact to Parliament.

### Rest One Hundred Men

In an interview today, Enver Bey, one of the military leaders of the Constitutionalists, said:

"Our satisfaction with our victory is overclouded by the loss we have sustained. About one hundred men have fallen, including eight officers. Major Mukhtar Bey was a victim of treachery. The officers of the Taksim barracks informed us that they would surrender. Mukhtar Bey, with a detachment of soldiers, went forward to receive the surrender, but as soon as he was within range, the mutineers opened fire, killing him and fifteen men, all of whom were pierced by many bullets. This cowardly and treacherous act induced me to adopt an energetic course."

"After fighting for hours, we reached the long-desired goal. The Yildiz garrison gave up its arms voluntarily. We have decided to leave the troops at their posts as they are now perfectly harmless. There will be no

(Continued on Page Two)

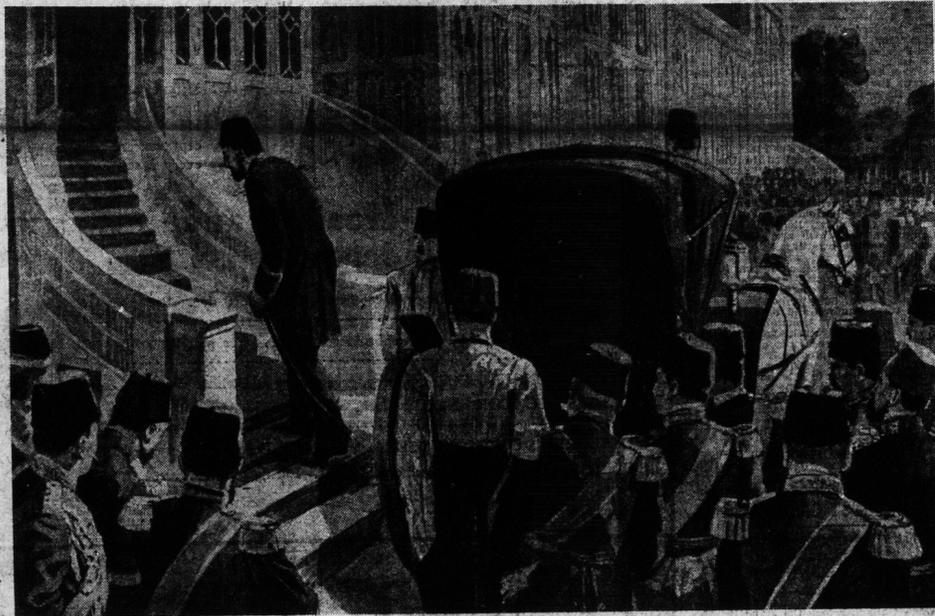
### TO SIGNAL MARS FROM TEXAS TOWN

Texans Plan to Start Something But Professor Pickering Thinks There Would Be Nothing Doing at Other End

Fort Worth, Tex., April 26.—A movement has been started here to induce W. H. Pickering, professor of astronomy at Harvard University, to make attempts to signal the planet Mars from West Texas.

It is pointed out that the clarified atmosphere, level ground and large uninhabited condition of that section make conditions perfect for experiments.

Not for the Professor. Cambridge, Mass., April 26.—Professor W. H. Pickering, of the Astronomical Observatory at Harvard University, (Continued on Page Two)



ABDUL, THE DAMNED"

The Sultan of Turkey, Whom the Victorious Young Turks Will Allow to Retain His Throne, But Under Restrictions

### CANNOT ANNUL RUSSIAN CORPS BILLION DOLLAR FANS WERE HURT WEDLOCK THERE HOLDS TO TASK COMBINE IS MOOTED IN CYCLE CRASH

Chief Justice in Supreme Court in Buffalo Establishes Striking Precedent in the Case of a Couple Wed in Canada

### MARRIAGE VOWS MUST BE LIVED UP TO

Buffalo, N. Y., April 26.—The question of whether a marriage solemnized in Canada can be annulled in New York State was decided by the Justice while in special term of the Supreme Court today, when he handed down his decision in the case of Frank J. Donohue against Ada Donohue, in which he dismissed the plaintiff's case to annul the marriage which was performed in Ridgeway, Ontario, on August 8th last.

In arguing the case, the attorney for the defendant stated that the laws of Ontario should govern and Justice White's opinion upholds this contention, stating that the laws of New York State upon the question of annulling marriages have no effect. If the marriage had been performed in this State, the contract would have been voidable. Justice White stated that in which it is performed in valid here, he adds that the plaintiff created the conditions from which he now seeks to escape and was aided by the defendant, and that he must leave them as he found them. Costs are assessed to Donohue.

### Miners Try to Reach Agreement

Scranton, Pa., April 26.—With the hope of coming to a final agreement the executive boards of the three anthracite districts of the United States went into secret session at 10 a. m. today to consider the latest proposition for settling the differences and the operators.

### CABINET DISCUSSES FIELDING'S ESTIMATE

Ottawa, April 26.—Saturday's cabinet meeting considered the supplementary estimates which Fielding will bring down shortly. The estimates will cover only other expenditures which in the best interests of the public cannot be avoided.

Continues March to Tabriz Despite Shah's Promises and Will Remain There Until Assured of Proper Government

### HAS FOOD SUPPLY FOR THE EUROPEANS

St. Petersburg, April 26.—The Russian column under General Sparyk is continuing its march towards Tabriz regardless of the reported understanding between the Shah of Persia and the Nationalists.

The Foreign Office believes that it would be injudicious to recall these troops no matter how many promises the Shah may make, since the danger to Europeans in Tabriz would again become acute immediately this pressure was removed.

The expedition will be kept in Persia until the Shah's pledges to constitute a proper government are actually put into effect.

It is taking food supplies to relieve the immediate necessities of the people.

### HEAVY SENTENCES FOR THESE CROOKS

Two Burglars Who Tried to Enter Policeman's House in Brooklyn Get 42 Years and 34 Years Respectively

New York, April 26.—Justice Dixie, in the County Court in Brooklyn today, continued his policy of severity on burglars. A week ago he sent a man down for 42 years for attempted burglary, and this afternoon he imposed a sentence of 34 years upon Meyer Krinick, the other partner in various burglaries. The two men, who were caught picking a lock of a policeman's apartment in Brooklyn on April 3rd, were also charged by the police with being the perpetrators of more than 100 burglaries in various parts of Brooklyn.

Harriman Instructs Leading Corporation Counsel in Many Cities to Devise Means of Merging Lines

### TWELVE THOUSAND MILES OF RAILROAD

New York, April 26.—According to a report circulated in this city, E. H. Harriman has instructed leading corporation counsel in this and other cities to devise a means of merging the N. Y. C. lines into one \$1,000,000,000 corporation with a central management and one treasury.

If effected, this would operate more than 12,000 miles of road, including the New York Central, West Shore, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, Lake Erie and Western, Canada Southern and a number of others now controlled by or allied with the New York Central.

No details are said to have been decided upon yet, but it is understood that it is not proposed to include the Nickel Plate line.

Rider Going at Rate of a Mile a Minute Thrown Over Fence and Across Grand Stand But Escaped Injury

### TWO WITNESSES HAD SKULLS FRACTURED

Los Angeles, Cal., April 26.—Thousands of persons at the Coliseum motor cycle track yesterday saw a rider going a mile a minute thrown over the fence and across the grand stand without suffering serious injury.

Two spectators, however, who were standing at the race, were probably fatally injured.

The accident occurred in the five-mile event. Freddie Hyuyck of Chicago was leader, and on the upper turn collided with Earhart of Los Angeles, who shot up the track as Hyuyck was going by. Earhart was thrown high in the air.

His feet struck the head of Howard Piper of this city, and Piper's head bumped that of Charles Hory, of Hialeah, Kansas. The skulls of both men were fractured by the impact.

### PARTIES GO JINGO TALK TO LOCATE NEW LINE IS POPPY COCK

Four Parties Leave to Make Preliminary Surveys for Canadian Northern From Edmonton to Kamloops.

### TERMINUS NEAR MOUTH OF FRASER RIVER

Will Spend End of Year in Country South of Kamloops in Locating Line to Terminus Near New Westminster

Vancouver, B. C., April 26.—Forty Canadian Northern surveyors are outfitting in Vancouver and Kamloops today to start immediately north from Kamloops in four parties of ten each to make preliminary surveys from Edmonton.

Two parties from the latter place will also start immediately and work south. They expect to have the location work done by September and will spend the end of the year in the country south of Kamloops.

It is authoritatively stated that the Canadian Northern will take the south branch of the Fraser river from near New Westminster. From the latter place it will probably come in over the Northern Pacific or Great Northern tracks, making its main terminus on the Fraser River, between Westminster and the mouth of the river.

### WESTERN GRADUATES OF QUEEN'S ANNOUNCED

Kingston, April 26.—Following are the names of the successful graduates of Queen's University from Western Canada.

Degree of M.A.—M. S. Colquhoun, Deloraine, Man. Degree of B.A.—H. J. Black, Edmonton; E. Nelson, Guelph, Sask; G. W. Shene, Grand Coulee, Sask; F. G. H. Warren, Moose Jaw, Sask; W. Saunders, Gladys, Alta. Degree of B.S.C.—T. A. Brewster, Banff, Alta.; J. B. Salt, Vancouver. Civil Engineer (sanitary)—J. E. Carmichael, Strathcona, Alta. Degree of M.D. and Ch.M.—H. E. Chatham, Stettler, Alta.; J. C. Schillaber, Regina, Sask.

### MINISTER OF WORKS RETURNS FROM TRIP

Inspected the Government Work in Progress Around City of Vancouver

Hon. Theo. Taylor, minister of works, has returned to the city from a trip to the government work in progress around Vancouver. With Hon. Carter-Cotton he inspected the Point Grey townsite and visited Burnaby and North and South Vancouver.

He left on Thursday night and was accompanied by Hon. Dr. Young, the minister of education and the following morning he inspected the normal school. It is making good progress and will be ready for occupation by fall. The roof has been added and the work of installing the heating apparatus is under way.

### Western is Two Days Behind

Lincoln, Ill., April 26.—Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, was compelled by bad weather and by a temporary indisposition to rest here today and yesterday. He is now two days behind his original schedule. He left here this afternoon for Springfield.

### Murderer Committed

Edmonton, April 26.—Barrett, the convict who murdered Deputy Warden Stedman, was given his preliminary hearing and committed for trial today. He reiterates that he is ill and that Stedman would not let him see his brother.

### WEST MAY FINISH SEEDING THIS WEEK

Winnipeg, April 26.—Sunday ushered in a complete and welcome change of weather from the cold spell which checked seeding operations all last week throughout most of the spring wheat country and farmers are everywhere busy today with prospects if the weather holds that the bulk of the wheat seeding will be finished by the end of the present week. Alternating light frosts and thaws have brought the ground into first-class shape.

Canadian Member of British Parliament Visiting Montreal Declares War Talk Is Absurd

### CANADA WOULD ERR IF SHE FOLLOWED LEAD

J. Allen Baker, M. P., Asserts Idea of Germany's Imminent Supremacy Is Fallacious—Scrap-Heap Ships

Montreal, April 26.—Mr. J. Allen Baker, M. P., for Finsbury in the British House of Commons, one of the Canadians now sitting in the Imperial Parliament, who is in this city, does not believe in the German invasion scare. It was he, in fact, who had prepared the resolution deprecating the heavy military and naval expenditure but, being sick, his seconder acceded to the request and the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Baker, in an interview today, expressed himself in the strongest terms against the advisability of the nation giving away to the exaggerated pretensions of those who are working up the German scare. He also admitted to see that Canada has been stampeded into a similar policy. It was, of course, very pretty, he said, to see Australia, New Zealand and Canada coming up one after the other and offering practical assistance to the mother country in case of war. But, he added, the imperial authorities had no real need of any such aid, as the present time, although he admitted that it might be an object lesson to Germany in showing to the Kaiser the practical side of imperial unity.

Mr. Baker said there could be no possible doubt as to the fallacy of the contention that Germany had been hiding away Dreadnoughts and that by the end of 1912 she could leave Great Britain away in the rear as regards naval superiority. It was true, he added, that Germany would have thirteen ships of the Dreadnought type in her navy at the end of 1912 if her present plans are carried out in their entirety, but it was contrary to the facts to endeavor to make people believe that Germany was making every advantage of it. Mr. Baker then spoke of the great mistake Canada would make if she were to be stampeded into making a large expenditure for naval and military purposes.

### HONEY MOON WAS CUT SHORT BY ARREST

John Ness and His Young Bride Both From Seattle, Held in Vancouver on Charge of Stealing a Suit Case

Vancouver, B. C., April 26.—The honeymoon of John Ness and his young bride of Seattle was cut short this morning by his arrest on the charge of theft of a suit-case in an uptown rooming house. The accused stoutly denies the charge.

The case is an exceedingly pitiful one, for the couple, who are aged twenty-two and eighteen, respectively, had only eight dollars between them when arrested today.

In court Ness was asked if his wife could have stolen the suit-case, which was found in their room, and which Ness declared he had never seen before. He said he did not know, and added that he had known her but a short time. They were married two weeks ago. The bride's maiden name was Mamie Fletcher and her parents live in Seattle.

# POOR BURGLAR HE SLEPT AT THE SWITCH

### 'Frisco Crit-Cracker Gathers Swag and Falls A-napping—Enter Cop Who Takes Him to His Arms

San Francisco, April 26.—It is a long cry between gasping where the profession lie down to rest. George Kavanaugh is the exception. He is the overworked man who today sleeps the sleep of the just on a bench in his cell at the city prison.

Kavanaugh's offices of the Kerr-Lloyd Iron Works at 252 Spear street last week, whence all he had deserted the place for the day. Those who occupied the offices during the day as a regular thing were home in their beds. Kavanaugh's duties called him out late at night. He laid out his work and then went to it, yawning and bemoaning the first misadventure that led him into the profession he was following. He opened the desks and gathered his booty after many a long weary minute. When he had everything piled on the desk and ready to move, he became so tired that he just couldn't go any farther. He stretched, yawned again a couple of times and settled himself on a couch.

He had been sleeping for—well, it doesn't make any difference how long he slept. Suddenly he felt the hard tap of a club on the soles of his feet. He opened his eyes, rolled over and there stood Policeman Herlihy. The officer ordered him to arise, and grudgingly he got up.

Then a nice big wagon was provided for him and he was conveyed away to a real hostelry to finish his slumbers. Chances are he will have a long time to continue the nap.

## G. T. P. RUSH LINE FROM WAINWRIGHT

Aim to Complete Edmonton to Wainwright Line in Time to Carry 1909 Crop

Calgary, Alta., April 26.—The Grand Trunk Pacific is making good headway on the construction of a line from Wainwright to Calgary. Construction will be pushed and it is possible the greater portion of it will be completed in time for the moving of grain this year. When F. W. Morse, former general manager of the G. T. P., was in Calgary last fall he stated that it would surprise Albert, how soon the line from Wainwright to Calgary would be built. W. E. Mann is the local engineer for the line between the G. T. P. and Calgary.

## C. N. R. SURVEY PARTIES TO START THIS WEEK

Will Start From Kamloops to Explore the Yellowhead Pass for Line

Kamloops, April 26.—The first detachment of the survey party to explore the route along the North Thompson river for the Canadian Northern railway reached Kamloops yesterday. It comprises J. F. Daigle and Wm. Killaly, two engineers, who have been sent out from the head offices in Montreal. They will await the arrival of the head engineer, Mr. Hamilton, who is now in Vancouver, when definite plans will be outlined.

## GOOD PROGRESS MADE IN MAINLAND MINING

Yankee Girl Mine at Ymir Does Well and Other Properties Loop Up

Nelson, B.C., April 26.—The Yankee Girl mine at Ymir is making most promising progress. The tunnel is now 1,500 feet long, and the value of the ore in sight, which averages at \$20 to \$30 per ton, is approximately \$1,000,000.

## PROTECTION PROMISED

Washington, April 26.—U. S. Ambassador Riddell, at St. Petersburg, has been told by the Russian foreign office that a military detachment is about to start from the frontier for the region of Tabriz, and that the military authorities will take the necessary measures for the protection of foreigners.

## Building Fell on Forsyth

Orangeville, Ont., April 26.—William Forsyth, a prosperous farmer of Moxness township, while inspecting a small outbuilding in the Glencoe public school section which had been damaged by wind, lost his life Saturday by the building falling upon him and breaking his neck.

## Rice Mill for Vancouver

Vancouver, April 26.—To engage in the export of grain and in the operation of a rice mill, T. M. Stevens, of the Portland Rice Milling company, Portland, Oregon, has located in Vancouver and last week he closed arrangements with the C. P. R. for a lease of 106 feet of frontage on the C. P. R. main line on Railroad avenue, near the foot of Gore avenue.

## Pioneer Newspaper Man Dies

Winnipeg, April 26.—E. L. Barber, a pioneer newspaper man and real estate broker of Winnipeg, died yesterday, aged 72.

## Seeding in Full Swing

Winnipeg, April 26.—Seeding will be in full swing all over the Canadian West by tomorrow. The weather is warm with bright sunshine.

## Grain Growers' Delegation Leaves

Winnipeg, April 26.—A delegation sent by the Grain Growers' Association of Western Canada to present to the Ottawa Government the petitions signed by western farmers asking for government ownership of terminal and transfer elevators, left Saturday evening for Ottawa. The petition is signed by 22,000 farmers.

## MYSTERY REMAINS IN JAMES MURDER

Winnipeg Police Have As Yet No Clue to Identity of Assassin

Special to The Evening Post. Winnipeg, April 26.—The mystery which surrounds the murder of Mrs. Louis James, the young wife of a well known Winnipeg contractor, in her home on the outskirts of the city on Thursday afternoon, remains as deep as ever.

## A NOTED LECTURER DIES AT MONTEREY

C. W. Stoddard, Former Professor in Washington, Was Author of Many Books

Monterey, Cal., April 26.—Charles Warren Stoddard, L. H. D., Ph. D., well-known traveller, lecturer and professor of English literature, died here Saturday after a long illness. Dr. Stoddard was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1843. He recently held the chair of English literature in the Catholic university at Washington, was a member of the Academia degli Arcadi, Rome, and was also an honorary member of the Bohemian club of San Francisco. He was educated in New York and in California and from 1885 to 1887 he was professor of English in Notre Dame university in Indiana.

## Dr. Stoddard Published Considerable Works

Among them: "Fishes of the South Seas," "Mashallah," "A Troubled Heart," "A Trip to Hawaii," "The Lepers of the Molokai," "The Wonder Worker of Padua," "A Cruise Under the Crescent from Suez to San Marco, Over the Rocky Mountains to Alaska, Exits and Entrances, and With Staff and Scrip."

## TO SIGNAL MARS FROM TEXAS TOWN

(Continued from Page One)

stly, does not incline to the theory that Mars is inhabited and does not, therefore, care to take any active interest in any plans for signalling to that planet.

A few days ago Prof. Pickering said that if signals were flashed from the earth to Mars it would be necessary to have a mirror that would cost seven or twelve millions of dollars. This remark is intended, Prof. Pickering explains, to show the impracticability of the project, and seems to have been misunderstood, inasmuch as newspaper editorials from various parts of the country indicate that the impression has gained ground that Prof. Pickering was planning interplanetary signalling.

## SULTAN WILL RETAIN THE THRONE

(Continued from Page One)

further disturbances, as we are masters of the situation." Asked what would be done with the Sultan, he replied: "That does not concern us soldiers, but now that our work is done, and the government must conduct negotiations with the Sultan, we are wholly in the disposal of the government and will follow its directions. I am convinced that the Sultan will be in two or three weeks."

## CONSTANTINOPLE IS A CITY OF THE DEAD

Constantinople, April 26.—Constantinople experienced last night the effects of the state of siege declared yesterday. The Capital resembled a city of the dead. No one was allowed on the streets after 8 in the evening, and the carrying of arms by civilians, as well as the publication of news likely to create disquietude, are strictly prohibited.

The Committee of Union and Progress has issued a statement denying the allegations attributing the recent occurrences to controversies between the political parties and saying that the march of the Constitutionalists on the Capital was undertaken under the influence of the Committee. The statement sets forth that the tragic events of the past fortnight were provoked by "wretches and vile personages who were injured by the proclamation of the Constitution."

Soldiers were corrupted with money and incited to commit acts of savagery, says the proclamation. The holy mission of the army is above personalities. The committee wishes to work for the general interest and serve the Fatherland.

## Two Hundred Soldiers REFUSE TO YIELD

Two hundred of the Sultan's Albanian soldiers stationed at the Imperial Palace at Yildiz persistently refused today to surrender their quarters which are adjacent to the main palace enclosure. Although these men have not fired on any one their steadfast refusal to submit and be dispersed is very annoying to Sherifet Pasha, who is arranging to attack them and force their surrender unless they will do as he desires.

The correspondent reported to the scene of this threatened trouble. "Some of His Majesty's children are obedient," remarked the officer commanding the approach to the gates of the palace in reply to a question. "We have placed a battalion of Macedonian volunteers which are in close range and we are awaiting only the arrival of artillery before making a final demand for surrender. If this is refused we must attack."

The Macedonians referred to were behind a series of long terraced walls between Stires hundred and four hundred yards from the Albanians' barracks. Their cartridge belts were full. They were speaking in calm and serene tones of independent position, were ready to die for their country and were anxious to have a share in the final engagement. The Sultan's artillery barracks under the Crescent from Suez to San Marco, over the Rocky Mountains to Alaska, Exits and Entrances, and With Staff and Scrip.

## SCRIBE LAYS CHARGE AGAINST GALLAGHER

Says That Witness Attempted to Spit in His Face Before Court

San Francisco, April 26.—A stir was caused in the Calhoun case this morning when Gallagher, a witness in the case, was charged by Edward Clough, a writer on the Examiner, with attempting to spit in the face of the witness before the court.

## KINRADE CASE IS TIED UP FOR WEEK NOW

Write Allowed Today Following Hot Shot From Defendant Counsel Holds Thing Over

Toronto, April 26.—A writ of certiorari in the Florence Kinrade case was granted this morning by Judge Teetzel, which means that the case is tied up until Wednesday, when the writ will be argued by the divisional court. George Linch Stanton made some hot charges while in court today and brought down the curtain of the judge. He said the crown was making an attempt to preterite the girl in the witness box, harrowing her and that they would probably charge her with murder.

## DISASTROUS FIRE IN KANSAS CITY

Business District Threatened by Blaze That Caused Two Hundred Thousand Loss

Kansas City, Mo., April 26.—A fire which for a time threatened buildings in the heart of the Kansas City business district early this morning resulted in the total destruction of the E. Ridge building, a four-story brick and stone business structure.

## DISASTROUS FIRE IN KANSAS CITY

Business District Threatened by Blaze That Caused Two Hundred Thousand Loss

The fire was discovered at two o'clock in the basement of the building. Fed by old wooden floors and partitions the blaze spread to every part of the building and the efforts of the firemen were directed principally to the saving of adjoining structures. The total loss is estimated at \$200,000.

## Accepts Call to Hamilton

Montreal, April 26.—Rev. E. H. Toppet, pastor of Calvary Congregational church in this city for the last twelve years, has resigned to accept a call to the first Congregational church in Hamilton, Ont.

## Atlantic Liners

New York, April 26.—Steamer Nieuw, from Rotterdam and Boulogne for New York, was 215 miles east of Sandy Hook at 3 a. m., and will dock about 8 a. m. Tuesday.

## French Subsidies

Some statistics have just been published which show that enormous sums of money the shipping bounties have cost the French taxpayers in the last fifteen years. From 1893 to 1908 inclusive French shipowners and shipbuilders have taken State aid to the extent of 36,500,000 francs, besides which the Treasury has, during that period, advanced 740,000,000 francs on the mortgage of shipping.

## Sailor Was Drowned

Seattle, April 26.—The steamer Pilades, which reached Seattle Sunday, lost Edward Erickson, a member of her crew, between San Francisco and Seattle.



# YOUNG'S MILLINERY SUPREMACY

Our reputation of supremacy absolutely demands three things—correct and exclusiveness in styles, the very best of skilled workmanship at prices only consistent with the expenses entailed in the production of Millinery that is a credit to our establishment. We have just received a large shipment of untrimmed Hats—the most original and beautiful of Parisian conceptions. A wide range of styles sufficient to please every fancy.

## Spring Hosiery and Underwear

- BLACK LISLE HOSE, fancy lace fronts, Hermsdorf dye. Per pair, \$1.00, 75c, 65c, 50c and 45c
- BLACK LISLE HOSE, with embroidered fronts. Per pair, \$1.00, 65c and 60c
- COLORS LISLE HOSE, tan, grey, green, navy and white. Per pair, 50c
- LADIES' COTTON HOSE, black, white, tan, navy and cardinal. Per pair, 25c
- CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE, black and tans. Per pair, 35c, 25c and 20c
- SWISS RIBBED VESTS, hand crochet tops. Each, 65c to \$2.50



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## DOMINION GOVT. DISALLOWS RUPERT HOTELS ARE CROWDED WITH SETTLERS

Measure Made Law by Ontario Legislature Affecting Accountant's Charter Is Made Void by Ottawa House

Ottawa, April 26.—The Dominion Government has disallowed the act of the Ontario Legislature to revise and amend the Chartered Accountants' Act, because of section 13, which, according to the complaint of the Dominion Chartered Accountants' Association interfered with their charter. It gave the Ontario Association power, they claimed, to refuse permission to practice to the grand jury of Spokane county and bring with him documents needed in investigation of charges of embezzlement against Judge Gordon, former counsel for the railroad. Papers were served on President Hill on Saturday in the St. Paul office.

By eliminating section 13, however, the act can be re-enacted so that no great injury may be done meanwhile.

## BARGE RHODERICK DHU ASHORE BUT CREW SAVED

Oil-Carrier Struck This Morning at Point Pinos—Capt. and Crew Reached Shore

San Francisco, April 26.—The schooner-rigged oil barge Rhoderick Dhu, which left port yesterday, went ashore early this morning at Point Pinos at the entrance to Monterey bay. Capt. Hawkins and his crew of nine were saved.

The Rhoderick Dhu was built as an iron bark in 1873 at Sunderland and was one of the many British sailing vessels converted into barges for service on this coast. She has been engaged in the oil trade for some time.

## CHINESE OBJECTED TO SEA BURIAL

Cordova, Alaska, April 26.—Chinese sailors of the cannery bark J. D. Peters threatened a mutiny during the voyage, when the captain sought to bury one of their dead at sea. The ship, which belongs to the Northwest Fisheries company, arrived at Cordova on Saturday. During the voyage one of the Chinese laborers died while the vessel was off Cape St. Elias. The body was brought to Cordova and buried. A mutiny was imminent at one time among the Chinese crew of the Peters when Captain Borgman sent his crew to prepare the days from port. The matter was finally compromised by both parties agreeing that if the ship reached port within a certain time the body could be retained on board, otherwise it would be buried at sea. The friends of the dead Chinaman were elated when port was sighted considerably ahead of the specified time.

## Good Style and Good Taste

New Fit-Reform 2 button Sack Suit appeals to men who want something new and something different. The lapels are long and graceful—buttons set close together—flap pockets and roll cuffs. This style is extreme enough to be distinctive yet is in perfect taste.



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## Three Unrivalled Values

- JEWELL CEYLON TEA, per pound, 40c
- FRESH MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE, per pound, 40c
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Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Daily

## The Family Cash Grocery

Telephone 312 Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

# COL. SAM HUGHES PREDICTS A WAR

Before the Snow Melts From the Peaks of the Rockies There Is to Be a Bloody Conflict in Europe

## THEREFORE LET CANADA SEND FIVE DREADNOUGHT

Guelph, Ont., April 26.—"Before snow melts from the peaks of the Rockies in the month of June, Britain may be entangled in one of the most unfortunate and terrible conflicts that the history of the world has known. This did Col. Sam Hughes, M. P. press himself before the Guelph George's Society in speaking of present European controversies. "Germany is the most overpowered in the world today. The man is not as good fighter as the Russians, who were driven to the battle of Alma by England at odds of ten to one and many of British were laid under several years of age." Thus did the member for Victoria Halliburton set forth his opinion of the progress of Germany. He endeavored to show the programme that Britain was endeavoring to follow in taking first the Austrian, then the German provinces of Russia, to be followed by the acquisition of Denmark and Norway. "Germany does not need to be England, but let her get the supremacy of the seas which surround the Island, cut off the trade of the world which brings in supplies, and week Britain would be forced to cumb without an attack being made. This is an appeal to Canada to tribute to a navy for the protection of England," said Col. Sam; and set forth that the patriotism of Canada should send five Dreadnaughts.

# Remarkable Opportunity

For prospective buyers anxious to possess a good piano but not in a position to pay \$400.00 or \$500.00 for one WE WILL SELL YOU BEAUTIFUL HIGH GRADE

# SCHUBERT PIANO

For \$250.00

CASH—Or usual terms preferred.

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# FLETCHER BROS.

1231 GOVERNMENT



### The Colonist.

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

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year ..... \$1.00  
Six months ..... .75  
Three months ..... .50  
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

#### A GROWING TIME

Those residents of Victoria, who keep in the centre of the city, can form no idea of the growth of the residential sections and the adjoining suburbs. In whatever direction one goes new buildings and others in course of erection will be seen. A few of them may be for speculative purposes or intended as investments, but by far the greater number are built up by individuals who come. Yet in the older parts of the city it is difficult to find a desirable unoccupied house. Victoria is now experiencing to some degree the advantage resulting from an influx of population as reflected in business. New commercial buildings and artisans must be employed to build them. Thus there is plenty of work, and busy men begin to think of building homes for themselves. A very large amount of money in course of expenditure by the city for labor also has an excellent effect on business. Thus a part of the growth of the city is attributable to local causes. We have hardly felt the effect of the development in progress on the island generally. But it will not be long before we do, and then the city's growth will be even more rapid than it has recently been.

Yesterday we had an interview with Mr. C. H. Cahan, in which he spoke of the advantages which Vancouver possesses. Among the things mentioned by him was its importance as a central point in the timber trade. The Colonist has already shown the vast amount of timber which can be manufactured within the business suburbs of this city, and great are the advantages of Vancouver in this respect. We do not believe they are nearly as great as those of Victoria. Prince Rupert on the north and to some extent, certain points on the island may be competitors with Vancouver within the field which that city may now justly look upon as its own. The utilization of the splendid timber growing within the business suburbs of Victoria occupies a position of supreme importance. By this we do not mean that Victoria is likely to become a great saw-mill town, for we do not think it will. We mean that it will be better, we think, to have large industrial establishments in the business points, because thereby the whole surrounding country would be more rapidly built up. For example, if we suppose that the mill will be set up close to Victoria it might or might not lead to the clearing up and settlement of land in the immediate vicinity of the city, but if one were built at a suitable point upon a line of railway from this city to Barkley Sound, it would become the centre of a great settlement. Several mills of this kind would mean several settlements, and several small towns. So with the development of the mineral wealth within the business suburbs of the city. The more points at which this takes place, the greater will be the number of minor centres of population and the larger will be the area in cultivated land. To state the case in another way, if the plan of the construction of the railway mentioned 25,000 people should be added to the population of the area which it would traverse, it would be better for Victoria than an addition of 25,000 to the population of the city.

We think the attention of the people of this city ought to be concentrated upon the area just referred to. Here is an area with timber enough on it to load two full trains daily for the next three-quarters of a century. We repeat what we have heretofore said, for it is important to derive the thought home, that if we develop that area by means of a railway, and there is no other way by which it can be developed, it will bring transcontinental railways to our city and make Victoria or Esquimalt a great shipping point for timber and other goods. The time is close at hand when Victorians ought to develop a policy in this connection and insist upon its adoption, not indeed as a substitute for the constructive proposition of immediate local importance. When we shall have accomplished what is needed in that direction the rest will be easy, and Victoria will enter upon a growing time, which will make the present period of activity look insignificant.

#### AERIAL NAVIGATION

The subjoined paragraph, which we take from a British exchange, has a local interest, but more than a local interest.

The time is perhaps near at hand when the Great Powers will be seeking the control of the air rather than the command of the sea, and we cannot help thinking that a much larger sum than £50,000, more or less should have been appropriated by the British government for creating the nucleus of an aerial navy. It is to be hoped, however, that the very efficient flying machine perfected by Mr. Douglas McCurdy, the son of a well-known citizen of Victoria, B. C., and utilized in a brilliant series of successful trials at Baddeck, will be acquired by the Imperial authorities. Why should not the Dominion government take over this Dreadnought of the air and present it to the Admiralty? It should be mentioned here that young Mr. McCurdy's experiments could never have been carried to a conclusion without the aid of Dr. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, who is himself a Canadian, though he was compelled by the indifference of his own countrymen to seek a field for the exercise of his inventive genius in the United States. His name occurred in nearly every one of the lists recently sent in to the New York Herald, containing the names of the ten most distinguished citizens of the Republic. Canada lost Dr. Bell's fame to the United States, and should see to it that the young and ingenious rival of Orville and Wilbur Wright is not neglected as a practical prophet in his own country.

One point which suggests itself on reading the above is that Dr. Bell, one of the most eminent men of his day, had to seek in the United States those opportunities for the development of his genius, which Canada in those days could not afford. Today the people of the United States claim him as one of their greatest men. He is a Canadian by birth, a United States citizen by

necessity and a benefactor of the world by choice. The second point is that the Canadian government ought not to permit the genius of Mr. Douglas McCurdy to be lost to the Dominion and the Empire. Another is that Canada could well afford to assume the cost of further experiments by this brilliant young inventor. Let us keep a little of the genius and a little of the glory that belongs to us by right.

#### A LARGER DOCK.

It is probable that the Board of Trade will forward next week to the Dominion government a memorial dealing with the need of a larger dock at Esquimalt and also in reference to the advisability of promoting the building of steel ships. The Board has for a number of years taken a very great interest in this subject and in respect to the matter of dockage can fairly claim to have been in advance of public opinion in Canada as to the necessity of providing such facilities as a contribution to the national defence of the Empire. In the early part of 1905 a small special committee of the Board was appointed to consider the matter of dock accommodation, and the report of the committee, which was presented on March 16th of that year, is now before the Board. The present graving dock at Esquimalt is not of sufficient size to meet the requirements of the naval and mercantile marine, and pointed out the great increase of ocean-going tonnage in the trade of this coast, said:

"Esquimalt dock is not nearly large enough to accommodate modern ships of war, except of the smaller class, and in the event of hostilities it is almost a foregone conclusion that the Imperial navy will be represented on the Pacific coast by a permanent squadron of visiting squadrons, and it most respectfully urges upon the government if it is not incumbent upon Canada to provide upon her western coast a dock where His Majesty's ships of the largest class can be repaired. The Board ventures to suggest that the construction of such a dock would be a very valuable contribution to Imperial defence."

Another special committee of the Board, appointed to consider matters relating to the port of Victoria, has also dealt with the question of greater dock accommodation. It has not yet touched the naval aspect of the case, and yet another committee is now at work on this. During the last year two of the subject has been discussed with Mr. Templeman and Mr. Ralph Smith. Both these gentlemen seemed to think that a proposal to enlarge the present dock would meet with greater favor at Ottawa than the construction of a new one, but the best opinion seems to be that such an enlargement would be a great error. Not so speak of the disadvantage to shipping which would accrue from the closing of the dock during the time of enlargement and the loss of business to the port. The dock, it is said, would be nearly, if not quite, as expensive as to build a new one. To lengthen the dock would not be a very serious undertaking, but it would have to be widened and deepened as well, so that all there would be left of the present structure would be one side wall. We do not profess to be able to speak definitely, but we are strongly of the opinion that a floating dock, if built for what it would cost to enlarge the present dock so as to enable it to take in men-of-war of the largest class.

We desire to draw the attention of Messrs. Barnard, Smith and Templeman to the importance of the question, so that when the Board of Trade has taken action they may be prepared to second it. That there will be large expenditures in connection with coast defence and matters of that nature seems to be certain, and we hope that our representatives will not lose sight of the great strategic importance of the western coast of the Dominion when the question comes to be considered. It is improbable that any vote will be asked during the present session, but our representatives might take a suitable occasion to bring the claims of this coast for consideration before the members of the House.

#### DEAR WHEAT

A New York despatch says that there is considerable excitement among the poor people of that city because of the quality of the bread sold by the bakers. The loaves are of the same size, but they are said to be "blown up," so that they contain very little nutriment. One correspondent thinks that unless there is a fall in the price of bread there may be riots. Of course the increase in the price of bread is due to the rise in the price of wheat, and this in its turn is to some extent affected by speculation and has little or no relation to the actual amount of the available wheat supply. But behind all the speculation there is one hard fact, namely that the wheat product of the world is not large enough. The Colonist some weeks ago drew attention to the fact that so far as breadstuffs are concerned the world is always very near the ragged edge of starvation, and that anything at all approaching a general crop failure would mean unheard-of suffering. Mr. James J. Hill not long ago said that wheat would never be cheap again. He thought the future would see dollar wheat the rule. Wheat

at a dollar a bushel means an increased cost of living especially to the dwellers in cities who are very dependent upon wheat bread as an article of diet. With prices of everything going up it will be impossible for poor people to pay for wheat bread, and we must find ways and means of entering into consumption to a far greater degree than they have ever done in this country. Cheaper grains will be used in America as they are used in Europe. Whether there will be any actual loss to the community on this account one cannot undertake to say, but it will not be pleasing for the people of the Western World to contemplate a recourse to "black bread."

#### STATE AID TO RAILWAYS

In the course of a speech recently delivered in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, minister of railways and canals, gave a statement of what had been done by the Dominion and the provinces in aid of railway construction. The figures are enormous, but in considering them we have to remember that the Dominion and the provinces have been turned over again and again to the railway companies. It is true the railways got the money, but they did not keep it. The companies also got the land, but in order to get any benefit from it, except in financing their undertakings, and pointed out the great increase of ocean-going tonnage in the trade of this coast, said:

"Esquimalt dock is not nearly large enough to accommodate modern ships of war, except of the smaller class, and in the event of hostilities it is almost a foregone conclusion that the Imperial navy will be represented on the Pacific coast by a permanent squadron of visiting squadrons, and it most respectfully urges upon the government if it is not incumbent upon Canada to provide upon her western coast a dock where His Majesty's ships of the largest class can be repaired. The Board ventures to suggest that the construction of such a dock would be a very valuable contribution to Imperial defence."

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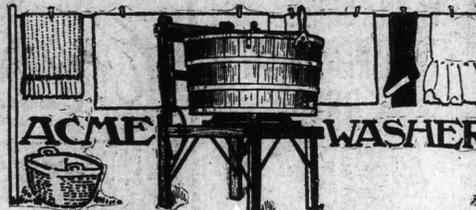
#### A NEIGHBORLY ACT

Mr. J. H. Turner, our able Agent-General, has been criticized in some of the eastern papers for advising immigrants to Canada not to stop where it is "six months winter and six months hell," but to come west to the balmy climate of British Columbia. Whether or not Mr. Turner used the expression attributed to him, we do not know, but we do know that if he did it must have been used in jest. Mr. Turner is not given to endeavoring to injure other parts of Canada, as the following incident, the account of which we take from Canada, will show:

Mr. Evans, Mayor of Winnipeg, informed the Board of Control that he had received the following cable from Mr. Turner, the Agent-General for British Columbia: "A letter in Reynolds' newspaper of March 7 states that a man stole an overcoat in Winnipeg and that a policeman shot him dead as he would not stop when called on. Should it be contradicted?" Mr. Evans stated that he had laid the matter before Chief McRae, of the city police force, who had given it an unqualified denial. The chief in his reply stated that the report said to have appeared in Reynolds' newspaper was "without foundation in fact or substance."

#### Never Fear!

The state of Washington has passed a law making the giving or receiving a gratuity or "tip" a misdemeanor. If this law is constitutional, how do the Spokanites expect to get anything to eat—Boston Globe.



### NEW SHIPMENTS JUST RECEIVED

Get One for Monday's Wash, \$10  
WE HAVE HEARD nothing but praise for these Acme Washing Machines. They are growing in popularity with Victorians every day. We are pleased to announce the arrival of another shipment just received today.

THE ACME WASHING MACHINE  
Will do your washing easier and better than any other. The worry and work of Monday is eliminated and you have just as much time "to yourself" on Monday as any other work day.

We Are Sole Victoria Agents  
And invite you to come in and see this machine. Come today and get one for Monday's wash. We sell these without wringer stand for—

\$10.00

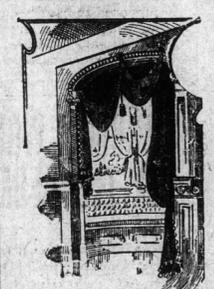
POSITIVELY THE FINEST SHOWING OF CARPETS WE HAVE EVER OFFERED IS SHOWN THIS SEASON



### Supplies for Restaurants and Hotels

Do you believe that the largest and finest collection of Hotel Supplies in this section is here in our establishment?  
Do you know that we control the best patterns in hotel china made at home and abroad and carry the most complete stocks of glassware and bar goods?  
If you will take the pains to investigate you will discover it's a fact.  
Placing direct orders before the goods are made, large and continuous, enables the manufacturer to cut the prices to us, which means a big saving to our hotel customers.  
You can prove it any time you drop in.

### PORTIERES AND FABRICS



Nothing so surely softens the rigid angularities of a doorway as a handsome pair of portieres. We have constantly in stock a comprehensive showing of fabrics, including silk tapes, dresses, brocades, damasks, silk and linen velours and all such fabrics suitable for every environment. We can make these into portieres for you in our own workrooms. Pleased to have an opportunity to figure on your requirements in these lines and show you our splendid stock.

Second floor.

### BEST GIFTS FOR SPRING BRIDES

Nothing Lovelier or Better Than "Libbey Cut Glass"



OF ALL HER GIFTS, Libbey Cut Glass is best welcome. Should the gift be cut glass her first thought will be: "Is it Libbey's?" If it isn't, disappointment. If it is, unrestrained delight. You are safe in sending the lovely glass for a bride cannot have too many pieces and when you send Libbey she sees the name graven in the glass and knows that you have chosen the best. And the best doesn't cost any more than other glass when you buy "Libbey" here. We are sole agents and invite you to come in and see the wonderful showing of new arrivals in our cut glass room.

- NAPPIES, many patterns, from \$8.00 to \$2.50
- CELERY TRAYS, from each, \$12.00 to \$16.00
- FLOWER BASKETS, at each, \$20.00 and \$16.00
- CANDLE STICKS, at \$7.50 and \$6.00
- WHISKY JUGS, from \$18.00 to \$10.00
- TUMBLERS, from, per dozen, \$20.00
- WATER BOTTLES, from each, \$14.00 to \$4.50
- MAYONNAISE AND STAND, at each, \$12.00
- ICE TUBS, at each, \$16.00 and \$15.00

### NEW BRITISH VASES

Pretty Holders for Pretty Flowers



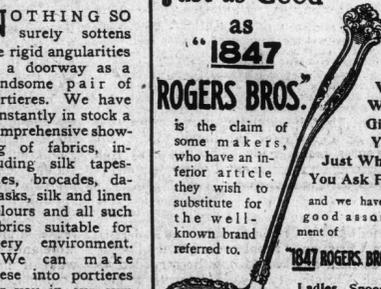
WE HAVE just unpacked and priced a large shipment of British made glass vases and flower holders. These are from the famous Webb glass works. If you are at all acquainted with the names of the better kinds of glass you'll know what "Webb" means—just the very best in this line.

We are showing an excellent assortment of styles and sizes in Opal, Green and Flint, and invite you to come in and see the samples shown on first floor. Many sizes and shapes suitable for all sorts of flowers.

Prices are interesting, too, and splendid values are offered at from—

10c to \$2.00

### Just as Good as "1847 ROGERS BROS."

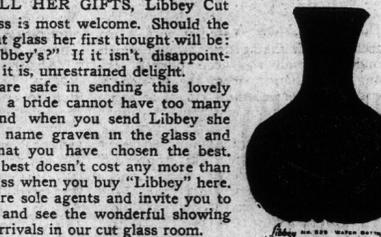


is the claim of some makers, who have an inferior article they wish to substitute for the well-known brand referred to. We will give you a good assortment and we have a good assortment of 1847 ROGERS BROS. Ladles, Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., to show you which are being sold at favorable prices.

Gravy Ladle as Cut \$1.50

### STYLISH CHAIRS FOR YOUR BED ROOM

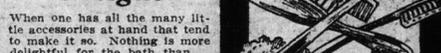
Smart Styles In Chairs At Right Prices



Here are two smart styles in bedroom chairs—useful, comfortable chair styles that'll greatly improve the appearance of your bedroom. These chairs are in mahogany with cane seats. The design is very attractive and the workmanship and finish is the very best. Rocker is a comfortable style—one you'll greatly enjoy. ROCKER, as cut, is priced at \$4.00 CHAIR, as illustrated, priced at \$3.50 We have other styles in bedroom chairs and bedroom rockers at many prices. Bedroom furniture for all needs found on third and fourth floors.

- COLOGNE BOTTLES, at each, \$7.50 and \$7.00
- OIL BOTTLES, at each, \$6.00
- DECANTERS, at each, \$16 and \$10.00
- COMPOTES, fine pattern, each, \$12.00
- SPOON TRAYS, from each, \$9.00 to \$5.00
- BOWLS, big range, from \$40 to \$6.00
- SUGARS AND CREAMS, from, per pair, \$16.00 to \$5.00
- VASES, from each, \$35 down to \$3.50
- HANDLED NAPPIES, from each, \$7.50 to \$3.00

### Bathing is a Delight



When one has all the many little accessories at hand that tend to make it so. Nothing is more delightful for the bath than

### TOILET AMMONIA

It has the odor of violets and not only perfumes the skin, but makes it white, soft and smooth as silk. Per bottle only 25c at this store.

### CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

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Furnishers of HOMES, HOTELS, CLUBS, BOATS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, STORES, OFFICES. Weiler Bros.



### SPIRITUAL DISCOURSE

Writing to the Corinthians the natural man receiveth the Spirit of God, for they are him; neither can he know or are spiritually discerned. Not speaking of a mere natural belief when he used this something else in mind than the fact that Jesus has risen something more than an atonement that Jesus was the Messiah Jewish prophecies. There is in either of these propositions exercise of any different which convinces us that covered America, or that is spherical. The first is an isolated fact; the second deduction from ascertained fact "the natural man." Exact mind in using this expression in some doubt owing to the usage, when we endeavor to know or the unfamiliar in and familiar. The difficulty always be kept in mind will understand matters relating to it. We find the same science. Thus we speak of discoverer of this peculiar it is a phase of light—did had found, and hence could terms of anything else. The letter X, which is the an unknown quantity. But the less real and none the less we cannot tell what they are.

The force of the Christ sisted in this power, which cerned. We saw in the Sunday to the introduction into Rome, that the circumstances it were of a character call any progress being made. first ignored; then, when was "despised"; and when it was as to appear likely to be persecuted. There was abe gained socially, financial being a Christian. From e that was then and would n practical, Christianity was ment's consideration, and h way attractive about it. U median movement, there wa to attract the ambitious of It made no impression on phers. There was nothing pleated to pride of race. It men of influence. Yet in tion it grew in strength adherents, who, according to tarians, were at the outset ticular standing, did not appreciate the nature of the had espoused. Yet it rose position, and in time rule empire, which once had tr and hatred. Surely the ag this wonderful result was something quite distinct, which ordinarily control t was surely an agency of man must-of necessity ha As it was in Rome eig ago, so it has been ever sin Christianity has been g Ignorance and fanaticism at misrepresenting it. F torted it for their own p minds have perverted it. duced men of intelligence telligence of mankind has its full significance. Cr cluded it with their own today Christianity is stron ever. It has been the gro velopment of mankind, a imagination is necessary it will in the future be va promoting the betterment ever has been. Where s explanation? There is n in the ethical side of C not be paralleled by the philosophers. The story of the Founder is no w ent from the stories of t great leaders and teache the miracles performed. Apostles are no more w accounts of miracles attie ded, the critics of Christ to pointing out that it is way different in essence f half dozen or more relig not easy to answer the. Christianity is a growing other systems are falli has emancipated men, me and all real progress du centuries, at least, has be has been the most stron hope to find the explana the considerations whic mentally or physically, o sion of Paul, in any of natural man receiveth something external to Paul tells us that it is are forced to admit that t face case in favor of su In physical science, v we infer a cause, and t use appropriate means, a vital force in Christianity or rather this is the nat

# An Hour with the Editor

## SPIRITUAL DISCERNMENT

Writing to the Corinthians, Paul said: "But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." Evidently Paul was not speaking of a mere matter of intellectual belief when he used this language. He had something else in mind than the admission of the fact that Jesus has risen from the dead; something more than an intellectual conviction that Jesus was the Messiah foretold in the Jewish prophecies. There was and is nothing in either of these propositions calling for the exercise of any different faculty than that which convinces us that Columbus discovered America, or that the shape of the earth is spherical. The first is a matter of belief in an isolated fact; the second a belief in a deduction from ascertained facts. Paul spoke of "the natural man." Exactly what he had in mind in using this expression may be involved in some doubt owing to the limitations of language, when we endeavor to describe the unknown or the unfamiliar in terms of the known and familiar. The difficulty of definition must always be kept in mind when we seek to understand matters relating to man's complex nature. We find the same thing in physical science. Thus we speak of x-rays because the discoverer of this peculiar phase of light—if it is a phase of light—did not know what he had found, and hence could not describe it in terms of anything else. Therefore he adopted the letter X, which is the algebraic sign for an unknown quantity. But the rays are none the less real and none the less effective because we cannot tell what they are.

The force of the Christian movement consisted in this power, which was spiritually discerned. We saw in the reference made last Sunday to the introduction of Christianity into Rome, that the circumstances surrounding it were of a character calculated to prevent any progress being made. The new sect was first ignored; then, when it grew stronger, was despised; and when it became so numerous as to appear likely to be formidable, it was persecuted. There was absolutely nothing to be gained socially, financially or politically by being a Christian. From every point of view that was then and would now be regarded as practical, Christianity was not worth a moment's consideration, and had nothing in any way attractive about it. Unlike the Mohammedan movement, there was nothing about it to attract the ambitious or the adventurous. It made no impression on the minds of philosophers. There was nothing about it which appealed to pride of race. Its teachers were not men of influence. Yet in spite of all opposition it grew in strength and power. Its adherents, who, according to contemporary historians, were at the outset people of no particular standing, did not themselves wholly appreciate the nature of the cause which they had espoused. Yet it rose superior to all opposition, and in time ruled the city and the empire, which once had treated it with scorn and hatred. Surely the agency through which this wonderful result was accomplished was something quite distinct from the influences which ordinarily control the conduct of men; it was surely an agency which the "natural" man must of necessity have been ignorant.

As it was in Rome eighteen hundred years ago, so it has been ever since. The progress of Christianity has been greatly handicapped. Ignorance and fanaticism have done their best at misrepresenting it. Politicians have distorted it for their own purposes. Men of evil minds have perverted it. Bigotry has prejudiced men of intelligence against it. The intelligence of mankind has been slow to grasp its full significance. Creed-makers have beclouded it with their own conceits. And yet today Christianity is stronger in the world than ever. It has been the greatest factor in the development of mankind, and no effort of the imagination is necessary to demonstrate that it will in the future be vastly more efficient in promoting the betterment of mankind than it ever has been. Where shall we seek for the explanation? There is not much, if anything, in the ethical side of Christianity that cannot be paralleled by the teachings of ancient philosophers. The story of the divine origin of the Founder is no way essentially different from the stories of half a score of other great leaders and teachers. The accounts of the miracles performed by Jesus and his Apostles are no more wonderful than are the accounts of miracles attributed to others. Indeed, the critics of Christianity are much given to pointing out that it is in these respects no way different in essence from any one of some half dozen or more religious cults; and it is not easy to answer the statement. And yet Christianity is a growing force today, and all other systems are falling before it. Christianity has emancipated men, mentally and physically, and all real progress during the last fifteen centuries, at least, has been where its influence has been the most strongly felt. We cannot hope to find the explanation of this in any of the considerations which ordinarily affect us mentally or physically, or, to use the expression of Paul, in any of the things which "the natural man receiveth." The cause must be something external to humanity, and when Paul tells us that it is the Spirit of God, we are forced to admit that there is a strong prima facie case in favor of such a claim.

In physical science, when we see an effect we infer a cause, and to discover the cause we use appropriate means. Paul tells us that the vital force in Christianity is the Spirit of God, or rather this is the name which he gives to

that vital force, but he tells us that spirit can only be discerned by spirit, which, on the face of it, seems to be as reasonable a proposition as that the physical can only be discerned by the physical. Our intelligence is able to appreciate the physical by the employment of our physical agencies, namely, sight, smell, touch, taste and hearing. But with these we cannot discern the spiritual. To avoid misunderstanding, it may be here added that the "spiritual" in the sense the word is now used has no relation to what are called spirits, and which are alleged to materialize. If there are such things, they are discerned by our physical senses. The application of the word "spiritual" to table-rapping and kindred phenomena, as well as to the agency which the Apostle calls "the Spirit of God," illustrates the point made above in regard to the definition of things. Some people deny the existence of a spiritual agency, because they think it implies a belief in ghosts; but the two things have absolutely no relation to each other. Like can discern like, and as we are made in the image of God, so we may through that wherein the image consists discern the Spirit of God, and this it is which makes Christianity a living agency for the betterment of mankind, and will one day make humanity superior to all things physical.

## HADRIANOPLE

In the Second Century of the Christian Era the Visigoths lived north of the Danube, and somewhere near were the Ostrogoths. Both these tribes are supposed to have been of Scandinavian origin, although some investigators think they were Germans. Their language, as it is preserved in the translation of the New Testament made by Ulfilas, bears a very strong resemblance to English. They had never been conquered by the Romans, but, on the contrary, during the Third Century made incursions into the dominions of the Emperor of the East and overran the whole Balkan Peninsula. They were equally formidable by sea and land, and their courage and skill in ships supports the theory that they came from the shores of the Baltic, rather than from the steppes of Russia and the tablelands of Central Asia. But be their origin what it may have been, the middle of the Fourth Century found them congested in a somewhat confined space along the northern bank of the Danube, owing to the pressure of the advancing horde of the Huns, who were then actively advancing on their resistless march across Europe. While in our histories the Goths are always spoken of as Barbarians, it is not to be understood that they were a race of savages. They were brave and warlike, but their institutions were well ordered, and many of them were at least nominally Christians. In person they were, as a rule, well-favored, being tall, strongly built, with an abundance of flaxen hair and clear complexions. The Roman historians, who have not much to say in their favor, speak of the admiration they excited among the people of Thrace and Macedonia.

About A. D. 360 the Visigoths applied to Valens, the Emperor of the East, for permission to cross the Danube, so as to escape the ravages of the Huns. The request was granted on two conditions. They were to consent that their children should be distributed throughout the Empire and that they should leave their arms behind them. Having not yet recovered from a terrible defeat at the hands of Aurelian, and feeling unable to withstand the Huns, the guardians of the Gothic King, who was then a child, consented to these ignominious terms; but no sooner had the work of transporting them across the Danube begun than the Goths intrigued with the Roman officials for permission to bring their arms with them. They succeeded, but only at great cost. In exchange for the privilege they gave their wives and daughters to the Romans and parted with many slaves. Of fighting men about 200,000 crossed the Danube, and with them were women, children and slaves sufficient to swell the numbers to over a million. The Emperor Valens had given instructions that the new-comers should be kindly dealt with, but they were not obeyed. A bare recital of the cruelty and oppression inflicted upon them would involve statements, which could hardly be given a place here. Imagination cannot invent any indignity greater than those to which they were subjected. Meanwhile the Ostrogoths, hard pressed by the Huns, had followed the Visigoths across the Danube, and Fritigern, the leader of the latter, secretly cultivated friendship with them. Fritigern was undoubtedly a man of remarkable executive ability, as was shown by the manner in which he held his warlike people in check; but there came a day when action could no longer be deferred. Lupicinus, the Roman governor, invited the Gothic leader to a splendid entertainment, and when the guests arrived they came accompanied with a military force. The entertainment was prepared, the hungry Goths demanded access to the richly-stored markets, which was refused, whereupon a struggle arose. The Roman governor thereupon issued an order for the slaughter of his guests, and Fritigern, hearing of it, called upon his companions to bare their swords and cut their way out of the palace. Amazed at the fury of the Gothic leaders, the Romans made way for them, and reaching camp in safety, Fritigern led his men to the attack. The Roman legions could not withstand the onslaught. "That successful day," says the Gothic historian, "put an end to the distress of the Barbarians, and the se-

curity of the Romans; from that day the Goths, renouncing the precarious condition of strangers and exiles, assumed the character of citizens and masters, claimed an absolute dominion over the possessors of land, and held in their own right the northern provinces of the empire, which are bounded by the Danube." The ravages of the Goths were terrible, but they were not more than a retaliation for the insults and injuries to which they themselves had been subjected. Their children, released from slavery, told awful tales of the cruelties to which they had been subjected, and the story of Gothic revenge was written in burning cities and in the shame of Roman matrons and maidens. For three years the strife continued, with varying success, but on the whole the advantage was with the Goths. The end came in A. D. 387.

The Emperor Valens had returned from Antioch, where he had made his headquarters, to take command of his troops in the field. While the Empire of the East had been in such dire straits, Gratian, the Emperor of the West, had been carrying out a series of brilliant campaigns against the Germans, and he sent messengers to Valens, saying that he would come with his victorious legions and assist him in driving out the Goths. But Valens was too proud to wait for the help of a younger man, whom he had professed to despise, and resolved to risk his fate in battle outside the walls of Hadrianople. The battle which took place was terrific. The Gothic horsemen descended like a whirlwind from the hills upon the Roman troops, and by the fury of their charge scattered the Roman cavalry before them like chaff. They then surrounded the infantry and cut them to pieces. Valens fell wounded early in the fight. He was borne to a cottage, and was there burned to death by the infuriated enemy. Nightfall alone stayed the slaughter, and when darkness set in, two-thirds of the Roman army lay dead on the field. It was the greatest calamity which the arms of Rome had suffered since Hannibal gained the victory of Cannae. The ravages, which ensued, were indescribable. St. Jerome in attempting to depict them, wrote: "In those desert countries nothing was left but the sky and the earth; after the destruction of the cities and the extirpation of the human race, the land was overgrown with thick forests and inextricable brambles; the universal desolation, announced by the prophet Zephaniah, was accomplished in the scarcity of the beasts, the birds, and even of the fish." This is, of course, the language of exaggeration. It was written twenty years after the Battle of Hadrianople, and shows the impression produced by the Gothic ravages.

The subsequent history of the Visigoths need only be outlined. They did not long remain in the Balkan Peninsula, but under the command of their wonderful leader, Alaric, pursued a course of conquest in Western Europe, such as no other race has ever rivalled. They finally reached Spain, where they established themselves permanently. Before taking leave of this epoch in the history of the world, reference may be made to the terrible earthquake of July 21, A. D. 365. It affected the greater part of the Roman world. The shores of the Mediterranean were left dry by the retreating waters, so that great quantities of fish were caught with the hand, and one writer says that he was able to see "valleys and mountains that never had been exposed to the sun since the formation of the globe." The receding waters returned in a tremendous tidal wave, which swept ships far inland and destroyed thousands of lives. In Alexandria alone 50,000 people were drowned. The effect of this disaster was almost to unnerve the Roman people, who believed they saw in it proof of the anger of the gods. It is a singular coincidence that it preceded the initial acts of the great drama, which had for its climax the overthrow of the Roman Empire.

## The Birth of the Nations

XIV.  
(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

### THE HINDUS

#### I.—The Maha-Bharata

It is supposed that in a very remote period in the history of the world, a branch of the Aryan race migrating to the Indian Peninsula, established themselves in the Punjab, and generally spread over the whole of Northern and Central India, mingling with the inhabitants and forming the Hindu race. But when we speak of these happenings, we are referring to times far beyond the realms of authenticity. We cannot speak or write with any authority of the beginning of Indian civilization; the most that can be done is to glean what information we can from the old Sanscrit epics, and give a necessary curtailed resume of some of the principal ones. They afford interesting reading, and may be conditionally accepted as true, just as we accept the old sagas of the Norsemen, or the songs of the poets of Spain.

The Rig-Veda, which is said to be the oldest literary document in existence, proves to us that even at that remote time the Hindus were far advanced in civilization. It is a collection of hymns to the different gods, and poems, in which the writers conjecture as to the beginning and end of the world, and the

reason of existence. "Who knows exactly, and who shall in this world declare, whence, and why creation took place? The gods are subsequent to the creation of the world then who can know whence it proceeded or whence this varied world arose? He, who in the highest heaven, is the ruler of the universe, He does, indeed, know; but not another one can possess the knowledge."

The earliest traditions of India are recorded in the Maha-Bharata, the oldest Hindu epic. It dates from about 1500 B.C., and tells of a great war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, who were royal rivals of the house of Hastinapur. When the Maharaja (great rajah), son of Sastana of Hastinapur, died, he left two sons, Dritarashtra the Blind, and Panda, the Pale-complexioned. There was great jealousy between the sons of Dritarashtra and Panda, who had been brought up together in the old palace, but who from the very first had hated one another. Drona, a very learned and much honored man, was tutor for all the children, the five Pandavas and the Kauravas, the sons of Dritarashtra the Blind, who was the reigning Maharaja. The teacher loved the Pandavas best, and took greater pains with them than with the Kauravas. Bhima became wonderfully strong and able to throw a spear with marvelous dexterity, Arjuna could hit any mark with the arrow from his bow, all five were proficient in some special art; but Arjuna was the most distinguished, for he was very handsome in face and form, and graceful in all his movements. He distinguished himself upon the arena many times, delighting the onlookers and filling the hearts of his competitors with envy and admiration. When it came time for the old blind maharajah to appoint a Yava-rajah, he wished to choose the eldest of the Pandavas, but so much trouble was the outcome of the expression of his wish, that he was forced instead of conferring this great honor upon his brother's child, to send all five of them into exile, and name his own son for the office of Yava-rajah (little rajah, which means virtually the successor to the throne). The five Pandavas departed sorrowfully but obediently, and traveled far beyond the frontier of their own country, meeting with many wonderful and fearful adventures, but always overcoming their enemies.

When they had been absent for some years, word was spread abroad, and reached their ears, that the Rajah of Panchala was about to celebrate the Swayamvara (marriage festival) of his daughter Draupadi, and would give a tournament, the one who should be successful in the most difficult of the feats to win the girl's hand. As Draupadi was as lovely as a dream, with eyes like stars and wonderful hair, that enveloped her like a mantle, all the rajahs in the country were attracted to the competition. The Pandavas disguised themselves as Brahmins and traveled to Kampilya, where the ceremony was to take place.

For many days the preliminary festivities lasted. The city was filled with the visitors. The princes from all over India came with their retinues, riding on huge elephants, which were wonderfully caparisoned with cloth of gold. There were camels their headgear all bejeweled, silken-coated stallions, their saddles trimmed with a fringe of gold, their bridles studded with rubies and emeralds. The streets of Kampilya were so thickly strewn with flowers that the air was heavy with the perfume, and all the windows of the houses displayed marvelous tapestries and rugs of rich design, and garlands and festoons of blossoms. At last the final day of the Swayamvara dawned, and the city was awakened by trumpet calls early in the morning. At one end of the large plain where the tournament had been taking place had been set up a high pole with a golden fish upon the end of it. In front of the fish a quoit was hung and kept constantly whirling. An enormous bow was placed near the pole. Whoever should be able to string the bow and shoot an arrow through the whirling quoit into the eye of the fish was to win the hand of the princess. Draupadi herself for the first time during the festivities appeared as one of the spectators. She was very young, very lovely, her wonderful soft, dark hair, entwined with jewels, hung about her, and her beautiful brown eyes were full of a shy eagerness. The multitude viewing her was filled with delight, and gave vent to their feelings in shouts of joy. The competing rajahs entered the arena, their hearts beating fast with the desire to possess a bride so lovely, and perhaps their very eagerness made their hands less steady and sure, for one and all tried to string the bow and miserably failed.

Presently from among the crowd of Brahmins one stepped forth, his face enveloped in his mantle. He picked up the enormous bow with an easy grace, fitted an arrow to the string, and at the first trial shot through the quoit into the eye of the golden fish. A roar of joy and admiration immediately rent the air; the Brahmins were beside themselves with delight and pride. With a timid grace the Princess Draupadi stepped out upon the arena, and threw a garland of flowers about the victor's neck, while he eagerly seized her hand and led her away as her lord and bridegroom.

But the rajahs were all very angry. "Are we to be humbled by a Brahmin?" they cried, and they drew their swords and surrounded the royal party, their faces dark with passion and outraged pride. "Draupadi shall burn on a pile," they shouted, "unless she shall choose one of noble birth for her husband."

At that moment all the Pandavas threw off their disguises, and Arjuna, stately and

tall, his eyes flashing, stood forth and proclaimed his birth and heritage. The sons of the House of Hastinapur were of the noblest blood in the land, and the rajahs were forced to acknowledge Arjuna's right to the beautiful prize. Amid great rejoicing he carried Draupadi home to his mother, where she should remain until the marriage rites should be performed.

Shortly after this the blind Maharaja decided to divide his Raj between the Pandavas and the Kauravas, so that the old feud might be ended, and the Pandavas return from exile. This was done, but so well did the Pandavas rule their country that the Kauravas became jealous and began to plot against their rivals. Then followed what is said to be the most dramatic incident in the history of the Hindus.

(To be continued)

## SOME NEW BOOKS

In these days, when of making of books there is no end, it is pleasant to come across a novel that is written frankly for the purpose of amusing, and do so without inflicting upon the reader anything that is nasty. Such a story is "The Climbing Courvatsels," by Edward W. Townsend, printed by the Copp, Clark Co., of Toronto, and nicely illustrated. The Courvatsels are a juggler and his wife, who, having made money, resume their proper family name and succeed in breaking into high society. It is a capital tale. The dialogue is sparkling. There are young people in the story, and a love match takes place, but this is a secondary climax. The interest attaches to the manner in which Madame Courvatel guides the destinies of the family. There is no particular moral to it, and certainly no "immoral," but there is a subtle vein of satire, which adds to its piquancy. Altogether it is a novel that is worth reading.

"The Struggle for Imperial Unity" is the title of a well-printed work by Col. George T. Denison, of Toronto, issued by the Macmillans. The subtitle is "Recollections and Experiences." It is a sort of political biography of the gallant colonel who, of course, is not a politician. Its printing made a heavy draft upon the "I" matrices of the linotypes, and the reader will learn from it for the first time how very large Colonel Denison has loomed up in the history of the country, and of the part he has played in its salvation. The book would leave an entirely erroneous impression upon the mind of a reader, who was not already informed of the development of the Imperial sentiment in Canada. It is of some value as a book of reference, and would be worth more except for its misleading title. Col. Denison is one of a few gentlemen, who have conceived the notion that they absorb all the patriotism there is in the Dominion, and who labor to create artificial situations, in order that they may have the glory of setting them right. The frontispiece is an excellent portrait of the author.

"Banking and Commerce," by George Hague, formerly General Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, is a volume of nearly 400 pages, published by the Bankers' Publishing Company of New York. It is described on the title page as "a practical treatise for bankers and men of business, together with the author's experiences of banking life in England and Canada during fifty years." In this book Mr. Hague has dealt with many things of deep interest to business men, and perusal of it will afford an insight into many things about which they ought to be informed. Many of the mistakes of business men arise from ignorance of the conditions under which banking and finance are conducted, and there is no other work which goes more fully into details or sets out principles more clearly than the one now under consideration. The part which the banks play in the ordinary affairs of life is much more intimate and far-reaching than is generally supposed. It is important, therefore, that all business men should understand their general methods of procedure and the general rules which govern their management. A good deal of harm and a very great deal of unreasonable prejudice is created because to many people a bank is a thing of mystery, whereas, in point of fact, it is a great public convenience. Speaking from a wide experience, Mr. Hague is able to illustrate by reference to actual cases the ideas which he advances, and thus those, who read his book, will gain what few individuals could hope to acquire by their personal observations. He explains the principle of the Canadian and United States banking laws. He gives his readers an idea of the way in which bankers look upon applications for loans. Opening the book at random, one reads: "Now when a banker comes to deal with the account of a saw miller, it is obvious that the first condition is that the fixed property shall be paid for, both the mill and the timber limits. But if an exception may be made in either case, it would certainly not be in favor of the mill. A lumberer whose saw mill is not free from incumbrance is not in a position to ask advances from a bank." This shows the practical way in which Mr. Hague deals with the various aspects of the important questions which he discusses.

"The Biography of a Silver Fox," by Ernest Thompson Seton—The Copp, Clarke Co., Toronto, is one of the most entertaining of all animal stories. It is also instructive. No better book can be put in the hands of a boy. It is beautifully illustrated.

## H VASES

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and priced a large made glass vases and from the famous Webb all acquainted with the of glass you'll know the very best in this

excellent assortment of Green and Flint, and see the samples shown and shapes suitable for

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Ladles, Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., to show you which are being sold at favorable prices.

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BOTTLES, at each, \$7.50

at each, \$7.00

at each, \$16 and \$10.00

the pattern, each, \$12.00

ES, from each, \$9.00

ange, from \$40 to \$6.00

CREAMS, from, per

each, \$5.00

ach, \$35 down to \$3.50

APPLES, from each,

\$3.00

## BED ROOM

Prices



urnishers

CHURCHES  
SCHOOLS, STORES  
OFFICES

GRAND SUCCESS

Wonderful Growth in Sales During 1908

The year just passed will long be remembered for the financial and commercial depression. Business houses all over Canada were affected. Most of them show a loss over 1907. Some did about as much business last year as in the preceding one. A few—a very few—show substantial gains. In spite of "hard times" and "financial depression" the sale of "Fruit-a-tives" doubled in 1908 over 1907.

The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, bought "Fruit-a-tives" in 100 gross lots (14,000 boxes). Lyman Sons & Company, of Montreal, and Lyman Brothers, in Toronto, also ordered "Fruit-a-tives" by the hundred gross lots. These big wholesalers bought such big orders simply because the retail dealers ordered so many boxes of "Fruit-a-tives"—and the dealers had to keep "Fruit-a-tives" always in stock to supply the constantly growing demand of people in every section of Canada.

Today "Fruit-a-tives" are the most popular family medicine in the Dominion. In the big cities, in the smaller towns, on farms and ranches, "Fruit-a-tives" are the standby in curing all forms of Stomach, Liver, Bowel, Skin and Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Headaches and Neuralgia.

Are you a sufferer from any of the diseases? Don't hesitate a moment. Get a box of "Fruit-a-tives"—take them according to directions—and they will cure without fail. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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PROMPT ATTENTION to all jobs; no job too big, no job too small. Let us give you an estimate for pulling that tree or stump. Stump pulling outfits for sale or hire. J. Duroest, 468 Burnside Road, Victoria. Phone A-1781.

PURE BRED LIVESTOCK.

W. LEIGHBORN, R. L. Reds, heavy laying strains; Cornish or northern district preferred; not essential; state pasturage; experienced farmer; good, comfortable healthy home. Full particulars early to A. E. C. Strathcona Hotel, Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, Canada. 517

WANTED—Farm with house of about six rooms or more; small acreage; to lease or with option; Cornish or northern district preferred; not essential; state pasturage; experienced farmer; good, comfortable healthy home. Full particulars early to A. E. C. Strathcona Hotel, Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, Canada. 517

WANTED—Farm to rent or on lease or option; coming district preferred; not essential; small acreage with house of not less than six rooms. Write immediately to A. G. C. Windsor Hotel, Nanaimo. 517

CHASED BY TRAMP

WOMAN AND BABY DIE

London, Ont. Woman and Infant Succumb and Police Seek

Hobo

London, April 24.—Mrs. Jarmain and her infant child are dead at their home near Delaware as a result of an unknown tramp chasing the former recently. The woman suffered greatly from the shock and sank rapidly. The police are looking for the tramp.

Much of the so-called milk of human kindness is buttermilk.

WOMEN FLEE TO HILLS FOR LIFE

Armenian Village of Kessab Has Been Burned and Many Inhabitants Killed — Population Seek Safety

NATIVE HORDES MOVE ON SUEIDIAH

No News Yet Received From Hadjut Where Five American Woman Missionaries Are in Danger

Beirut, Asiatic Turkey, Apr. 24.—According to the latest information of the progress of the fanatical anti-Christian rioting in the country around Alexandretta, the Armenian village of Kessab has been burned and many inhabitants killed. The women and children are now taking refuge in the surrounding mountains exposed to hunger and violence.

No news has been received from Hadjut where five American woman missionaries were reported two days ago to be in danger of attack at the hands of infuriated tribesmen. Native hordes are moving on Suediah, eighteen miles southwest of Antioch.

Toronto, April 24.—W. A. Kennedy, formerly of Bardonia, Turkey, writes from Kingston that none of the Canadian missionaries have been hurt in the uprising in Turkey. He says that Dr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers, their sons Robert and Lawson; Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Fergusson of Didbury, Alta.; Mrs. George Macdonald, Almonte; and Miss Newham, sister of Bishop Newham, Sask who are at Bardonia are in no way threatened by the recent disturbances as it is several miles away from the affected regions of Tarsus and Adana.

To Deal in Timber

Notice of the registration of the McClure-Atwood Co. is given in another column of this issue of the Colonist. It is capitalized at \$75,000, the head office being at Stillwater, Minnesota, while the provincial headquarters are in Victoria. Harold B. Robertson has been appointed local attorney. The objects of the corporation are to acquire and dispose of real and personal property, including timber lands, and to purchase or build sawmills.

A BIG RETURN ON SMALL INVESTMENT

Man W in One Share of Beauty Specialist Stock Wins Suit

New York, April 24.—An echo of the suicide several months ago of John H. Woodbury, the "beauty specialist," was heard in the Supreme Court here when a jury awarded Payton R. McCargo \$19,400 return on a \$10 investment.

McCargo acquired 50 per cent of the stock from a grand jury awarding Payton R. McCargo \$19,400 return on a \$10 investment.

Among the witnesses called by the Woodbury Company and held one \$10 share of stock. Andrew Jergens and Charles H. Gollaus, costmakers of Cincinnati, secured 50 per cent of the stock from John H. Woodbury for \$250,000, but were unable to obtain a controlling interest.

They approached McCargo, who sold them his one share, which would give them control of the Woodbury Company for \$49,000. The company failed and McCargo sued the Cincinnati men, winning the verdict of \$19,400.

"SOUBRETTE" FIREMAN SAYS THE CHIEF

Men Who Fail to Attend to Duties Are in For It

Chicago, April 24.—"Soubrette" firemen is the title Fire Chief Horan, in his weekly address to members of the department, who fail to do their duty when assigned to theatre detail. He has been informed that one of the firemen, who failed to attend to his duty, will not divulge, places chairs in the aisles at every performance, under the eyes of a fireman.

I can and do the fireman who permits the trial board so fast he will be dizzy," Chief Horan said. "These soubrette firemen will be in trouble, just as fast as I can get them there. They stand around behind the scenes gazing and gazing at a fireman under the first fellow I catch."

MAY SEEK EVIDENCE AGAINST MRS. GOULD

Dismissed New York Steuth Seen in Los, Ray

Los Angeles, April 24.—Detective Sergeant Frank Peabody, of New York, who with Inspector McLaughlin, was dismissed from the New York police department on the ground that they aided Howard Gould in obtaining evidence against his wife, formerly Catherine Clemons of San Francisco, is in Los Angeles. His presence here has given rise to a report that Peabody is still searching for evidence against Mrs. Gould, either in Los Angeles or San Francisco.

Montreal's Disqualified Aldermen.

Quebec, April 27.—Nominations for the election of the seven disqualified Montreal aldermen are fixed to take place on Friday after the sanction of the bill now before the Legislature, and the elections will be held twelve days after the bill becomes law.

HARRIMAN WILL BUILD TO VANCOUVER

Vancouver, April 24.—The Harriman railway system will build into Vancouver. Just when, I cannot say. It may be in two, three or four years. It all depends on conditions. This was the announcement of J. D. Farrell, of Seattle, yesterday. Mr. Farrell is the chief representative in the Pacific Northwest of the Union Pacific, and other Harriman lines.

Prohibition in Florida

Tallahassee, Fla., April 24.—The House of Representatives yesterday by a 53 to 16 passed the McMillan state-wide prohibition law, which had passed the senate. The measure now goes back to the senate for concurrence in two minor amendments. The bill submits the question to the voters of Florida in 1910.

TO PUNISH CANADA

News of United States Tariff Intentions Towards This Country Comes By Way of London

London, April 24.—Authoritative information received in London yesterday indicates the decisive attitude the United States intends to adopt towards Canada under the Payne tariff. The tariff will probably be adopted about the end of May, and Canada will then be given definite notice of the bill in its present shape says one year, in which to decide whether to grant the States its intermediate tariff, or come under the maximum States tariff. This is not because of the Canadian preference for Great Britain, but because of the Franco-Canadian treaty which by granting France intermediate tariff and special concessions brings Canada under the Payne clause extending the maximum schedule to any country which discriminates against the United States.

BAPTIST BOARD VOTES RECORD AMOUNT

Home Mission Organization in Toronto Appropriates \$18,000 for Half Year

Toronto, April 24.—The executive committee of the Baptist Home Mission Board yesterday passed a budget for the half year beginning April 1, to the amount of \$18,000. This is the largest amount ever voted at any one meeting of the board.

MCCARREN PAID UP ACCOUNT TODAY

Suspended Brokerage Firm of Ennis and Stoppani Gains Greatly by Account of Senator Patrick McCarrren

New York, April 24.—Senator Patrick H. McCarrren today effected the settlement of his account with the suspended brokerage firm of Ennis and Stoppani, giving his certified check for \$20,000 to Lindsay Russell, receiver for the firm.

The receiver delivered to Senator McCarrren the stocks which had been charged to his account on the books of the firm, consisting of about 2,500 shares of Amalgamated Copper, 200 shares of Brooklyn Transit and 50 shares of the Erie Railroad. The whole firm on account of the completion of the transaction with Senator McCarrren is stated to be about \$124,000.

Legal men here dispute the coroner's power to order an arrest. All that he can do is to impose a fine of \$4.

Detective Miller arrived this morning with the warrant. The house where the kidnaped former Judge Williams street is under surveillance.

Indictments are returned in case of the Boyles are indicted by Grand Jury for kidnaping.

Mercer, Pa., April 24.—An attempt was made yesterday by District Attorney Linsinger to have Mrs. Jas. Boyle, one of the women who were kidnaped, testify before the grand jury. She was taken from the jail to the grand jury room, but she refused to testify.

She followed his instructions, and declined to answer any questions put to her. The first question asked Mrs. Boyle was "Are you married to James H. Boyle?" The state will try to prove that she is not married to Boyle, so that she can be held as a witness against him.

The grand jury last night returned one indictment each against Jas. Boyle and his wife, charging kidnaping. An extra count in the indictment against the woman charges aiding and abetting kidnaping.

G. T. P. CONSTRUCTION GOES ON APACE

Government Engineer Reports That Pembina Branch Nears Completion

Edmonton, April 24.—Dr. Martin Murphy, government engineer in charge of construction of the G. T. P. line, reports that the work on the Pembina branch is well advanced.

West week to inspect G.T.P. work between here and the Mackinac river. Mr. Murphy states the line is now a few pieces of work yet to be done will be finished in a short time. The grading and outfitting of the line is now ready to commence work as soon as the frost will permit east of Edmonton.

Steel laying from Battle river to Edmonton had not been commenced, according to the last reports received by Dr. Murphy. A spur line has been built to a gravel pit west of Battle river, and the line between Saskatoon and Wainwright is being ballasted. It is expected that steel laying to Edmonton will be started next week.

Suburban Tramway Service

Vancouver, B.C., April 24.—Negotiations are now about completed between the management of the British Columbia Electric Railway company here and the Burnaby municipal authority, whereby the tram company is to secure a franchise for the operation of a street car line in Burnaby.

Another reason why we should buy the Esquimalt waterworks," stated Alderman Mable, and the subject dropped after the city engineers had stated that an attempt is now being made to secure an adequate supply.

Register's Complaint

E. M. Johnston, sent in a lengthy complaint against the action of the water commissioner in cutting off the service which has been cut off by reason of the construction of street improvements the city will break one of its ironclad rules and allow the surface drainage to be drained into the sewer. Complaints from Messrs. Grant & Lineham and E. K. McAdams, who are interested in the property, caused this action to be taken.

Provided the property owners benefit, consent to pay the necessary cost will take Superintendent Wilcox's place, with headquarters at Port Arthur.

Little Girl Killed

Hamilton, Ont., April 24.—Mary Chown, the four-year-old daughter of A. L. Chown, was run over by a street car on Lock street, near her home, about 4 o'clock yesterday. She died in the city hospital at 10 o'clock.

Tariff Bill in Senate

Washington, April 24.—The reading of the tariff bill was resumed in the senate yesterday. The majority and minority parties, was in his place, and everyone followed the reading with interest.

GERMANY PRACTISES RAPID EMBARKATION

Colonel Driscoll Says the Kaiser's Troops Are Preparing for Invasion

London, April 24.—Colonel Driscoll, of "Driscoll's Scouts" which did good service in the Boer war, declared in a speech at a popular last Saturday that Germany is constantly practicing rapid embarkation and disembarkation of troops, and within eight hours of a declaration of war Germany could have 200,000 troops equipped with embarkation "Living in our midst," he said, "under the protection of the British flag, are 20,000 German soldiers. I have in my possession a map extending from the North Sea to the English Channel, which the British army is held in such contempt that one German army corps is reckoned to be quite adequate to subdue this country."

NANAIMO SOON TO HAVE WATER GALORE

New Source to Be Ready in August With Increase in Supply of Water

Nanaimo, April 24.—Work will be resumed on Monday next on Nanaimo's water supply, which is to be taken from the Nanaimo river. According to the present plans, the new works, which are being built, will be available early in August.

STARVING DIE IN STREETS OF TABRIZ

Women Protest Against Continuance of Situation in the Persian City Now in Revolution Against the Shah

Tabriz, Persia, April 24.—The situation here is serious. All the bakeries are closed and there have been many deaths from starvation.

The women of Tabriz are today demonstrating on the streets against the continuance of the situation.

Sateh Khan has refused his firm resolve never to surrender and he declared untrue the report that he welcomed Russian intervention.

FOUR WERE BURNED IN TOPEKA HOTEL

Early Morning Fire Partially Destroyed Central Hotel, Causing Death of Four Guests

Topeka, Kan., April 24.—Four people were burned to death in a fire at the Central hotel here today.

Only one of them, J. W. Enchason, of Clay Centre, Kan., has been identified. The other three were unknown, but it is believed none of them were seriously injured.

The hotel was only partially destroyed. It was one of the finest in the city.

TALKED DUST BUT DID NOT TAKE ACTION

Committee of City Council Held Forth at Length on Street Watering But Did Not Take Any Action

The question of the dust nuisance caused up again the committee last night, when the street, bridges and sewers members met, and although it was talked over at great length nothing definite developed.

A complaint from W. D. McIntosh, of 480 Quebec street, was responsible for the discussion last night.

McIntosh pointed out that as improvements are being carried on on Belleville street, the dust nuisance is being increased.

Alderman Mable and Turner complained that on some streets a section of the street is being filled with a block or two further on the dust was flying, the representative of Ward Five commenting on the carelessness shown by the drivers of the sprinklers.

Alderman Mable called attention to Esquimalt road, which he declared was a disgrace, and Alderman Henderson suggested that the B. C. Electric sprinklers use salt water, but the question of where the company would be supplied with the water was dropped.

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Will Fill Up the Bridge.

It was decided to expend the sum of \$500 on filling in the old bridge on the Gorge road, though Alderman Humber strenuously objected, claiming that at the usual rate of progress it would take years before the filling in process would be completed.

He claimed that it would cost but little to do the work at once and if it were not done a new bridge will have to be built next year.

Alderman Henderson ventured the opinion that to do the filling in at once will cost \$10,000. After several minutes' figuring Alderman Humber gave an estimate of \$1300 for the whole job but in the meantime the bill from Mesher & Co. and Luney Bros. have been received at 50c per load.

The city engineer will be empowered to take what material he needs from either firm.

To drain the premises near the corner of Hillside avenue and Bridge street, now under water because the natural drainage has been cut off by reason of the construction of street improvements the city will break one of its ironclad rules and allow the surface drainage to be drained into the sewer. Complaints from Messrs. Grant & Lineham and E. K. McAdams, who are interested in the property, caused this action to be taken.

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VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

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GROCERIES

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG

P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C.

Northern Interior of B. C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omineca or Inglecna Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

Marine Engines

If you are in the market for a Marine Engine buy a FAIRBANKS-MORSE

When you buy this you have an engine which is manufactured in Canada and guaranteed by a most responsible firm. Consider what this may be worth to you.

WE CAN GIVE YOU BETTER VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY THAN YOU CAN GET IN ANY OTHER ENGINE

Call and see us or write for Catalogue

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

COR. YATES AND BROAD

Warehouse Phone 1611 Phone 82

100% EXPANSION

"DODS" is positively the best piston packing on the market, and is the only one in which the quality of Cross Expansion has been fully developed without building up a "sectional" packing, always troublesome to handle and requiring constant attention to the wear and bearing surfaces on all sides and expand 100 per cent in either direction under pressure.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 50. Victoria Agents 544-6 Yates St.

CENTENARY OF THE VISIT OF CZAR

Finland Keeps Sacred Memory of Alexander the First, of Russia, Who Took Solemn Oath to Respect Its Rights

Helmsingsfors, April 24.—Finland has just celebrated the centenary of the visit of the Czar, Alexander I to Borge, when in person he opened the Diet, granted the Constitution and renewed all the ancient rights and privileges of the Finnish people. In the old Cathedral Church of Borge, he took for himself and his successors a solemn oath to respect those rights. His memory is kept sacred in Finland by annual festivities and a great statue in Helmsingsfors.

Mayor Hall explained that evidently Water Commissioner Raymur desires to collect from the owners of the Duchy by passing through another severe struggle to retain her Constitution. This, perhaps, has only resulted in making the centenary celebrations even more enthusiastic than might have been expected.

The Russian Government has decided to mark the occasion by the erection of a huge statue bearing the obnoxious inscription:—"To Commemorate the Conquest of Finland by Russia," entirely ignoring the fact of the war was against Sweden and that the Finns fought on the side of the Czar.

Ex-Director Corneil III

New York, April 24.—A cable from Meran, Austria, last night states that Heinrich Corneil, former director of the Metropolitan opera house, is seriously ill there, and indicating that his condition is precarious.

Winnipeg, April 24.—Superintendent Wilcox, of the Canadian Northern railway, Port Arthur division, will be replaced by Superintendent Dawsey, of the Dauphin division, who has resigned. E. A. Murphy, former director of the Port Arthur division, will take Superintendent Wilcox's place, with headquarters at Port Arthur.

OCEAN CARRIERS ARE NOT UNDER LAW

United States District Judge DeHaven Gives Important Decision in Case of A Rebating in San Francisco

San Francisco, April 23.—State commerce regulations do not apply to ocean carriers operating in foreign waters, according to a decision handed down yesterday by United States District Judge DeHaven in Japanese matting cases, involving the Pacific Railway and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

The court sustained the defendant's contention that the provisions of federal laws were clearly and with reference to the matting cases, but held that the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission act, which were properly applied to the Japanese matting cases, were not in violation of the constitution.

The indictments charge that the rebate was paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, a steamer company, and that the defendant had been entered into the Interstate Commerce Commission's list of rebating companies, and was properly fined a reduced rate, just before the mail steamer sailed from Kobe.

The court sustained the defendant's contention that the provisions of federal laws were clearly and with reference to the matting cases, but held that the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission act, which were properly applied to the Japanese matting



# Now is the Time to Put On a Little More Speed

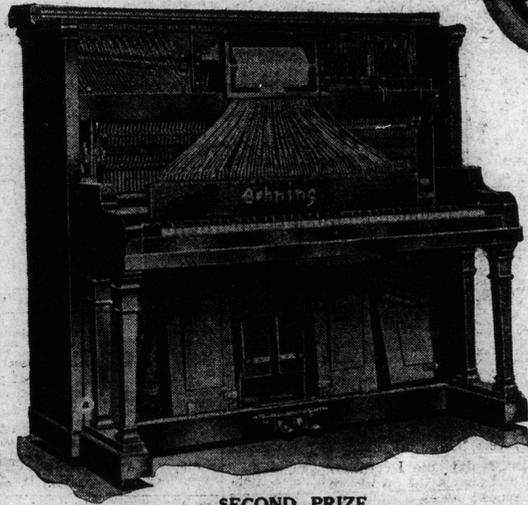
Do You  
Want  
This Car?



"BUICK"

Delays  
Are  
Dangerous

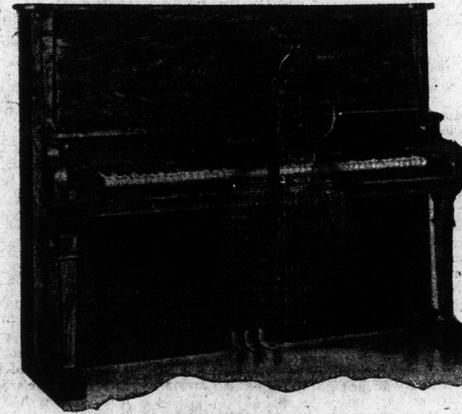
There  
Will Be Eleven  
Winners



SECOND PRIZE  
Behning Player Piano, Value \$850  
Bought of Fletcher Bros., 1231 Government St.

FIRST PRIZE  
Buick 5 Passenger Touring Car, Model F, Complete with Top  
and Glass Front

Bought From Plimley Automobile Co., Victoria, B. C.



THIRD PRIZE  
Gerhard Heintzman Piano, Value \$450  
Bought of Fletcher Bros., 1231 Government St.

## Premium Vote Offer

To the eleven ladies — seven in District No. 1, and four in District No. 2 — who send in the greatest number of 6-months subscriptions between April 22nd and April 30th will be given each an extra ballot for 20,000 votes. Two 3-months subscriptions will count as one 6-months; one 5-year subscription will count as ten; one 24-months subscription as four, etc., etc.

## Ladies Who Are Competing

This is a list of the ladies who are competing for the splendid list of prizes to be distributed amongst them on May 13th. There is still plenty of time for others to enter if they wish to do so.

### District No. 1

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Miss Marjorie K. Gordon. | Mrs. J. Ringshaw.          |
| Mrs. Walter McMeiking.   | Miss Emma Price.           |
| Miss Margaret McNiffe.   | Miss Eugenie C. Mewartson. |
| Mrs. J. T. Legg.         | Miss Florence Russell.     |
| Miss Beatrice Heyland.   | Miss Hazel A. Morrison.    |
| Miss Alice M. Wilson.    | Miss Clarice Gray.         |
| Miss Irene Bannerman.    | Miss Gemma Gray.           |
| Mrs. Wm. Irvine.         | Miss Mildred Van Geisen.   |
| Miss Edith Wilkerson.    | Miss M. Addison.           |
| Mrs. J. E. Elliott.      | Mrs. J. Shaw.              |
| Miss Maude Platt.        | Mrs. M. A. McCannan.       |
| Miss Ida Cattell.        | Miss Violet Warren.        |
| Miss Lena Levy.          | Miss A. Murray.            |
| Miss Pearl Winch.        | Miss Hollan Brown.         |
| Miss Edith Byrn.         | Miss Pearl Mabie.          |
| Miss M. Nyland.          |                            |

### District No. 2

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| CHEMINUS.               | WELLINGTON.           |
| Miss Veta Monk.         | Miss Maggie Treloar.  |
| COWICHAN.               | Miss Annie Leask.     |
| Miss Maud Frumento.     | DUNCAAN.              |
| NANAIMO.                | Miss Ruby Van Norman. |
| Miss Irene Charman.     | LADYSMITH.            |
| Miss Jeannie Patterson. | Mrs. John Harris.     |
| Miss Tillie Stevens.    | Mrs. James Black.     |
| Miss Gessie McMillan.   | Miss Bertha Fingers.  |

## CONTEST COMMENTS

In all human probability the names of the eleven winners are in the list of names of Contestants on this page.

And if any other ladies enter, their names will be published immediately.

The writer will give any Contestant a car like the first prize if they can show any unfairness or any reason why all Contestants do not have an equal chance insofar as the management of the contest is concerned.

Any lady can have her name withdrawn at any time upon request. Make up your mind to finish out your list of fifty as soon as possible.

Pay no attention to silly rumors about what others are doing. Let them worry about you.

Any lady on Vancouver Island is welcome to take part in the race.

## NOMINATION BLANK

GOOD FOR ONE THOUSAND VOTES when used to nominate a candidate in the Colonist-Post Voting Contest

I Nominate.....  
Address.....

Fill Out and Mail to Contest Department, Colonist Office.

## THE BUICK CAR

Here is a prize worth striving for. Owing to the additional expense, we expect the ladies in the contest to work even harder than they have already done to secure this magnificent car. It is a large Five-Passenger Buick Touring Car, with glass front and top, all complete, and is good enough for anyone to ride in.

For further information, call up M. J. R. TAN, Contest Manager. Phone 3004.

## Voting Power of Subscriptions

	Daily Colonist			Evening Post		
	No. Votes	By Carrier	By Mail	No. Votes	By Carrier	By Mail
Three months, daily, paid in advance.....	200	\$2.25	\$1.25	200	\$1.50	\$1.25
Six months, daily, paid in advance.....	300	4.50	2.50	450	3.00	2.50
One year, daily, paid in advance.....	1200	9.00	5.00	1000	6.00	5.00
Two years, daily, paid in advance.....	3000	18.00	10.00	2500	12.00	10.00
Five years, daily, paid in advance.....	9000	45.00	25.00	7000	30.00	25.00

To any lady who can get 50 new subscribers during the Contest will be given 20,000 Extra Votes.

## RULES OF THE CONTEST

The contest is open to ladies only, living on Vancouver Island, married or single. No relative of any person on the staff of the Daily Colonist or Evening Post can take any part in the contest. Contestants may be nominated at any time and the contest will close May 12th, 1909. The management reserves the right to reject any candidate for any valid reason. All subscribers must be new ones in order to get votes. Contestants may get votes on subscriptions anywhere they can, and are not confined to any district, they may also get help in any way they choose. Absolute fairness is guaranteed by the management and every lady who competes will have an equal chance to gain the prizes.

No Votes Can be Transferred



FIRST DISTRICT PRIZES  
Two Ladies' Solitaire Diamond  
Rings, Value \$300.00

Rewards  
for  
Effort

On Exhibition at Challener & Mitchell's, Diamond Merchants

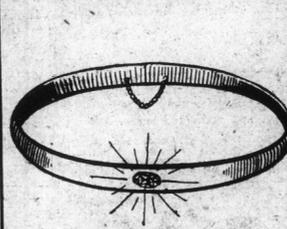
### Second District Prize



Two Ladies' Solid Gold Watches,  
set with three Diamonds, Value  
.....\$150.00

Eleven  
Valuable  
Prizes

### Third District Prize



Two Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, set  
with one Diamond, Value .....\$70.00

All Have  
an Equal  
Chance

On Exhibition at C. E. Redfern's  
Jewelry Store.

### Special Prizes



Two Ladies' Solid Gold Watches,  
set with one Diamond, Value  
.....\$120.00



TAKING LIFE TOO S

How difficult it is to arrive at a "medium," even in the ordinary milieu, even in the ordinary milieu. Not long ago we were all laughing. "Too much laughter," said the solemn one, "stop a moment to be serious. Life is earnest. Why so much is it anything else?" Now we are in the air. We discern it not without a backward swing of the pendulum, which, if permitted to gain momentum will lead us into worse than ever brought about by our "insouciance." But was there in the assumption of light-heartedness we possessed it or not? Was it a shyness in hiding our worries, silent about our feelings and if they were not of a cheerful nature smiles better than frowns? Times when a little frivolousness more welcome and did a great deal than ultra-seriousness? To take carelessly, is an art not nearly by as the naturally light-hearted English have brought the art of fiction. The British "sang" we are famous, is part of it. Here we exchange this role for a new lamp may not burn so long. A symptom worthy of mention in some quarters of our playtimes. There are hours which, should we drop in at tea time, that pleasant part of laughter and friendly chat will for vainly, and sparks of wit about—disappointment will. What do we find instead? A boudoir invaded by a blackboard schoolroom, is holding forth to the ladies, their pretty foreheads the efforts of attention. An dissipation is provided by a study of the occult. Fatal this! It is impossible to dabble in and portents, and still preserve of gaiety. Very high spirits that psychic friends encourage all of us be so anxious just each other's minds? If we are on improving our own, can we ostentatiously by reading lectures, delightful at the right. When women set up to always take themselves with a seriousness that do men, their subjects, find jokes in and will write comic verses brain-splitting mathematical is one of the things woman. Sometimes she admires it, rather shocked. But, she can herself. Man is still, as a rule, and worker. Can we wonder comes home, he prefers to fester, rather than a head intellectual? The bow cannot taut, that is the way to rob. "Mild heavy" a time ordains. And disapproves that care (that with superfluous burden to it is a fine thing to be less on is so boring as one who All the same, we must not let begin. Far better keep our palaces of rest and smiles piness.

GOWNS AND G

It is an annoying period the temper is tried in me. I thought I would take an immediate appearance and bought immediately the weather turned and only once has the said its covering of tissue paper is never quite a soothing breeze, which carries away it to tear at its hat-pin mo. However, there are consoling to a spring and ear robe, and there is no time weather or any other discomfort, until a fine day when out, and we are shown so coats, skirts and gowns, that an elaborate outfit at once, in sort of justice to ourselves. A rapid consultation with a ever, apt to temper our ardor and we probably diminish the extent of purchasing one and at all events, one new. First of all, what shall we and skirts of the every-day. I am very much enamoured of serges, and cashmere suiting contrast to the coarse grain we have worn all the winter more attractive than the shades, and the new soft, which look as though they were purple and grey and mixe is another color which I, time, and it looks so well or a brown straw massed with The tweed and serge coats a short skirt. Some have tail yoke over the hips a





# FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

## TAKING LIFE TOO SERIOUSLY

How difficult it is to arrive at the "just milieu" even in the ordinary affairs of life!

Not long ago we were accused of taking life too lightly. "Too much chaff, too much laughter," said the solemn ones. "Will no one stop a moment to be serious?" "Life is real, it is earnest. Why so much pretence that it is anything else?" Now another spirit is in the air. We discern it not without misgiving. A backward swing of the pendulum has set in, which, if permitted to gain too much impetus will lead us into worse plights than were ever brought about by our old method of "insouciance." But was there not some virtue in the assumption of light-heartedness, whether we possessed it or not? Was there not selfishness in hiding our worries and keeping silent about our feelings and inclinations when they were not of a cheerful nature? Were not smiles better than frowns? Were there not times when a little frivolousness was ten times more welcome and did a great deal more good than ultra-seriousness? To take things easily, carelessly, is an art not nearly so easy to come by as the naturally light-hearted imagine. We English have brought the art to absolute perfection. The British "sang froid" for which we are famous, is part of it. Let us pause ere we exchange this role for any other. The new lamp may not burn so brightly as the old. A symptom worthy of notice is the curtailment in some quarters of what we call life's playtimes. There are houses in society at which, should we drop in about the hour of tea time, that pleasant part of the day when laughter and friendly chat were never looked for vainly, and sparks of wit were wont to fly about—disappointment will be our portion. What do we find instead? Boring room and boodiv invaded by a black-coated lecturer, who, with a blackboard borrowed from the schoolroom, is holding forth to rows of listening ladies; their pretty foreheads wrinkled with the efforts of attention. Another afternoon dissipation is provided by meetings for the study of the occult. Fatal this at such an hour. It is impossible to dabble "in spooks," signs and portents, and still preserve an atmosphere of gaiety. Very high spirits are not the kind that psychic friends encourage. Why should all of us be so anxious just now to improve each other's minds? If we are honestly bent on improving our own, can we not do it less ostentatiously, by reading or going out to lectures, delightful at the right time and place?

When women set up to be learned, they always take themselves with much more deadly seriousness than do men. Men play with their subjects, find jokes in all the "ologies," and will write comic verses in the midst of brain-splitting mathematical problems. This is one of the things woman cannot compass. Sometimes she admires it, sometimes she is rather shocked. But, she cannot do the same herself.

Man is still, as a rule, the bread-winner, and worker. Can we wonder that, when he comes home, he prefers to find a holiday atmosphere, rather than a heavy one, however intellectual? The bow cannot always be kept taut, that is the way to rob it of its elasticity.

"Mild heaven, a time ordains,  
And disapproves that care (though wise in show),  
That with superfluous burden loads the day."

It is a fine thing to be learned, and no person is so boring as one who is never serious. All the same, we must not let a reign of dullness begin. Far better keep our homes cheerful—palaces of rest and smiles and simple happiness.

## GOWNS AND GOSSIP

It is an annoying period of the year, for the temper is tried in many little ways! I thought I would take an interest in my personal appearance and bought a new hat, so immediately the weather turned dull and rainy, and only once has the said hat emerged from its covering of tissue paper! The wind, too, is never quite a soothing element, for it is always so unexpected in its movements, and nothing gives me a greater trial than a sudden breeze, which carries away my hat, or causes it to tear at its hat-pin moorings.

However, there are consolations, and one is seeing to a spring and early summer wardrobe, and there is no time to waste over the weather or any other discomfort. We feel quite smart, until a fine day when the sun blazes out, and we are shown so many defects in coats, skirts and gowns, that tempter suggests an elaborate outfit at once, if we are to do any sort of justice to ourselves and our families! A rapid consultation with a bankbook is, however, apt to temper our ardour with discretion and we probably diminish our aspirations to the extent of purchasing one new coat and skirt and at all events, one new gown.

First of all, what shall we choose for coats and skirts of the every-day, useful description? I am very much enamoured of the French fine serges, and cashmere suitings, for they are a contrast to the coarse grained cheviot, which we have worn all the winter. And I see nothing more attractive than the brownish mole shades, and the new soft, dull mauve tones, which look as though they had been dyed with purple and grey and mixed together. Green is another color which I love in the spring time, and it looks so well with a mauve hat, or a brown straw massed with mauve flowers. The tweed and serge coats are all made with a short skirt. Some have the new swallow-tail yoke over the hips and down the back

of the skirt. Numbers are arranged with wide pleats, and the tailors are very taken with the models which are made with a front panel cut with tabs at the side, which button over a group of pleats upon the hip. Striped materials are trimmed with small panels or bands cut horizontal-wise, and all sorts of ingenuity is shown in buttoning corners of material across the front of the skirt, like an envelope. Many smart women wear a sort of princess gown with coats to match, instead of a coat and skirt, but English women, and Americans, too, are just as keen as ever upon their beloved suits, and show no intention of giving them up.

I saw one of my most admired acquaintances recently in a fine blue serge. The skirt was made with large pleats, each with a soutache motif worked at the base. The coat made with a tuck seam, fastened at the breast only, and had a Napoleon collar of black satin, and in the front she wore a large black satin tie. The braiding on the skirt was echoed by some pretty whiffles carried over the shoulders, and by the elaborate Brandenburgs and buttons, which effected the fastening. When she took off her coat for lunch I observed the very neatest dark blue blouse of satin-striped silk voile, set in tucks, which were caught here and there with a black satin button, and upon her head she wore a mauve straw hat wreathed with finest pale hyacinths, and one little posy of close pink roses. Still there are plenty of schemes which one can think out in green, brown, mauve, and grey.

French women are wearing the smart afternoon tailor coat, and skirt with a certain amount of length at the back of the jupe, but it is the complete dress which has carried all before it, for receptions and grand occasions. The semi-Princess style is immensely popular, and there are many reasons which will account for this. One is the fact that it is much easier to cut dresses with the skirt and bodice separate than to mould the figure into one of the lovely Princess gowns.

## THE ART OF LEAVING

There is sometimes a difficulty in knowing the exact moment that is considered correct to arrive at such functions as a lunch or a dinner, or evening entertainments, and I have ere this written on the subject.

I was talking about it to a friend the other day, and she suggested that the right moment at which to take one's departure also presents equal difficulties to the nervous, or to the tyro in social matters, and that it would not be quite out of place to give a few hints on the matter.

So I have bethought myself, hence this week I shall give a few hints and examples, which may be of some use to some of my readers.

It is not, of course, possible to name the exact moment when a guest should arise and take her leave; so very much depends upon the occasion and the circumstances of the case. But there are, nevertheless, several recognized customs, in these matters, which it may be helpful to mention.

For instance, the guests at a luncheon are supposed to leave at 3 o'clock, or as near that hour as is convenient; it may of necessity be later, should the party be a large one, one of those formal affairs, where the meal itself lasts till that hour. The ordinary luncheon party, however, even if it does not commence till 2 o'clock, should be over well before three, and the guests, after allowing a short time to elapse, would leave as near that hour as possible, while when the beginning is 1:30, 3 o'clock would be the very latest time to leave, and a little earlier is quite permissible, in fact better form.

The usual time of departure after an ordinary dinner party is 10:30, though where early hours are kept, 10 o'clock is not considered any too soon.

Dinner guests have a way of leaving in a body, a somewhat tactless proceeding, it seems to me, in a small establishment.

Where bridge is to succeed the dinner, or it is known there will be music, it is not so easy to specify the exact hour of departure, and without any such help as previous experience, it is difficult to know the right moment at which to order one's conveyance.

The best way is to ask the servant on arrival, and if that is not successful, the only way is to draw a bow at a venture and say 11 o'clock. It is far better to order it too soon than too late, as few situations are more embarrassing for all concerned than when one guest outstays all the rest because her carriage has not arrived.

The question when to leave day or evening parties, dances, etc., is not at all important; guests suit their own convenience, and often enter at one door to leave immediately at another, having merely shown themselves, either because other engagements have made haste imperative, or else they do not find anyone else they know and do not care to face the awkwardness of a lonely wait, or the chance of a friend appearing—and nowhere does one feel more lonely than in a crowd of strange faces!

Guests at wedding receptions are generally expected to see the bride and bridegroom leave, and then depart themselves. No formal leaving-taking of the hostess is expected; if she happens to be in the hall, well and good, a few words of farewell may be said; but on these occasions the hosts, especially if they happen to be the bride's parents, have only one wish, and that is to see the guests go!

It is not imperative for the guests to stay till the "happy" couple leaves, and pressing engagements often oblige an early departure, but as a rule it is part of their duty to give them a joyous send off, more or less demonstrative.

These seem the chief social occasions when the departure, and the moment of it, seem to be important.

At an ordinary afternoon call, I always think a good moment to choose is the arrival of a new guest, as one can say farewell to one's hostess without interrupting her conversation with someone else, and at the afternoon call one must say farewell to her, however much one may neglect that duty at parties.

It is always polite to say good-by to one's hostess, even at a very large function, but it is perfectly correct and not considered rude not to do so, especially if you leave before the end of the entertainment.

You should, however, never on any account neglect to go to your hostess immediately on arrival at the party, before you attempt to converse with anyone else, but this is connected with arrivals, and I seem to have got off my subject completely, so must come to the conclusion that I have mentioned the principal occasions when leave-taking is not merely a matter of course, but a matter of etiquette.

## THE DIARY—AND HOW TO KEEP IT

One of the good resolutions with which many of us are at times, even other than the New Year, inspired, is that of keeping a diary.

After much deliberation, we choose one out of the large variety offered by the retail dealers, deciding, probably, upon space within, in preference to handsomeness without, and having done this we commence, be it on the first of January or some other date, to fill its virgin pages.

There is no difficulty whatever in starting. The paper is delightful to write on; the fountain pen just ripe for comfortable use; thoughts crowd upon the brain; there is so much to say, so much to record, that the page is all too short!

Zest for the new labor endures, perhaps, for a week, or even two, and then we begin to flag. A day comes when nothing happens and the brain is dull, there is effort in filling up the page of the journal. It seems stupid to write, just for the sake of writing, yet it also seems a pity to turn the page and leave it blank. But before many days have passed, page after page is turned without inscription!

We forget, or we are indolent, and by the end of the first month the book remains in desk or drawer untouched!

Life is too short, too full, too busy for time to be found for such futile records. What will it matter to ourselves or to anyone else ten years hence what we did, or said, or felt in April, 1909? Yet, when life's setting comes, how often one regrets not having kept a record of the bygone days! Memory plays one false as the years roll by. What would one not give now and then for some slight history of events, the memory of which is but a blur? How, or why, or when did that connection or that separation begin. The sorrows, the joys, the pains, the gladness that came and went, shaping our course, moulding our character, filling our hearts, deepening or hardening feelings—what were they? Were they real? Were they worth what we thought they were?

Gladly would one remind oneself from time to time of the things that are past, calling up incidents, trivial in themselves, yet fraught with eternal significance.

When we ask the companions of those days for their remembrance of them, they cannot help us, for either they, too, seem to have forgotten, or their recollections differ from ours. Seem precious now. Why—ah, why—did we omit that daily task?

There are reasons, besides those of carelessness and indolence, to account for the failure to keep a journal. Many people object to doing so because they have a horror of fostering self-consciousness. True, there are scenes one is glad to forget, painful events, that only time's soothing balm enables one to survive, and incidents like these are better not to be recorded.

But the days of happiness that flee so swiftly away, the gentle deeds, and kindly acts, the words of fun, of tenderness or of wisdom, that are so soon forgotten—it is a pity that they should not be noted, so that, at will, one may live over again those passages in life that one is thankful to remember.

Especially, one thinks, it is pleasant to have a record of family life. A mother's jottings from day to day of her children's sayings and doings, illustrating the development of mind and disposition and preserving the unity of life, her estimate of character, her prognostications; how deep the interest of those chronicles in after years when the family is broken up and marriage, death or distance separates the little flock.

Girls, especially, often regret not having kept a slight chronicle of their lives, for they are fonder than other members of the family of the "do you remember" links of happy childhood days, linking childhood to youth and womanhood.

One would not encourage them to fill pages of their journals with descriptions of their emotions, nor to record trivialities; but the recognition of the value of life, which makes daily life worth remembering is fostered.

And perhaps, as the writer scans her record



from time to time, it may teach her lessons she might not otherwise learn. She may see wherein she has failed in charity, or duty. She may note self-indulgence or faults of thoughtlessness revealed in her actions, she would have never detected otherwise.

A diary may be very interesting and valuable without containing any record likely to cause pain to others, or shame to the writer. The old maxim, "Write kindness in marble and injuries in dust," is as good a motto in writing a diary as in ordinary life. Not to be morbid or uncharitable; not to glorify self or depreciate others, to be sincere, accurate and yet natural and at ease in writing up the journal—these are counsels of perfection for the diary-keeper.

If the writer cannot avoid spitefulness or self-analysis or sentimentalism, then it would be better, indeed, to close the book, and let it be one more added to the journals begun and never continued—of which the number is legion.

To begin a diary is one thing—to continue it, another, but to begin by writing page after page is a sure sign that the journal will not last out the year—that is my own experience.

## "SOCIETY"

"Society is really very hard work," said a friend of mine the other day, and I cordially agreed. Especially hard is the work of "keeping up" one's acquaintances.

Where money is no object, and unlimited hospitality can be indulged in, the difficulty ceases to exist, or at any rate is very much decreased; but to the comparatively poor woman this is a very serious matter, involving unceasing effort and consequent fatigue.

For it is a fact that a large circle of acquaintances does not keep going of itself. Not only must it be continually extended, and the constantly recurring gaps made good, but its existing members must be kept going, "kept up"—that is to say, they must be reminded of one's existence from time to time, or they will gradually drop off and forget all about one.

That is the way of the world. Unless you are something out of the common, or have some distinctive position of your own, people will not go to your house or ask you to theirs, if you make no effort to attract them, or to return their civilities. Of course to this, as to most rules, there are exceptions. No doubt you know, and so do I, certain among our acquaintances who are always welcome, always sought after, and yet who seem to make no effort to return the hospitality they receive.

If, however, you observe these exceptional persons, you will find that the reason lies in the fact that they are exceptional, and the return they make is something in themselves which they give out—it may be some talent, it may be that indefinable quality which we call charm—in any case it is something which you and I, reader, may not possess, so we must be "up and doing," if we wish to keep the attentions of our little world.

Many people, I know, disdain these social arts. They say, "We want friends, not acquaintances, and we do not care for the sort of people who only want to eat our food, and who only come to see us when we provide some entertainment for them."

That is all very well, but your friends must all begin by being acquaintances. Moreover, friends have a way of passing from our ken with the passing years, and the older we grow the more difficult it is to make fresh friends.

The man (or woman) who restricts his circle to a few intimate friends will awake one fine day to find himself all alone. But among many acquaintances new friends may be found quite unexpectedly.

So I think a large circle is desirable, and therefore worth a little trouble to keep, and really a little trouble will often go a long way. Some people are much cleverer at this sort of thing than others. They have a way of making the modest little tea-party quite a delightful success, and they send their guests away feeling as thoroughly pleased with themselves and with their hostess as if they had been attending a large and fashionable function.

That seems to me to be the secret of social success, to make your guests spend a happy time, and this can be done in a modest way as well as in the mansions of the rich.

It always seems to me that to be deterred

from returning hospitality because you cannot do things on the same scale is a foolish kind of pride.

Do the best you can, and leave your guests to decide whether they like your entertainment well enough to come again!

In speaking just now of those fortunate beings who are sought out for themselves alone, I omitted one very important class. Few hostesses are so naive as to expect the young man to make any return for the hospitality he receives.

Of course, he may do so, but it is not to be counted on. As a rule his presence is considered quite sufficient return, so spoilt by society is that terrible creature, Man!

## HEALTH NOTES

### Nerves—and the Eyes

We are constantly told that the many ailments of decidedly nervous origin from which men and women suffer so much in these days are the results of the onward trend of our civilization, and some philosophers say that if this is so, it were almost better that we were not even so civilized as we are, and that we certainly ought not to develop any further!

Tea, coffee, and other stimulating beverages of modern times, highly seasoned foods, and the many dishes that go to make up our daily dietary over and above what is absolutely necessary to maintain our health and force, are all blamed in turn, with bridge, theatres and late nights, as causing a form of functional excitement that usually ends in chronic dyspepsia and severe nerve troubles.

Now an eminent oculist has discovered that one of the chief causes of this commonest ailment of the people today, "nerves," is overstrained eyesight.

Our eyes are constantly at work, one way or another, from morning till night, and all too frequently, we work, read, write or type in a bad, or at all events, indifferent light, or else in a light that is so brilliant as to make a marked difference between itself and the natural light of day; and the over-taxing of the eye nerves by one or other of these conditions, reacts on the rest of the nerves of the body, and lays the foundation of nervous prostration, which leads to many other troubles which detract from health as well as beauty.

When the eyes have been used all day at work of any kind, no close reading, and certainly no fine needlework, should be attempted in a fading light, nor in artificial light of any sort whatever, for this tends to over-strain them, to make their rims inflamed, to depress the nerve-tone, and eventually to weaken the eyesight. But if the eyes must be set to work again in the evenings, they should first be rested by being shut in a darkened room for at least twenty minutes.

Then they should be bathed with a thoroughly good eye lotion, and in addition to this it is an excellent thing to massage the muscular tissues that extend from their outer angles across the temples with a few drops of oil. A drop or so of this should be taken on the first and second fingers of both hands and rubbed into those muscles with a circular movement.

The bathing with the lotion will cool, refresh and brighten the eyes and be in every way beneficial to them; it will also tend to prevent headache, especially of the nervous kind.

Whenever it is possible to lift the eyes from any work on which they are engaged, it is a good plan to rest them, first changing the focus, by looking at some object the furthest distance in front, and then shutting them for a second or two. This will prevent the excessive weariness and hot, irritable ache that so many strenuous workers feel, and will also help to prevent nerve-strain and loss of nerve-tone.

If ever the words of a book seem to be out of alignment, or in the least blurred or indistinct, the earliest opportunity should be taken of consulting a first-class oculist, for the sight of over-tired eyes will be saved by the timely wearing of properly prescribed eyeglasses fixed into suitable frames by a really reliable optician; and the saving of the eye-strain there will also minimize the risk of a bad nervous breakdown in the future.

One more word about glasses, be sure to go to a thoroughly well-known and reliable optician; the best is the cheapest in this case, as it is not a saving of money, but a saving of what is more precious—sight.

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Special Prizes



Ladies' Solid Gold Watches,  
with one Diamond. Value  
..... \$120.00

# BIG SHIPMENT OF MEN'S GOODS JUST OPENED



## New Arrivals in Popular-Priced Trimmed Hats

We have just received a large shipment of very handsome trimmed millinery that we are offering at prices that are very low for the hats shown. These hats are all the very newest shapes, many being styles that have been evolved since the season started. The colorings and trimmings are the very newest, and the hats very smart and stylish. We are safe in saying that these hats are without question the best values that we have shown for a long time.

YOU CAN BUY A HAT as smart as any woman wants to wear at prices that range from \$3.50 to \$7.50



## Lace Coats for Women

One of the greatest novelties that the season has produced so far are these handsome and dressy Lace Coats. In Paris, London, Vienna and New York these coats are worn by women that follow fashion's dictates closely. They are very stylish and smart and are distinctly new, and are sure to please the woman that wants a garment that is right up-to-the-minute in style. These coats come in both black and white, the white ones being the favorites. We describe a few styles and would be glad to show you the assortment.

- WOMEN'S LACE COATS, in Battenburg effect, 33 in. long, semi-fitting back, cutaway front, full length sleeve. White only. Price ..... \$13.75
- WOMEN'S LACE COATS, in heavy Battenburg braid, inlaid with insertion, semi-fitting back, single-breasted, cutaway front, full length sleeve. White only. Price ..... \$16.50
- WOMEN'S LACE COATS, made of heavy Battenburg braid, inlaid with fancy medallions, 43 inches long, semi-fitting back with long pointed effect, single-breasted, with roll collar and revers, full length sleeve. White only. Price is ..... \$25.00
- WOMEN'S LACE COAT, in very rich black lace, 56 inches long, finished around the bottom with rich applique 12 inches deep semi-fitting back, single-breasted, with inlaid collar and front of applique, full length sleeve. Price .... \$50.00

## The Three in One Range The Champion Interchangeable

These Ranges are the latest achievement in the art of stove-making, and are certainly the outcome of years of experience and the product of a genius. They have every possible contrivance that modern ingenuity can suggest to lessen the labors of the cook, and the big feature is that you can have a range that is



### Coal or Wood Burning With Gas as an Auxiliary

OR

### Gas Burning With Wood or Coal as an Auxiliary

In the coal and wood burning model, there is a duplex grate, instantly changeable from a wood burner to a coal burner or vice versa. In addition, by simply turning a lever you change the stove into a gas range. This model has every modern improvement, and is a perfect range in every way. The Gas Range is a lighter constructed stove, but is a beauty. It can be changed instantly from a four-hole gas range to a coal or wood burner. In addition to the burners on the top of these ranges, they are fitted with extra burners in the oven, thus insuring absolutely perfect baking qualities. We have these ranges on exhibition in our Stove Store, all connected, so as to give you a practical illustration of how they work. We would like you to inspect them.

Our Chocolates, the Best, Twenty-Five Varieties, per lb., 60c

## Children's Dresses, in Smart Tailored Styles, Just Received

We have just received a consignment of Children's Wash Dresses that are far above the average in merit. These dresses are American styles made by a New York manufacturer that makes a specialty of children's garments. They are beautifully made of attractive materials, and everything about them suggests originality. They have new trimming ideas, and the cuts are smart and different from the ordinary. If you want garments for your girl that are a little out of the ordinary, these will please you, and the prices are most moderate.

This style as illustrated is a smart little dress, made of plain materials, in champagne and shades of blue. The dress is Princess style, buttoned all the way down the front with covered buttons. Wide pleats go over the shoulder, and the edges are piped with contrasting color. Turn-over collar and cuffs strapped with color to match piping, sailor knot to match piping. The skirt is made very full and is all pleats and has deep hem at bottom. The sizes run from six to fourteen years. The price is ..... \$3.50



This style is made of plain, colored zephyr, in pink, light blue and champagne, and is made jumper style without sleeves. The waist part is cut full blouse effect, has low neck and strapping of white pique, forming yoke. The shoulders have white piping and are finished with white covered buttons. The skirt is very full, made of box pleats, has deep hem at bottom. The sizes run from six to fourteen years. The price is ..... \$2.50



This style is a smart little dress, made of splendid quality percale, in blue and white, and pink and white stripes. The front and back of waist part have wide pleats of materials cut on the bias and strapped with white and finished with pearl buttons. Short sleeves, with cuff strapped with white, collar to match. The skirt is cut full and gathered at waist, and has deep hem at bottom. The sizes run from six to fourteen years. The price is ..... \$1.25



## Men's Outing Suits and Hunting Coats and Suits for Boys

We have just received about twenty-five cases of new goods for men and boys, comprising many different lines in addition to the ones mentioned here. The lines contain many articles that are entirely new, and the prices are more than ordinarily attractive.



BOYS' SAILOR SUITS, in fine English chevot serges. Prices from \$3.50 to ..... \$6.75  
BOYS' SAILOR AND BUSTER WASH SUITS, in neat stripes, new shades and patterns. Prices from \$1.75 to \$3.50

MEN'S FLANNEL SUITS, very smart three-piece styles, in plain greys, grey stripes, blue stripes, and some pretty shades in green mixture. These suits are splendid value at \$12.50  
MEN'S FLANNEL SUITS, two-piece style, in grey and blue stripes, plain greys and natty green mixtures. Good value at ..... \$6.75  
MEN'S HUNTING COATS, made of good quality West of England homespun and Irish tweeds. These coats have patch pockets and overlaps, with button fastening, leather buttons and back belts. Prices range from \$6.75 to ..... \$10.00  
MEN'S FLANNEL PANTS, unshrinkable flannel. Very large assortment in various patterns and shades. Prices \$2.50 to ..... \$3.75  
MEN'S FANCY VESTS, in fancy brocades, black and white piques and silks. A beautiful assortment. Prices range from \$1.50 to ..... \$3.50  
MEN'S WHITE DUCK PANTS. Priced from \$1.25 to ..... \$1.75  
MEN'S BATH ROBES, made of real English Terry cloth, in green, mauve and purple. Each ..... \$3.75



BOYS' AND GIRLS' WASH TAMS, made of white duck, blue drill and white serge. Prices from 25c to ..... 75c  
BOYS' ODD KNICKERS, in white and blue duck. Each, 50c and ..... 75c



## Women's Silk Combinations

At \$1.75, \$3.00 and \$3.50

These Combinations are some special lines that we are able to offer you, and are marked at prices that make them values very much better than ordinary.

WOMEN'S COMBINATIONS, in silk mixture, low neck, sleeveless, very prettily finished. Each ..... \$1.75  
WOMEN'S COMBINATIONS, in a beautiful, fine spun silk mixture, low neck, sleeveless, daintily finished. Extra value at ..... \$3.00  
WOMEN'S COMBINATIONS, a little heavier quality; low neck, sleeveless, beautifully finished with hand crochet trimming. Extra good value at \$3.50

## New Collar Supporters Just In

These Are the Newest Collar Supporters on the Market  
THE IDEAL TRANSPARENT COLLAR SUPPORTERS, 1 1/2 inch, 1 3/4 inch, 2 inch, 2 1/4 inch, 2 1/2 inch, 2 3/4 inch and 3 inch. Price, 3 for ..... 10c  
THE ARLINGTON COLLAR SUPPORTER, transparent and unbreakable, sizes 1 1/2 inch, 1 3/4 inch, 2 inch, 2 1/4 inch and 2 1/2 inch. Price, 3 for 10c  
THE ARLINGTON COLLAR SUPPORTER, dull finish, need not be removed if washed in lukewarm water, sizes 1 1/2 to 3 1/2. Each ..... 5c

## Book and Stationery Department Items

PAPETRIES, 2,000 just arrived. Splendid assortment of linen papers and kid finish. Handsome colored tops on boxes. Without question the best value we have ever had at ..... 25c  
BOXED STATIONERY. See our special table of extra values at ..... 15c  
LEATHER SCHOOL BAGS, just arrived, different sizes, very strong. Each, 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c and ..... 60c  
PAPER NOVELS, big line of Sixpenny Novels at, each ..... 12 1/2c  
PAPER NOVELS, a special line at 10c, 3 for ..... 25c  
CREPE TISSUE PAPER, good variety of colors. Per roll ..... 10c  
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES, good paper, boxes of 500. Special ..... 50c

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Our Chocolates, the Best, Twenty-Five Varieties, per lb., 60c

## BODIES LYING IN FIELDS

Conditions in Country Surrounding Adana As Recent Fanatical Attacks by Moslems Are Terrible

### PESTILENCE BEGINS TO MAKE APPEARANCE

Turkish Troops Reach Merzina and Will Proceed to Re-occupy Missionary Women Killed at Hadjin

Adana, Asiatic Turkey, April 28.—Conditions in the country surrounding Adana as the result of the recent attacks by Moslems on Christian population are terrible. Dead bodies are lying out in fields. Numberless Armenian houses have been burned. Conditions are most unsanitary and dysentery beginning to make its appearance. Turkish Troops Arrive. Merzina, April 28.—Two battalions of Turkish troops arrived here today. It is understood that a strong force will at once be sent up to Hadjin to effect the relief of American women missionaries who for nearly a fortnight have been besieged in their mission houses by fanatical Moslem tribesmen from the surrounding country.

Bodies Float in River. The river that empties into the sea is carrying down a good number of men, women and children and several corpses are drifting in the river in the country adjacent to the harbor. They undoubtedly were killed in the harbor are doing a service.

### CORONER UPHELD IN KINRADE

Toronto Court Gives Judgment in Application of Girl's Counsel

Toronto, April 29.—The District Court gave judgment this morning in the application of G. Staunton for a writ of certiorari to prevent the arrest of Florence Kinrade. The Court held that the coroner outside his own jurisdiction was not binding, and the warrant was perfectly legal.

## DEFENDANTS HE PADDED BILL

Case Before Justice Martin Money Claimed Offense Defense Which Says Plaintiff's Bill Was Padded

Today Mr. Justice Martin in the case of Wood vs. the Hart Lumber and Trading Company gave judgment for \$22,775, of which \$15,000 services rendered in staking limits, and \$250 for money advanced on the company's books. The suit of an order given him by the officers of the company that he gave his note. He also obtained a balance of salary and for \$1,000 for dismissal without notice. The defendant company asserted that the order was not accepted by the company, and that timber staking proposition was a mere venture, in which the company was not interested. His account was further cut down by a fence, by deductions for hire and when the plaintiff alleged been occupied in staking a claim on his own account. The plaintiff's case was heard this morning, and the case is being put in this afternoon. Higgins appears for the plaintiff, and Twigg, of the firm of Taylor, for the defence.

G. T. Cross returned today Goldstream after having inspected the model of the Gilman Co. in working order. The dam complete success. Mr. Cross said that it would be used in mining water. It is a new thing entirely in shape and it kept the water completely so that men could ride the walls.