

FERNIE MINERS VOTE TO STRIKE

Mass Meeting Endorses Position Taken by Their Delegates to Conference Held Recently at Calgary

SIMILAR ACTION AT OTHER CAMPS

Minister of Labor Sends Telegraphic Message Urging that Points in Dispute be Submitted to Arbitration

FERNIE, B. C., March 29.—A mass meeting of the Coal Creek and Fernie miners held this evening endorsed the position taken by representatives at the Calgary conference...

OTTAWA, March 29.—Hon. Mackenzie King today sent the following telegram to W. B. Powell, president of the district union, United Mine Workers of America, Fernie, B. C.

"Am informed there is a possibility of a strike taking place in consequence of the dispute between the operators and the miners in Southern British Columbia and Alberta, without any dispute being referred to the arbitrator...

Accordingly to Cummings' diary, it was his intention to give out, and he with two dogs, struck out for a sack of flour cached at Dore lake by the party on the way up.

TACOMA'S BILLBOARD LAWS TACOMA, March 29.—The municipal commission today, in the absence of Mayor Fawcett, dealt the billboards a severe blow by the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the sale or offering for sale of billboards...

MADISON, Ia., March 30.—Fire which consumed the county court house last night threatened the entire business section. The fire burned fiercely for several hours. All the records are in the building covered with blazing coals.

PROPERTY INCLUDING BURGLARS PLEDGED AGAINST THE STORE AND THE DOOR FROM THE BASEMENT

SEATTLE, March 29.—James Ryan was killed by a fire that night near Monroe and his property was found scattered along the right-of-way for a considerable distance.

LUKWAY OPENS PORTS

PORT HORNBY, March 29.—The ports of Hudson Bay, Mackenzie Strait, and the Arctic Ocean, were opened to the commerce of the world, as stated in a dispatch received yesterday at the customs house...

NON-BELIEVERS SENDS A TRAGIC STORY

Trapped Left Alone, Records in Diary His Terrible Sufferings—Frost Frozen and Food All Gone

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 29.—An old man, a victim of the cold, while not yet dead, was found by two hunters near a mountain peak, bearing with him a written record of his sufferings and a diary containing a tragic story.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Fellowship in London today celebrated the centenary of the birth of the late King George III. The occasion was marked by a series of public meetings and a procession through the city.

SEATTLE, March 29.—The revenue cutter Thetis, that several years ago was transferred from Alaska waters to Honolulu, Spain will return to her post next summer.

CUP OFFERED FOR WESTERN SOCCERITES

CALGARY, March 29.—"Doc" Gibson, one of the best known sports in the west, has offered to put up a trophy for the soccer teams of the west from the coast to the Great Lakes.

OMAHA, March 27.—Herman B. Cohen, a wealthy clothing merchant, was shot and killed within half a block of his home in the best residence portion of the city late Saturday by two thugs who attempted to rob him when he returned home from a theatre party.

TERCENTENARY OF THE BIBLE

Anniversary of Completion of King James' Version is Celebrated by Statesmen and Diplomats

INTERRUPTION BY SUFFRAGETTES

Occasion Taken to Further the Cause of International Arbitration—Influence of the Scriptures

LONDON, March 28.—Premier Asquith and Whitehall held the American ambassador at a meeting of statesmen this afternoon took occasion to eulogize the centenary of the completion of the King James' version of the Bible.

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ALASKA CLUB BANQUET

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BRIMMEN, March 29.—Miss Pieter, with a passenger, arrived here from Hamburg on Hamburg, one hour and fifteen minutes after the start. This was at the rate of more than 57 miles an hour.

MR. BORDEN LEADER

OTTAWA, March 29.—The best founded opinion of the political situation in the Conservative party appears to be that Mr. Borden is the most satisfactory leader.

CHINA'S REPLY SATISFACTORY

Russian Foreign Office So Informs Minister at Peking—Expresses Gratification of Emperor Nicholas

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The Russian foreign office has telegraphed the Russian minister at Peking that the Chinese reply to the ultimatum is satisfactory, and expressing the emperor's gratification at the happy termination of the negotiations.

STREAM DIVERTED TOWARDS CANADA

European Emigration Changes Its Direction So Strongly that Atlantic Steamship Line is Affected

ANTWERP, March 29.—The diversion of European emigration from the United States to Canada is said to be seriously affecting the Atlantic steamship line.

REINDEER COLONY

Small Increase of Herd on Mainland of Alaska—To be Tried on Kodiak Island

SEATTLE, March 29.—The revenue cutter Thetis, that several years ago was transferred from Alaska waters to Honolulu, Spain will return to her post next summer.

LADY IS PRESIDENT OF ST. LOUIS CLUB

CINCINNATI, March 29.—August Herrmann, who is one of the directors of the National League, said when told that Mrs. Britton is likely to be president of the St. Louis club, and therefore a member of the National League, that there was nothing in baseball to prevent her from serving.

INTERM SUPPLY

OTTAWA, March 29.—After the conference between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, it was agreed that the interim supply bill will be passed, including estimates for the adoption of a two-monthly appropriation bill.

LEGATIONS INCLINE TO SUSPICION

Contradiction Between Attitudes of Foreign Office at St. Petersburg and Minister at Peking

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The Russian foreign office has telegraphed the Russian minister at Peking that the Chinese reply to the ultimatum is satisfactory, and expressing the emperor's gratification at the happy termination of the negotiations.

FIRE DESTROYS OLD RECORDS

Priceless Papers Lost Through Albany Capitol Fire—Damage to Building Estimated at Five Millions

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—Five million dollars probably could repair the damage to the state capitol building today, but money cannot restore the historical records that were the pride of its state library.

PEACE PROSPECT IS UNCERTAIN

Resignation of Diaz and Carral Held to be Necessary—Insurrectos will Refuse to Disarm

EL PASO, Tex., March 29.—Francisco I. Madero has not been consulted about any peace terms, and no settlement of the war in Mexico would be accepted without his final word, which alone would be regarded as binding.

WASHINGTON AGENCY HAS ALSO POWERS

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MILITARY PLANS ARE ANNOUNCED

Changes Decided Upon at Ottawa to Carry Out Recommendations Made by Sir John French

OTTAWA, March 28.—The plans of the Militia Council for the carrying into effect of the recommendations of General John French have been arranged.

The first step will be the changing of the present system of commands and districts in Eastern Canada into six divisions, each of which will be headed by a general officer.

The Eastern Ontario command, now comprising district 3 and 4, will be organized into the third division, with headquarters at Kingston.

The maritime provinces command will be left practically as it is for the present, but organized into the sixth division.

The recommendations of Gen. French as to largely increased provision for the cavalry and artillery branches of the service will be carried into effect as speedily as funds are available.

Major L. W. Shannon, London, succeeds to Lieut.-Col. D. D. Young, who is retired.

Lieut.-Col. Burshall of the R.C.A.M.C. goes to Quebec, taking the place of Lieut.-Col. English, who becomes A.A.G. at Montreal.

Colonel J. A. G. Fages returns here from Halifax as A. G.

Major L. W. Shannon, London, succeeds to Lieut.-Col. D. D. Young, who is retired.

A new office will be created, namely, that of Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General for each division, and Capt. C. C. Bennett, D.S.A., M.D., No. 11, of Victoria, B. C., will go to Toronto to fill this office in the second division.

A radical departure will be made in the appointment of an officer of the Imperial Army to each division to act as Chief Staff Officer.

The system of reorganization, it is understood, will go into effect on May 1st.

IN ANTIARCTIC

Steamer Terra Nova Returns to New Zealand with News of Expedition—Prospects Reported Excellent

MELBOURNE, March 27.—The Terra Nova, the steamer of the Scott Antarctic expedition, has returned to Half Moon Bay, New Zealand, with an exciting report of adventures in the ice.

Following the 17th meridian west, the ship entered the ice pack on December 3. The ice barrier was of enormous size, the vessel taking twenty-one days to travel 350 miles.

After the winter preparations had been completed a sledge party of 12 men was sent south with orders to travel 350 miles.

The forces of the revolution to remain under arms, and be considered as forces of the various states, according to the distribution of the revolutionary forces and maintained as regular troops.

Attempt to Rescue Prisoners. PUEBLA, Mex., March 28.—Armed with nothing more than stones, a detachment of police at Los Arcos, a village near here, in an effort to rescue twenty-seven rebel prisoners.

Creel Becomes Banker. MEXICO CITY, March 29.—Enrique O. Creel was today made managing director of the Bank of Central Mexico.

Quiet at Mexicali. MEXICALI, March 29.—There is no prospect of a battle here this week. The insurgents are ready to defend the city but there are no federals within many miles of here.

Spring Assizes. No Crimes of Serious Nature on Vancouver Island. An unprecedentedly low average of serious crime throughout British Columbia on Vancouver Island.

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SEAL CONFERENCE TO OPEN IN MAY

Representatives of Four Powers to Assemble at Washington for Purpose of Negotiating Agreement

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The conference between Great Britain and Japan with Russia and the United States for the negotiation of an international agreement for the protection and preservation of the fauna of the Pacific ocean will be held in Washington in May.

First consideration will be given the fur seals threatened with extinction unless international restrictive measures are adopted.

The conference will take up the question of the adoption of measures at game laws to protect sea otter and other animals of the sea and also pinnacled birds and their breeding grounds.

Work Done Murders. The appeal in the case of Gunner Allen, charged with the murder of a man, was heard at the Supreme Court of Canada.

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FLOATING HOME FOR YACHTSMEN

Suggested that Victoria Club Should Purchase Windjammer and Secure Permanent Anchorage at Esquimaut

It is possible that the Victoria Yacht Club will not erect a new clubhouse on the site proposed at Cadboro Bay.

Perhaps the members of the club, who should follow in the footsteps of one of the leading Old Country Clubs, the R. M. B. C., and construct a ship, mooring her in Esquimaut harbor.

At the same time, it is explained, a floating club house of this kind would give all the facilities required to visiting craft as it would be adjacent to absolutely the finest course in British Columbia.

One of the best known yachtsmen on the Pacific Coast, interviewed on the suggestion, enthusiastically in his support of the idea.

LOS ANGELES, March 29.—The second game of the season in Los Angeles today by scoring 10 runs to 6.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—By hitting three runs in the fifth and three more in the closing session, Vernon defeated San Francisco in a fast game at Recreation Park today by the score of 6 to 2.

SACRAMENTO, March 28.—The Senators lost to Oakland again to-day, 9 to 6. The game was slow and uninteresting.

WIRELESS ORCHESTRA. Vagrant music of a far away orchestra, conversations and a harmonized treble, presumably taking place in Seattle, were heard on board the steamer Princess Victoria when she was 300 miles out from the Sound port on Sunday last.

WANDERING SHOP. The movable shop which Aris Simpson set down on the burned area on the site of Spencer's arcade, which was destroyed by fire, has been removed.

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COAST LEAGUE

League Standing

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INTER-PROVINCIAL NEWS SERVICE

Saskatchewan's Premier Points Out What He Considers Weaknesses in Canadian Newspapers

Premier Walter Scott of Saskatchewan, who is now visiting Victoria, is interested in a recent interview printed in the Colonist in which Sir Edward Tennant deplors the lack of an efficient British news service for Canadian papers.

There is a strong tendency to subordinate local and Imperial affairs, news of the Canadian press as recorded in your representative's interview with Sir Edward Tennant.

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DR. J. A. MACDONALD ONTO DELIVERS A SPEECH ON A GREAT QUESTION OF NATIONAL DUTY

Dr. J. A. Macdonald on a Great Question of National Duty

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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

DEVELOPMENT OF A CANADIAN IDEAL

Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto Delivers a Striking Address on a Great Conception of National Duty

"One of the world's great orators" was the high but hardly undeserved encomium of Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan, after hearing the memorable address delivered yesterday by Dr. J. A. Macdonald, LL.D., the distinguished leader of the Toronto Globe, at the luncheon given in his honor by the Canadian Club.

"Let us guard the quality of our democracy. Let us keep unfettered the privileges of our citizenship. Every citizen has the right to speak what he thinks, and where he pleases, work where he will, and buy what he wants. There is no country under heaven so free, or representing so true a democracy, as Canada. (Loud cheers.)"

"Canada must guard, too, against an over-indulgence to alien immigrants. She will soon have to take a stand against the indiscriminate influx of democratic aliens, not only from the Orient, but from the United States, that threatens to sap the democratic and constitutional basis of Canada. There is, gentlemen, no divine right for Democracy, but it is to us the key to the sacred doors of good government. There is as much right in its own place for the genius of aristocracy as there is for the genius of democracy. But we must jealously guard in Canada our democratic ideals. We must, secondly, conserve the wealth of Canada for the people of Canada. They had an object lesson of the importance of this conservation of the democracy in the appalling example of England, where centuries of land spoliation has resulted in 87 per cent of the land being in the hands of 3 per cent of the population. Almost the whole of Scotland is in the hands of twelve men. No wonder there are Scotchmen all over the world. But what has been the result of the loss of Scotland, has been a corresponding gain to the rest of the world. To me, there is nothing healthier in the politics of today than the general upraising in the States of the average man, demanding that they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of those above them—the vulgar, self-seeking, and ignorant caucus of greedy and greasy autocrats. (Laughter and applause.)"

"The Waste of War. "If Canada is to play the great part allotted her in the future history of the world, she must avoid the waste of war. Let us take a lesson from Japan and our European friends who by their insane craze for armaments have sold themselves into the hands of a few alien capitalists and money lenders, who must give their consent before any of these countries can embark on a war. We in Canada can afford, if necessary to waste a little of our great natural resources, but we cannot waste men's flesh and blood. Yet such had been the criminal prodigality of the land of his ancestors in their service to the world, they might cry in Kipling's words:

"We have shrouded our best to the world's eyes, and the cheering gull; If blood be the price of admittance—Lord God! we have paid in full!"

"Let us take warning; for this has been not only an economic and social waste, but a biological one. You have but to realize the physical decadence in what was but a short time ago a virile race of Scotchmen, and you will see an entire regiment one of my ancestors fought in at Culloden was composed of men over six feet high—to see that in the Old Country the breeders of the race have become the men who have neither the strength nor the courage for war."

"All of us who believe—and who among us does not—that Canada is destined to become a far greater power even than it is today, with its own democracy coming into its own, have a duty to do service to some one else on the morrow. It is not the man who attracts all the rewards of life to himself who is great, but he who serves others that they may share with him life's rewards. (Loud applause.) There is no other title-deed to greatness than that which is the ideal of national service. Dear old Britain for more than a thousand years has been the greatest force making for righteousness in the world. (Loud cheers.) Let our mission then be rather to serve, than to be served, that Canada may ever exercise the virile and pure regenerative force of a nation that is intelligent, independent and free." (Prolonged cheering.)

In thanking Dr. Macdonald for what he called "his eloquent and stirring address," the chairman (Mr. Lindley Crease) said to the famous Canadian editor:

CANDID CRITIC OF CANADIAN PRESS

Sir Edward Tennant Deprecates Lack of British News in Dominion Newspapers—His New Title

A hint of new and important undertakings in the development of the island as a result of the visit of the representative party of British capitalists who left Victoria yesterday, was the most important feature of an interview which Sir Edward Tennant, Bart., the distinguished financier, gave a Colonial representative just prior to his departure. His guest, who has been spending the week-end at the Empress Hotel, after making a tour of Vancouver Island as far as Union Bay. They left yesterday for Seattle, and will proceed to Tacoma today, before returning to Vancouver en route to England.

Before starting for a flying visit to Seattle, Sir Edward Tennant, Bart., pressed himself delighted with the natural beauty and immense opportunities of Victoria. He was further entirely at one with those who live here in their optimistic view of the speedy development of the island and of the city on rational lines. Invited to express his opinions of the lines in which the island's development is proceeding, Sir Edward smilingly deprecated criticism of what he had only had an opportunity of observing in a more or less cursory fashion.

"We came here as learners," said Sir Edward. "We are like the small boys who should be seen and not heard. Besides what information or advice I felt able to give I gave you during my stay in Vancouver. I fear I have little of interest that I can add now. Our party has spent several most enjoyable and instructive days upon this wonderful island, and have seen a good deal in a short time—thanks to the courtesy and hospitality with which we have been everywhere received. The collection at Comox and around Nanaimo occupied a good deal of our investigation. Work as he thinks. Therein, probably is the secret of his success. Order and authority have been the keystones of his commercial attainment, just as they are of his political success. His reflection have won him his political prominence. Though not in the present House of Commons, he has considerable weight in the Government councils, apart from his relationship by marriage to the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith). The Hon. G. H. Balfour, he may be confidently expected to add to his political reputation, and whether in the present or in the future, will prove of usefulness to the State, and to the Empire, the maintenance of whose supremacy and sound development is the pole star of his life."

"We came straight through the province to Vancouver. Beyond a visit to New Westminster, we did not go anywhere else on the mainland. We saw a large lumber mill there, and also inspected the electric and water power works of Vancouver."

Views on Canadian Press "What has struck you most on your present visit to Canada?" "I have been most struck with the need of a better news service in the Canadian press. There seems an utter absence of any regular supply of any British or Imperial news. The garbled rubbish that appears in many of our papers—I am not speaking of the Daily Colonist, but of most of your other Canadian papers—is perfectly astounding. One has to wade through pages of miscellaneous and quite trivial American matter to discover two or three lines of English news. When there is English news, it is often so ill-reported as to be unrecognizable. What seems to me to be a really vital need in Canada is a reasonable effort to obtain a reliable English news service, and thoroughly in touch with home and Imperial activities. It is most important that we should keep the Canadian press in sympathy with British sentiment and ideals."

The interviewer explained the difficulty of obtaining a reliable English news service owing to the very high rates charged for transmission, and how, in consequence, the only source of information was one or other of the big American press agencies, and that, therefore, practically all British news arrived via New York.

"That accounts for a great deal," remarked Sir Edward significantly. "But why cannot the Colonist and the other leading Canadian newspapers combine to establish some organization which will be devoted to supplying direct British and Imperial news. It seems to me that a British news agency is an urgent necessity in Canada. The Americanization of the Canadian press is fraught with danger of the loss of British sympathies and Imperial ideals."

However, friendly we may be with the United States, Sir Edward Tennant considers that for the news service to be controlled by New York is a dangerous thing to the solidarity and independence of nationality. He made a searching criticism of the tendency to adopt the American "make-up" of many of Canadian papers, and in the absence of a real manly presentation which in the absence of matters of real moment, elevated insignificant and too often unimportant matters of every day life to "savoury" headlines of prime importance, which have been engaged, and these, it is understood, will sail on the Pacific Mail liner Korea next week.

Hon. William R. Ross, K.C., Provincial Minister of Lands, is expected back from a visit to the coast of British Columbia by way of the Sound today.

ASK TO SEE THE CHILDREN'S HIGHLAND BLOOMER DRESSES.

Wednesday's Special News

Blouse Special at \$1.50

Colored Striped Tailored Blouses, White Lawn Tailored Blouses, with stiff cuffs and detachable collars. Extra fine Lingerie Blouses, embroidered and tucked fronts. See display in North Window. Each at the special price of \$1.50

"American Lady" Corsets

Six different styles to choose from, priced at the modest figure of \$1.50. Other prices on "American Lady" Corsets range up to \$5.50. D. & A. Corsets. New lot of these just arrived in both grey and white. Prices start at \$1.00. We've also received a new stock of the celebrated Nemo Corsets.

VESSELS OF WAR ON GREAT LAKES

Mr. Borden Raises Question of Cruiser Taking Part in Chicago Naval Manoeuvres This Summer

OTTAWA, MARCH 27.—International subjects were dealt with in the House today, previous to getting into committee. The minister of marine introduced a bill to amend the shipping act so as to conform to the British act, and incidentally to impose such restrictions on piloting requirements as will result in the employment of non-authorized pilots in navigation of the St. Lawrence.

PERSONAL IMPRESSION

Tall, clean-shaven, with finely chiselled features and iron-grey hair, inclined to be curly, which is immaculately brushed in keeping with his general neatness and well-groomed appearance, Sir Edward Tennant bears a striking resemblance to the well-known Victoria solicitor who is associated with the Dunsmuir collection. He has the air of detachment and calmly deliberate speech of the English aristocrat, with the mental alertness and instinctive authority of the successful financier. His face is strikingly handsome, impressing one with a sense of its ascetic refinement and reflective power. Here is a man who, by reason of his political acumen and his successful financial career, has become a prominent figure in the present House of Commons, he has considerable weight in the Government councils, apart from his relationship by marriage to the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith). The Hon. G. H. Balfour, he may be confidently expected to add to his political reputation, and whether in the present or in the future, will prove of usefulness to the State, and to the Empire, the maintenance of whose supremacy and sound development is the pole star of his life."

SHEEP-BREEDING IN B.C.

Messrs. W. A. Dryden and W. T. Ritchie, the sheepbreeders appointed by the Dominion Government to inquire into the sheep-breeding industry in Canada, have completed their investigations in Great Britain and in the Maritime Provinces of Canada and are now in Alberta. They will reach British Columbia next month and will hold meetings at Kamloops, April 3rd; New Westminster, April 4th; and Victoria, April 5th. All those who are interested in the sheep industry are requested to attend these meetings and give the commissioners the benefit of their views.

CANNERS' DIVIDEND

TWO PER CENT DECLARED ON COMMON STOCK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PACKERS' ASSOCIATION. TORONTO, March 25.—The British Columbia Packers' Association today declared an initial dividend on the common stock of two per cent. For a number of years it had been in arrears for dividends on the preferred stock, but in May, 1910, wiped out all arrears, and paid a current dividend.

ONTARIO OFFICIAL DEFENDS

TORONTO, March 25.—Worthington G. Lindsey, for three years accountant in the department of agriculture, disappeared on February 25, and his books and papers are being investigated. A shortage of two thousand dollars has already been disclosed. Lindsey was 28 years old and unmarried.

F. O. SAVINGS BANKS

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Postmaster-General Hitchcock designated forty-five additional post offices today as postal savings depositories in as many states and territories, mostly at industrial centres, where there are many wage-earners. It is Mr. Hitchcock's intention to confine the offices as nearly as possible to industrial centres, particularly such banking facilities, particularly giving consideration to foreign money location, postal receipts, foreign industrial office business and general office of postmasters. Among the new offices designated are: Bismarck, N.D.; Santa Cruz, Cal.; Kailashpur, Ind.; Toronto, Ont.; Astoria, Ore.; Brigham City, Utah; Hotulian, Wash. and Hook Springs, Wyo.

RECRUITING LABORERS IN HAWAII

RECRUITING LABORERS IN HAWAII

HONOLULU, MARCH 25.—Agents, said to represent some of the large Alaskan canneries, are recruiting laborers here to go to Alaska. So far 250 Filipinos, Hawaiians and French Polynesians have been engaged, and these, it is understood, will sail on the Pacific Mail liner Korea next week.

SEATTLE MARCH 25.—Frank Guthrie, 56 years old, former Chicago policeman, was found guilty of false registration by a jury in the superior court today. He will be sentenced within the next few days. Guthrie was arrested last day as he entered a polling place in the next day.

GUilty of Murder

PORTLAND, March 25.—James W. M. Hanning, charged with murder in the first degree, was found guilty as charged late today by a jury in the state circuit court. Hanning shot and killed his wife during last November attempt to commit suicide at the same time. He lingered for a time between life and death, finally recovering. The tragedy followed the separation of the couple several months before, the wife declaring that Hanning's jealousy made her life unbearable. Hanning was arrested and bound over to the grand jury. Hanning's lawyer in charge of his client put in a plea of insanity.

WHEAT HARVEST

MELBOURNE, March 25.—The local estimate of the Victorian harvest places the wheat yield at 20,000,000 bushels, a figure which is the greatest on record.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District, District of Coast. TAKE NOTICE that Norman McMillan, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 133, Rupert District, thence west twenty (20) chains; thence north forty (40) chains; thence east twenty (20) chains; thence south forty (40) chains to point of commencement, containing eighty (80) acres more or less. EUSTACE SMITH, December 12, 1911.

LAND ACT

Omineca Land District, Coast District, Range 3. TAKE NOTICE that Norman McMillan, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Lot 886, and marked N.M. & S.W. cor., thence north 60 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. NORMAN McMILLAN, December 29, 1910.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District, District of Coast. TAKE NOTICE that Frank Eugene Reid, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the southeast corner of lot 12, on Dean Canal, B.C., thence south 10 chains to Salmon river, thence following north 20 chains to Harry M. Leonard's point of commencement, containing 30 acres more or less. FRANK EUGENE REID, Name of Applicant in Full, Date, Jan. 24th, 1911. Date, March 27, 1911.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range 8. TAKE NOTICE that John Nelson, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation, business manager, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of the Chilco river, thence two miles from where the said river empties out of Chilco lake; thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less. JOHN NELSON, November 22, 1910.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range 8. TAKE NOTICE that John Nelson, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation, business manager, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of the Chilco river, thence two miles from where the said river empties out of Chilco lake; thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less. JOHN NELSON, November 22, 1910.

LAND ACT

The Colonist

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability 47 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .60 Three Months .35 Best postage to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE NAMELESS ONES.

"He knew them all as Billy" is what was said of the Captain of the Schell and the men under him. Who can tell with any approach to certainty who the men were who went down in that ill-fated steamer? Very often we read in the papers advertisements asking information about some man who has disappeared, and usually there is no answer possible.

The police departments of all the cities are continually in receipt of inquiries from persons seeking lost relatives, and no satisfactory reply is possible in a very large proportion of cases. Perhaps some of these lost people were "Billets." They did their work, but came and went as they saw fit. No one asked their names or if they did, no record was made of them, and when by accident or otherwise they dropped out, no one could tell anything about them.

BRITISH NEWS

British visitors to this province and sometimes residents, who have until recently resided in the United Kingdom, frequently complain of the lack of British news in the local papers. We are not going to claim that it would not be well to publish more such news if it were available; but we confess to not being quite sure what such people think is lacking. We have just read through from end to end the last issues of the London Times and the Daily Telegraph received in Victoria, and while there was a very great deal of interest in them, no matter whether one had personal associations with the Mother Country or not, there was exceeding little that could be cabled to British Columbia for use in one of our papers. For example, the chief news item in the Telegraph was an account of a trial of a cause in London, wherein fraud in the sale of certain stock was charged. It was very nice reading and well worthy of the five or six columns given to it; but any telegraphic summary that could have been sent out would have been bald and uninteresting, for the whole value of the item arose out of the exceedingly clever fencing between one of the counsel and a witness. Several columns were taken up with parliamentary reports. There were two or three murder stories, a column or so of court news and a number of miscellaneous items. The editorial was rather more than a column long and was devoted to the plans for the coronation. There were other things than these, of course; but only one item in the whole paper that could really be called of general interest to people outside of the United Kingdom, and that was in relation to the "Mary Fund," the substance of which was telegraphed to the Canadian press at the time. It is very easy to understand that a British visitor finds our papers barren of the things he is accustomed to read about with his rolls and coffee, but we do not see how we can ever hope to remedy that deficiency, apart altogether from the question of cost, which is of itself prohibitory.

Persons who have recently come from the United Kingdom to reside here miss their home news. A lady not long ago gave as a reason for not continuing to take the Colonist that she never saw in it the news of her old home, meaning thereby the particular part of England where she had lived. She frankly said that she had not yet got interested in our local news. This was doubtless an extreme case, but it illustrates the nature of what some people not unreasonably regard as a defect of the local press. We suppose a Canadian residing in Britain would find the same deficiency in the British papers in respect to Canadian news.

We confess that we would like to have more of the political news of the United Kingdom, although a person who keeps track of what is published in the British Columbia dailies will be pretty well abreast of what is transpiring. If one takes Public

Opinion, which from week to week prints a synopsis of the leading events in politics, he will not find many things about which the Colonist did not have a fair synopsis. We are short of continental news, although recently our St. Petersburg despatches have been very full. We are not claiming that our British and general European news is as complete as we would like it to be, but we feel warranted in saying that it is by no means as deficient as some persons would have us think. A correspondent wrote a few days ago complaining that we did not leave out some of the advertisements and print British cables in their place. He was absurd of course. An English visitor yesterday complained that our British news was scattered through the paper instead of being given the most prominent place. He did not stop to think that the wreck of the Schell—he was referring to Sunday's paper—the New York wire, and the Chinese situation came more closely home to 300 out of every 1,000 Colonist readers than the minor incidents of British news that we had on that day.

Again it is to be borne in mind that a paper is printed for the majority of its readers, not for the transient minority. To a visitor from the United Kingdom the doings of the City Council would have no interest; he would not care to read about what is doing in the building line; neither would he take the trouble even to glance over the scores of items which tell of what makes up the life of the community. He does not see such items in his home paper and they do not interest him here. We would like to do better in regard to British and foreign news than it is possible to do under the existing conditions; but we do not admit that the Colonist is nearly as deficient in this respect as some people would have us believe.

BUSINESS IN THE U. S.

Mr. James J. Hill is reported as saying that as far as he can see business will remain good. As far as any one can see there is no reason why it should not remain good; yet there is undoubtedly a great deal of anxiety all over the United States as to the immediate future. The dominant feature of business in that country at the present time is not the political situation, as some would like to make it appear, nor the reduction of actual or threatened, in railway freights, but the accumulation of the capital of the country in the hands of a few men in New York. The interests represented by Mr. Rockefeller, Morgan & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., virtually control all the money in the United States. A gentleman connected with one of the largest financial houses in Seattle said a few days ago that practically every big building in the city was mortgaged in New York, that practically all the state, county and municipal bonds are held there and consequently that a vast sum of money is being sent to New York steadily, to pay interest. Another said that the great buildings of Seattle are owned perhaps 25 per cent. locally, and the other 75 per cent. in New York, being represented by mortgages. This condition is very general all over the United States, and the result is that a nation, with almost boundless resources and limitless energy is hovering on the edge of hard times.

The business conditions in the United States must of necessity have some influence upon Canada, but not as much as it would have had a few years ago. It is impossible, however, not to regard the monopolization by a few New York men of the control of the money of that country with feelings of satisfaction. On the contrary it is calculated to give rise to anxiety on this side of the line, for we cannot hope to escape wholly the effects of business depression among our neighbors. Therefore we hope that Mr. Hill is not only right in his view of the outlook, but that no unexpected storm will arise to nullify his expectations.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT

Mr. Bonar Law has been telling the people of England that reciprocity with the United States will increase the price of wheat in Canada. Without discussing this proposition, we are surprised that it has not occurred to Mr. Law that it is not what Canada may do, but what the United States proposes to do that will have the effect he anticipates. In the discussion of reciprocity in the United Kingdom sight seems to be lost of the fact that it has always been open to the United States to admit wheat duty free, and will always be no matter whether or not a reciprocity agreement is reached.

The removal of the duty from wheat is a question that has been before the people of the United States for more than a quarter of a century. About twenty-five years ago certain economists in that country estimated that by the year 1895 the United States would

cease to be an exporter of wheat, and thereafter would import this grain. A very valuable series of papers written by Mr. C. Wood Davis, of Wichita, Kansas, appeared in the Country Gentleman, then the leading agricultural periodical on the continent. Mr. Davis was a good deal laughed at for suggesting any such possibility either in 1895 or at any time. Other writers dealt with the matter from the same point of view, and about 1898 the question was brought to the attention of the Statistical Department at Washington by the editor of the Century Magazine. The director of that department refused to accept such a thing as within the range of possibility, and he was disinclined to believe that Canada could furnish any very considerable supply of wheat even if it were required by the United States. Moreover, he said that the irrigable lands would fully meet every demand for this grain, and he foretold that not only would the home market always be fully supplied from home farms, but the export of wheat would be kept up to its customary amount. Mr. Davis and those who thought as he did were a little premature in fixing the date when the United States would become an importer of wheat, but the readiness of the American government to put wheat on the free list shows that the consummation has been reached permanently, although it has been delayed for a decade and a half. Last year over 3,000,000 bushels were imported from Canada.

In the consideration of the trade relations between Canada and the United States, the actual needs of the people south of the Boundary line are often forgotten. The people of the United States will not buy Canadian wheat unless they need it for food, and the fact that there is a rapidly growing population in that country that must be fed will have its effect upon the price of wheat reciprocity or no reciprocity. This may be an argument against the desirability of Canada's entering into any negotiations for reciprocity, and as we have said time and again we think it is; but it shows how idle it is for Mr. Bonar Law to suggest that by defeating reciprocity the price of wheat can be kept down permanently.

In North America, exclusive of Mexico, there are in round numbers a hundred millions of people who eat bread made from wheat. A market for this grain has been developed in the Orient, and is increasing. The European market is certainly not decreasing. Not only is the number of consumers greater than formerly, but the per capita consumption is larger. Statistics collated twenty-five years ago seemed to show that the average consumption of wheat was then about six bushels per capita. We have seen recent estimates which concede that this figure was correct at the time it was given, but assert that the per capita consumption in America is now more than ten bushels. The observation of most of us will bear out the statement that the coarser grains are not used as generally on this continent as they once were.

Therefore, we see no reason to suppose that under any conditions likely to arise the price of wheat will decline permanently, but we are rather inclined to think that, no matter how rapidly the Canadian product may increase in volume, the tendency will be upwards within moderate limits. When Mr. Bonar Law attempts to show the people of the United Kingdom that the price of wheat can be kept down by legislation, he is on untenable ground. The price of every commodity depends upon supply and demand, and the demand for wheat is not at all likely to fall, in view of the rapid increase in the number of consumers with whom it is unlikely that the producers will keep pace. A grain annually of ten millions of bushels of wheat would not meet the increasing demands for Canadian wheat.

Just what is upon the conscience of an esteemed contemporary? The fondness of some of those responsible for its production for piscatorial sport is well known, but why should it, as Cowper puts it, "smite the sweet but awful lyre," who comes home to tell about what he caught and especially what he didn't catch? Come neighbor? You have only whetted the curiosity of your friends. Tell us all about it.

Fremen's Strike Settled. CINCINNATI, O., March 27.—The strike of white fire men on the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad was declared off tonight after an agreement had been signed by representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and Horace Baker, general manager of the road. The agreement is said to be a compromise, both sides yielding points in the dispute. Employees who went out on strike will be reinstated. The company reserves the right to refuse re-employment to any fireman. Negro firemen cannot be employed north of Oakland, Tenn. The percentage of Negro firemen employed January 1, 1911, will not be increased hereafter. Negro firemen cannot be assigned to more than one-half of the passenger or the preferred freight runs.

How About One of Our Famous "Whitney" Go-Carts for the Little Chap?



Sunshine means Health, and the best way for Baby to get it is in a "WHITNEY."

Have You Inspected Our Shipment of Go-Carts and Baby Carriages?—If Not, Why Not?

The little chap will remember his Whitney Go-cart rides for years after he has ceased to require one.

Now Is the Time to Get Your Lace Curtains

CHOOSE FROM THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE WEST

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

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

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

Curtain Material By the Yard

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

All Over Filet and Bungalow Nets

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

All-over Filet and Bungalow Nets, from 42 to 54 inches wide, from, per yard, 40¢

Suitable Edging for these materials, from, 5¢

Irish Point, Point Venise, Swiss Applique Curtains

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

Irish Point, from 48 to 60 inches in width and from 3 to 3 1/2 yards long, from, a pair, \$7.50

Point Venise, from 48 to 60 inches wide and 3 to 3 1/2 yards long, from, per pair, \$15.00

Swiss Applique, 48 to 60 inches wide and from 3 to 3 1/2 yards long, from, per pair, \$4.50

Scotch and Nottingham Lace Curtains From 75c per Pair

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

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

Scotch Cream Madras

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

Scotch Cream Madras, from 45 to 72 inches wide, from, per yard, 30¢

White Swiss Muslin

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

White Swiss Muslin, 34 to 52 inches, from, per yard, 20¢

Scotch Colored Madras

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

Scotch Colored Madras, 45 to 72 inches wide, from, per yard, 50¢



Do Up Your Lace Curtains



You will find one of our Adjustable Curtain Stretchers a great help and saving to you after having washed your curtains. Now, when you are Spring Cleaning you will be washing your curtains and taking advantage of drying them these sunshiny days. There is no hard work attached to stretching curtains if you use the "NO-PIECE CURTAIN STRETCHER." You can stretch any size of curtain on the "No-piece." You always have nice, clean, fresh curtains—it makes your curtains last longer. You need this stretcher for your Spring cleaning. Three styles and prices—\$3.50, \$2.50 and \$1.75.

NEW SHIPMENT OF "LIBBEY" CUT GLASS JUST ARRIVED, WILL BE READY FOR YOU IN A FEW DAYS—WATCH OUR AD. THIS WEEK FOR THE NEW GOODS

Weiler Bros logo and contact information: If You Can't Come to Our Store Speak With Us Over the Phone. To Have and to Hold Your Business Is Our Greatest Desire.

AINS OBJ OF MOT

Deputation of Which Waits Bowser is En Purposes of Ad

That motorists, police in that each cl skin in that each cl sorrows was further illustrated yesterday, in Ker J. A. Hinton, H. B. Jackson, Herbo use or two others of Victorians so fortunate possessors of "cars," c tion to call informally General Bowser.

The chief city of Lansley, was also present. That everyone was s ults would be perch of the facts, but cert ed, with clearer comp law so much and so b ed, and the motoris more intimately in t Mr. Bowser's viewpoi intent, the necessity s tion (when interpreted discretion) of the nee Primarily, the mot advised by a legal b law as enacted is qd forced to a test in t many holes might, it be punched through it sposed that it would ne nor yet power-develop ing this opinion at the ment of its worth t motorists instead of " law through the courr Bowser and praye d. Particularly it was p while ten miles per is a sane and necessa speed through the suc an act-at-law, it beco rousing and unneces and arbitrary limitat to really-and-truly dr roads frequented by h Furthermore, it was onus of placing upo in law the proof of a reversal of the peo ple of British justic— of the supreme right subject, a shattering of Charts, and a blow at institutions of the land

Duty of Po Hon. Mr. Bowser of matter exacted. Nor did Police Chie had been bidden to t the might answer at o such allegations of m of the law as have be against the local poe His officers, he said, against the motorist, but to enforce the in case wherein a foot o had caused a summon his honest opinion ha speed of the allegedl been from fifteen to t hour rather than und admitted that under t resided, dealing wit and their regulations, in fault, would, except only infrequent and ceptions, demand the gagement of such a s as in the city alone army of thousands and vide employment for a engaged in motoring. T city police was not to eiple and spirit of the l consideration of revenu to enforce discreetly, so that prevention might rule in place of causes and general conc "such things should be cur." There had been, t police declared, appro forty prosecutions and der the galling law. T classed in the light of lessons, and that mot pupils in more than mechanisms of modern peditions transport had strated in the marked victims to greet his w thastutical court.

Purpose of Aut The fact that the new as any other good law tended to be distorted in its interpretation, was emphasized, by Hon. To prevent the occurrence—to safeguard life and the reckless, the careless motorists, was the whole Automobile Act. The personally desire to pref upon the city streets or roads, but that would not with the desire. The prime greatest good for the g her" of citizens. And on the government and the to stand.

As for the alleged inju ing the onus of proof w at alleged to be in offe possibility of even mo conviction of other mot raders was duly emphasi turnay General further c illuminating precedents dis pos. The statute of Onta vices the lawmakers wen sibly further, placing upo ant the onus of disprop criminal prosecutions fo calculated to prejudice fo while also in civil damage s and the complainants a thousands of dollars. How far the law legit go for the protection of t

EXPLAINS OBJECTS OF MOTOR BY-LAW

Deputation of Automobilists Which Waits on Hon. W. Bowser is Enlightened on Purposes of Act

That motorists, policemen and politicians in that class has its least skin in that class has its least skin in that class has its least skin...

That everyone was satisfied with results would be purchase a stretching of the facts, but certainly all depart with clearer comprehension of the law so much and so bitterly impractical, and the motorists in particular...

Primarily, the motorists had been advised by a legal brother that the law as enacted is quite impossible if forced to a test in the courts. So many holes might it had been urged...

Furthermore, it was attested, the onus of placing upon a defendant in law the burden of innocence was a reversal of the common principle of British justice...

Duty of Police

Hon. Mr. Bowser did not see the matter in that light. Nor did Police Chief Langley, who had been bidden to stand by so that he might answer at once and directly...

Purpose of Auto Act

The fact that the new motor law as any other good law was not intended to be distorted and caricatured in its interpretation or enforcement...

DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

Mr. F. C. Gamble's New Appointment—Mr. W. Upton Runnalls Chosen for Inspectorate of Trust Companies

Several important additions to the senior official staff of the provincial public service are announced to take place with the advent of April...

These, it was pointed out, were in the interest of the public and the protection of the public and the nation, to far greater extent than in the matter complained of—yet necessary, legitimate and good sound "greatest good for the greatest number" law.

Even the Liquor Law of the province went infinitely further toward making possible isolated special cases of individual misfortune, through the adoption of the onus of proof upon the accused.

The conference extended upwards of an hour. It bore a three-fold result: In making the motorists acquainted with the fact that neither the framers nor the enforcers of the law have any intention of unjustly discriminating against them or penalizing them by invocation of the letter rather than the spirit of the law...

NEW INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR PROVINCE

Government to Establish Institution for Reclamation of Wayward Girls—Meeting of Provincial Executive

At a protracted meeting of the Provincial Executive, which was held from the 25th to the 28th inst. at the Premier and his colleagues did not rise until the clocks were on the stroke of 11, a decision was reached with respect to the much desired establishment in and for this province of an industrial home for wayward and incorrigible girls...

New Government Officer

The Inspectorate of trust companies, which has been placed in the hands of Mr. W. Upton Runnalls, is an entirely new office incidental to the legislation recently adopted by the local parliament crystallizing and embodying the determination of the government to guarantee security to the investors in British Columbia through the medium of trust companies as apart and distinct from all speculative enterprises.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Tamworth Herald, of March 11, says: An interesting wedding took place at the Parish Church, Tamworth, on Saturday, when there was a numerous congregation. The contracting parties were Miss Annie Hatton, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hatton, Stanhouse, the Leeds, Mr. Henry Starkey, formerly of Victoria, B.C., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Starkey, Ablion, Cotswold, Tamworth.

HERE AND THERE

To devote a delightful afternoon in a strange and beautiful city to forward the cause of Home Missions and to hear the speaker who has rounded his hearers to action was evidently the experience of Mrs. J. A. Macdonald...

After a very pleasant hour spent by the ladies who availed themselves of the opportunity to see the speaker, Mrs. Macdonald showed herself to be as charming socially as she was interesting and practical as a speaker. The ladies present were: Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Michener, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Geo. Robertson, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Lillian Smith, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. Wm. Arnold, Mrs. L. H. Brown, Mrs. P. D. Johnson, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Geo. Thompson, Miss Bennett, Miss Helen Smith and Miss Smith assisted the hostess in serving refreshments.

There is, perhaps, little need, so far from the great centres where medical research work is carried on, in defence of those who are devoting their own lives to conserving those of others. And yet, it is always well to oppose, if we can, the current of prejudice. It is constantly asserted that those who practice vivisection are heartless and cruel. The following rules, which are derived from the committee on Research of the American Medical Association to every laboratory, will show how much care is taken to protect animals from needless pain.

ST. ELMO'S FIRE PLAYED WITH BARK

An explanation of the reports of a ship on fire at sea was given with the arrival of the French bark Max at Seattle. It was reported some days ago that a vessel was seen burning near Eureka and vessels were sent out to investigate. Nothing was learned. Those on the Max state that when the bark was a little to the north of Eureka she was enveloped in St. Elmo's fire and that far to the southward they could see several other vessels that glimmered like glow worms in the distance while again to the west another vessel affected by the same unusual phenomenon later hove in sight. The regular appearance of St. Elmo's fire occurred Friday night during the port watch and lasted from about 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock.

BIRTHS MARRIAGES DEATHS

BAGSHAW—On the 28th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bagshaw, a son. BIRTHS—On the 28th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bagshaw, a son. BIRTHS—On the 28th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bagshaw, a son.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table with columns for various goods and their prices, including Flour, Sugar, and other commodities.

HER HANDS WERE RAW

"Fruit-a-tives" Completely Cured the Eczema

Grande Zango, Que. Jan. 2nd, 1910. "My wife was troubled for three years with Eczema on the hands which made her hands almost useless. The doctor gave her several ointments to use, none of which had any effect. He also advised her to wear rubber gloves (she wore them for three pairs).

Trained Nurse on Zam-Buk

Read What She Has Found. Miss J. Keith, of Oids, Alta., a trained nurse, who has had a wide experience of Zam-Buk, speaks of it as follows: "I wish to express my high appreciation of Zam-Buk. I have personally tested it in a great number of cases and it is excellent. I have introduced it to several patients with highly satisfactory results. Indeed, in many cases I have been warmly thanked for its introduction.

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MEXICANS HOPE FOR TRANQUILITY

Father and Brother of Insurrecto Leader Repair to San Antonio to Further Peace Negotiations

SAN ANTONIO, March 28.—Explains of the recent governmental changes at Mexico City, the recall of Senor Limanour from Paris, the return of Francisco I. Madero, Sr., and his son, Gustavo, at this city, the departure of Mr. De La Barra from the ministerial post at Washington for his new position, all were explained today in an interview with Francisco I. Madero, Sr., and Gustavo Madero.

GREAT BUILDING PREY OF FLAMES

State Capitol at Albany, N. Y., Threatened with Total Destruction—Heavy Loss Already Suffered

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—The state capitol, erected at a cost of \$25,000,000, caught fire shortly before 9 o'clock this morning and is threatened with destruction. The fire originated in the west end of the great structure on the third floor, and the whole side of the building is wrapped in flames, which threaten the entire structure.

SEVERE DEFEAT OF INSURRECTOS

Seventy-five Reported Killed and Many Wounded in Fight Near Agua Prieta—Rebels Caught in a Trap

AGUA PRIETA, Mex., March 28.—Messages from Gov. Torres, also messages to the rebel junta here, show that the rebels suffered a decisive defeat near Agua Prieta yesterday. Their losses are placed at 75 dead and many wounded. The messages to the rebel junta place the number of federal dead at thirty.

COMPANIES JOIN THEIR FORCES

Shareholders of Michigan Pacific and Michigan Puget Sound Lumber Concerns Decide on Amalgamation

DETROIT, Mich., March 28.—A two million and a half dollar lumber merger was consummated at Grand Rapids tonight, when the Michigan Pacific and the Michigan Puget Sound companies combined. The companies are distinct organizations, each possessing extensive timber holdings in the west and British Columbia.

VENTURE BRINGS NEWS OF NORTH

Preparing for River Navigation on Steamer Venture on Grand Rapids

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 28.—The steamer Venture of the Boscowitz steamship company returned to port yesterday with 30 passengers from Prince Rupert and northern B.C. ports. The Venture will leave again tomorrow night. On April 1 the steamer will depart from the city, and will be in the district of the power necessary for operating. Tonight houses and business places, are being lighted by candles, lamps or by gas, and the streets are in darkness.

MANY LOST IN STEAMER WRECK

Australian Coasting Boat Supposed to Have Gone Down with All on Board, 160 in Number

MELBOURNE, March 28.—The steamer Yonkala is reported to have gone down at sea with all on board. The vessel was last seen off Bowen, Queensland, when a severe gale was raging. Pieces of wreckage have since been washed ashore in that neighborhood and the only conclusion that can be drawn is that they belong to the ill-fated ship.

CHAMPION JOHNSON IS BEHIND BARS

San Francisco, March 28.—Prizefighter Jack Johnson is in jail tonight, and unless some higher court comes to his relief on a technicality, he will serve a twenty-five day sentence for automobile speeding.

EMPIRE GEORGE'S FUND GIVING JUVENILES CHANCE TO PLAY

International Tennis For Young Players in Northwest—Competition Proposed at Portland. The introduction of a junior competition at the international tennis tournament which takes place at Portland, Ore., this year is proposed by E. Cave, Brown-Cave, of Vancouver, B. C. He has written the majority of the important clubs of the Northwest and in every instance, so far, the idea has been enthusiastically endorsed.

WORLD'S RECORD SET

Winnipeg, March 28.—The Canadian record for the 100-yard dash was broken by a boy from Winnipeg, who ran the distance in 10 seconds and 1/10.

WINDY VISIT TO VANCOUVER

Mr. F. M. Logan's Appointment

Government Decisions

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 28

At the same time the Miguel Alemán, as sub-Department of the same name.

Gen. Cosío retains the Department of War.

The cabinet as announced is: Foreign Relations, Leon De La Barra; Interior, Justo, Demetrio Solís; Justice, Jorge Vera; Education, Manuel Moreno; Communication and Public Works, Donato Domínguez; Yucatán, Limantour; War, Gen. Manuel González Cosío; Salado Alvarés, sub-Department of Foreign Affairs, will administer the office to the new minister in the Hall of the Ambassadors.

Mr. Zacamacoña y J. government's financial condition, where he has been the last two years.

Trying to Obtain Re-EL PASO, Tex., March 28.—Insurrectos are reorganizing their men, marching with ample ammunition and stores with a view to the "war" a decisive battle. The cabinet as announced is: Foreign Relations, Leon De La Barra; Interior, Justo, Demetrio Solís; Justice, Jorge Vera; Education, Manuel Moreno; Communication and Public Works, Donato Domínguez; Yucatán, Limantour; War, Gen. Manuel González Cosío; Salado Alvarés, sub-Department of Foreign Affairs, will administer the office to the new minister in the Hall of the Ambassadors.

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WORLD'S RECORD SET

Winnipeg, March 28.—The Canadian record for the 100-yard dash was broken by a boy from Winnipeg, who ran the distance in 10 seconds and 1/10.

WINDY VISIT TO VANCOUVER

Mr. F. M. Logan's Appointment

Government Decisions

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MAY MEAN END OF DIAZ REIGN

Rumors Rife in Mexican Capital That Aged President Will Retire—Installation of New Ministry

MEXICO CITY, March 28.—Standing before Minister of Finance Limantour and Secretary of War, Cosío, the only two members of his old cabinet, President Diaz today solemnly abdicated the four new members of his official family to uphold the laws and the constitution. For the first time in his long administration Diaz looked up to a cabinet, pledged to reform, and solely because of the demand of the public.

The creation of the new cabinet and its installation in the national palace, the public expression of the president's determination to withdraw himself with men of the younger generation in the hope that he might bring peace to his country. In the Hall of Ambassadors, where the ceremony took place, probably there was no man older than the president himself, but few realized his age, when, at the conclusion of the formal administration of the oath, he gazed steadily into the eyes of each new official and repeated the solemn warning that if he fulfilled the terms of the oath, the people would reward him, but that if he did not, he would be to account.

Following the inauguration, the new ministers went to their respective departments, where they assumed their duties and received the felicitations of friends. Significant as has been the creation of a new cabinet, it is regarded as of little interest here, when compared with the possibilities involved in the various reports that are rife. Chief of these is the resignation of himself. This resignation is denied, but there is basis for the speculation. That he will resign within a week, or even within the next month, is not believed probable. What is regarded as the resignation of himself. This resignation is denied, but there is basis for the speculation. That he will resign within a week, or even within the next month, is not believed probable. What is regarded as the resignation of himself. This resignation is denied, but there is basis for the speculation.

WASHINGTON HOPEFUL

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Advices received by the state department and conveyed to President Taft, gave a most hopeful view of the Diaz cabinet situation. It is said in diplomatic circles that the resignation of the old Diaz cabinet is expected to have a better effect than has been generally predicted. The change in the administration has not been before the people long enough to predict the final effect.

ANOTHER FAVORABLE FEATURE

Another favorable feature of the situation as viewed here is that General Bernardo Reyes, who enjoys the greatest popularity among the masses, is to be called home soon to become minister of war.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., March 28.—Engineer Robert W. Firth, of the engine

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Mr

IS CLIMBING

Schrek in Gruelling Rer Rather

Knock-the Cincinnati here today, kept himself hope.

He took bloody pitiful count came, willing to hear if he was, he thing Moris that he can hit Schrek today. This he has used ent.

has a punch, amount of lass with any the heavy however, says and he intends speed.

for Tulsa, home. He is out of Frank \$25,000 for a poor game own from the ring to enter the ring. He had a punch, amount of lass with any the heavy however, says and he intends speed.

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DIAZ SECURES NEW MINISTERS

All Departments Now Filled Except Ministry of Interior - Two Former Members Remain in Office

MEXICO CITY, March 27.—Coinciding with the official announcement of a new cabinet today came the appointment of Manuel de Zaramacoma y Inclan as ambassador to the United States, succeeding Francisco de La Barra.

At the same time the resignation of Miguel Alvarado, as sub-secretary of the Department of the Interior, became known.

In the cabinet as announced, the office of Secretary of the Interior was left vacant, and speculation as to its incumbent still favored Theodore de la Haza, governor of Vera Cruz, and the candidate for vice-president at the election.

Gen. Cosío retains the portfolio of the department of war. The cabinet as at present constituted is: Foreign Relations, Francisco Leon de La Barra; Interior, pending; Justice, Demetrio Sodi; Public Instruction, Jorge Vera Estanol; Finance, Manuel Marroquín y Rivera; Communication and Public Works, Norberto Domínguez; Finance, José Yves Limantour; War and Marine, Gen. Manuel González Cosío.

The Department of Foreign Affairs, for the time being the ranking cabinet official, will administer the oath of office to the new ministers tomorrow in the Hall of the Ambassadors in the Palace.

Mr. Zaramacoma y Inclan is the government's financial agent in London, where he has been stationed for the last two years.

Trying to Obtain Recognition MEXICO CITY, March 27.—The insurgents are reorganizing their forces, drilling their men, providing them with ample ammunition and distributing stores with a view of carrying on the war to a decisive issue. No attention whatever is being paid to the so-called overtures for peace. Madero is anxious to show the widespread extent of the revolution and thus to obtain recognition of belligerency from all the nations.

This information was given out by the revolutionary junta here today, coming from Francisco I. Madero, the so-called president of the insurgents. It was stated that Madero, in recent messages to the junta, was eager to obtain from foreign governments a recognition that a state of war existed. One object, it was pointed out, was that in the event of the insurgents capturing a border town, it would avoid complications by appointing provisional consular agents.

Especially, said the statement by the junta, do the insurgents want to merit the friendship of the United States. No deprecations are being committed by the insurgents on property in Mexico owned by Americans.

No food is taken from resident Americans unless receipt is given, and it is the intention of the provisional government to reimburse any losses sustained by Americans as soon as the anti-constitutional authorities in our country are overthrown. Frequently laws are committed acts of violence, but these, when caught, are severely punished. It is hoped soon to establish peace, and with it the complete overthrow of the tyrant who now oppresses the nation.

The telegraph wire between Jaurez and Casas Grandes was working for a few hours today. With the permission of the federal officials, a message was sent through asking Colonel Cuellar for the names of American prisoners in jail there. A short time later the wire was cut by the insurgents before a reply had been received.

Campaign Near Mexicali TEACATE, Lower California, Mex., March 27.—The lieutenant-Col. Juan N. Basque from Ensenada with 200 men, and the arrival tomorrow of Col. Miguel Mayot with 300 more, will complete the federal forces being sent here to wage a campaign of extermination against the rebels along the boundary line. The campaign includes the junction of the federal forces, and an attack on the rebels at Mexicali, or in whatever place they may gather.

The federal forces have fortified both the hill north of Tecate and the hill on the opposite side of the valley that the rebels with out the aid of artillery could not take Tecate. Captain Mendietta asserts positively that Berthold is in the vicinity of Tecate with a force of 150 or 200 men.

Tecate is the strategic centre for the campaign. It is midway between the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California. The federal soldiers appear to be in good condition, with plenty of supplies and 14 pack mules. The rebels have their women folk with them.

The Cocopah Indian boy captured at work as a rebel spy has been sent to Ensenada for trial.

The refugees on the American side have been cared for by the Red Cross and General Elias, of the American army. Shelter tents have been issued to them and some of them are returning to their farms.

SACRIFICED TO MEN'S CUPIDITY

People Burned or Dashed to Death in New York Factory Fire Through Lack of Means of Escape

NEW YORK, March 27.—Fixing the blame for the loss of 141 lives in the Washington Square fire of Saturday drew to a focus today the energies of the district attorney's staff, the fire marshal, the coroner, the state labor department and borough president McAneny of Manhattan.

Dens of investigators collected available information. Grand jury men searched personal papers, and an additional grand jury, in a formal resolution presented to the court of general sessions, offered their aid to the district attorney, and declared that some one should be prosecuted for the disaster.

The investigators found evidence that doors at the factory were closed, the one fire escape blocked by iron shutters when opened, an empty water tank on the roof and the practice prevalent among cutters of lighting cigarettes a few minutes before quitting time—all these and what is yet to be ferreted out, will be placed speedily before the grand jury.

The tenement house department summoned owners of half a dozen faulty structures to police court as a preliminary step to a far-reaching investigation of tenements. One man was held for violating the law, and other cases, it was announced, will be pressed tomorrow. Fire Marshal Beras summoned the proprietors of the Triangle Waist Company and several employees of the company and several employees of the company to testify at a public investigation held largely to inquire into the truth of reports that doors leading to fire escapes were blocked.

"So far as I can discover," he said, "there has never been a fire drill in this factory. In my opinion it would take 700 girls three hours to reach the street by the one fire escape. Nineteen of the employees cannot speak English, and I could not find a sign in Yiddish or Italian pointing out the fire exits."

The fire marshal said he was convinced that a cigarette lighted by a cutter and thrown into a heap of clipshirts had started the fire.

A relief fund for the sufferers is headed by a \$5000 donation from Andrew Carnegie. The United Hebrew Charities, the Austrian Hebrew Free Burial association and other organizations came to the fore with aid.

Thirty-three bodies were identified from the scene of the disaster and eight died in hospitals. The list will be swelled, surgeons say, by others who, still living, have no chance to recover.

The unidentified will be buried in a single grave, but will be held as long as possible to give relatives and friends an opportunity to claim them.

Final figures place the death list at 141. Of these, 133 bodies were taken from the scene of the disaster and eight died in hospitals. The list will be swelled, surgeons say, by others who, still living, have no chance to recover.

Sheldon Taken into Custody Montreal Stock Operator Arrested in Pittsburgh—Waives Extradition and will Return Voluntarily to Canada

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 27.—Chas. D. Sheldon, alias Charles D. Washburn, of Montreal, who is wanted there on charges of embezzlement, said to involve nearly \$2,000,000, was arrested here today.

Sheldon, who also was known here as C. W. Ross, admitted he was a fugitive from Canada. The information charges him with embezzlement and receiving money under false pretences in the sum of \$500,000.

Sheldon, according to the police, disappeared from Montreal last October. His stock operations there are said to have excited the suspicion of the authorities. Sheldon maintained he was doing a legitimate business and offered to submit his books to the crown attorney for complete investigation. On October 13, he suddenly disappeared before the officials had an opportunity to investigate.

Sheldon came direct to this city. Apparently he spent all his time about the stock market, but maintained no office, and it has not been learned where he made his home while here. He waived all extradition rights.

Following Sheldon's departure from Montreal, a newspaper which had questioned his financial transactions offered a reward of \$10,000 for his arrest.

TRAGEDY OF THE SEA

Lessons of Sechelt Disaster Taught with in City Churches

Reference was made to the Sechelt disaster in the course of the forenoon service at the Church of Our Lord (Reformed Episcopal) on Sunday. The pastor, Rev. T. W. Gladstone, read a specially prepared prayer, relative to the disaster and in his discourse, he asked for the prayers of the people on behalf of those bereaved, hoping that all might learn the solemn lesson of the disaster.

The church was filled the occasion being the celebration of the 900th anniversary of the publication of the authorized version of the Bible. Large numbers of Orangemen and Sons of England were in the congregation.

At nearly all the different city churches on Sunday afternoon, references were made to Friday's terrible tragedy. At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church the Rev. W. Leslie Clay referred in touching terms to the death of Mr. J. W. Burns, the Sechelt missionary.

At Christ Church Cathedral Rev. J. Barbour spoke of the suffering and death of Captain H. W. James, the ill-fated leader of the wrecked steamship, while in other churches the lessons to be learned from the disaster were among the themes of the great ministrations.

A Memorial Service will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 4.30 at Christ Church Cathedral at which the Victoria Boy Scouts, of which body the late Captain James was a Scoutmaster, will be present.

JUVENILE THIEF Vancouver Lad Pleads Guilty to a Number of Petty Crimes

Simon Tompkins, a lad sixteen years of age who came from Vancouver, and has been living here for some time, pleaded guilty to a number of petty thefts, including the theft of a bicycle, and entering a room in the Clarence hotel and stealing razor blades, postage stamps, handkerchiefs, etc., and was remanded until he should be sentenced. Magistrate Jay said the sentence Tompkins was just over the age under the juvenile crimes act, and could not be sent to the reformatory, where he had previously served for two years, he thought there should be some arrangement for dealing with such cases. There should be a separate place where boys could be imprisoned instead of having to confine them with hardened criminals in the jail.

Tomkins was taken from Vancouver with a small colored lad, saw a bicycle standing against a building, and made off with it, riding to Esquimalt, where the tire was punctured, and he came back, cast the punctured wheel aside and took a good one. This wheel belonged to A. E. Ormond, a bicycle boy and sold the bicycle to him for \$2.50. Then Tompkins entered a room in the Clarence and took 18 safety razor blades, stamps, and some handkerchiefs, which he gave to his companion to sell.

DYNAMITERS AT WORK Part of Ore-Handling Plant of Erie Railroad, Near Cleveland, Destroyed by Vandals

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27.—Unidentified vandals dynamited the new ore-handling plant of the Erie Railroad at North Randall, a suburb of Cleveland, Saturday.

The dynamite was used on the ore bridge of the plant, which was destroyed, with an estimated loss of \$200,000. The plant cost, it is said, about one million dollars and had been in operation only a few days.

There is no clue to the miscreants. The plant was erected under the open shop plan as applied to structural ironworkers.

LONDON, March 27.—Colonel Morrison of Ottawa has returned from visiting by the Kaiser's special permission, the Wesel garrison on the Rhine, where he received most courteously and given exceptional facilities for making his report. While riding with the Kaiser, Colonel Morrison occasioned great excitement among the inhabitants who believed him another captured spy.

Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Esquimalt, spent Sunday at Shawigan.

OFFICER DISMISSED

WASHINGTON, March 27.—President Taft has approved the sentence of dismissal from the army of Lieut. Leo E. Dainmiller, retired, who recently was tried by court-martial at Fort Thomas, Ky. He has been serving as National Guard.

Caused by Despondency SEATTLE, March 27.—Miss Mary T. Hankins, 24 years old, who came to Seattle from Helena, Montana, eight weeks ago, committed suicide tonight by shooting herself through the heart with a revolver. She was despondent over ill-health.

Chicago Bandits CHICAGO, March 27.—Two thieves hurled a padded brick through the window of a jewelry store near one of the busiest corners tonight and escaped with jewelry worth \$5,000 while they held a crowd back with revolvers. Four persons were in the store when the robbery was committed.

Italy's Crisis ROME, March 27.—Difficulties are presenting themselves in the formation of Signor Giolitti's new cabinet. It is said that the socialist leader, Bissolati, leader of the Socialist parliamentary group, would be appointed minister of agriculture, but he has declined to serve. He explained that he was adhering to the fundamental points of Giolitti's political programme, he had not been able to overcome the opposition to those outward forms relating to the position of a minister.

Philadelphia Storm PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—A severe electrical storm, accompanied by a high wind, which at times blew with cyclonic force, swept over the northern section of this city shortly after six o'clock tonight, leaving destruction in its wake.

Buildings were demolished, houses were unroofed, and the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was placed out of commission by the demolition of its tower at Holmesburg. The tower at Tacony, New York, and its station at Tacony, New York, are being routed via the Trenton cutoff, which was not in the path of the high wind.

The section where the electrical storm, accompanied by a high wind, which at times blew with cyclonic force, swept over the northern section of this city shortly after six o'clock tonight, leaving destruction in its wake.

In the manufacturing section of Kensington, in the northeast, toward Tacony, several factories were destroyed. Through wires for the power and roofs of houses were hurled to the center of the streets.

In the fashionable section of Germantown the storm also caused havoc. The couple of St. Michael's church was blown off. Jones hall lost its roof, as did the factory of the American Metal Company. Telegraph and telephone communication was also destroyed, but up to a late hour no lives had been reported lost.

So completely was the Pennsylvania Line tonight tied up that no trains were sent over the New York division from here, and no tickets to Philadelphia were obtainable at the New York end of the line.

No Passengers NEW YORK, March 27.—Pennsylvania Railroad officials declined to accept passengers for Philadelphia on the express leaving here at 8.04 tonight. Through trains for the west, officials said, were being operated over cutoffs. The tail-end of the storm, which over Manhattan with spectacular electrical effects and downpour of hail.

Oil Country Visited WASHINGTON, Pa., March 27.—A blizzard swept Washington county today, and today the thermometer dropped thirty degrees in eight hours. Sixty oil derricks at McDonald were leveled, causing a loss of \$25,000. At Wayneville, tombstones were picked up by the wind and carried from a cemetery into a hundred feet away.

One Fatality PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 27.—A windstorm throughout northeastern Ohio, a portion of West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania late today caused at least one fatality, injured several persons and resulted in heavy financial loss. Steubenville, Ohio, was struck by the gale. The roof was blown off the county infirmary and the walls of several other buildings were blown down. The wind here reached a velocity of 70 miles an hour. Many wires, billboards and plate glass windows suffered.

Cyclone in South MONROEVILLE, Ala., March 27.—A cyclone struck several small towns in this section yesterday, and left death and destruction in its wake. As far as is known, one dead and another is reported dying. Passing over the county in an easterly direction, the cyclone killed Stephen Byrd and probably fatally injured Frank McCrory. Mrs. Byrd and three children and Mrs. McCrory and four children were injured. The Byrd and McCrory homes and other buildings were destroyed. Fifteen other buildings were reported damaged. At Exela a number of buildings were destroyed.

Savings Bank Closed REDDING, Cal., Mar. 27.—The First savings bank of Shasta county was closed by order of F. R. Williams, state superintendent of banks. His published notice says: "I have reason to conclude that the president for the bank to continue business. I have taken possession of the property and business of said bank." The bank had \$267,000 in deposits in December.

Happy Valley Lands Messrs. Leonard Reid & Co. of this city, have issued a very attractive pamphlet describing the Happy Valley lands, which they are placing on the market in small holdings. The tract, suburban subdivision is on the line of the Canadian Northern, which will have a station in the heart of it. This pamphlet is interesting as being the first indication of the opening of the vicinity of Victoria to the new railway line. The subdivision lies for the most part between the Canadian Northern and the E. & N. railways. The pamphlet and map accompanying it give information that will be a surprise to many Victorians.

Long and Short Haul Constitutional Clause in Interstate Commerce Act is Attacked Before Commission WASHINGTON, March 27.—An attack on the constitutionality of the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act, the long and short haul provision, was made today before the commission in the consideration of the Inter-Rocky Mountain rate cases. Attorneys for the railroads maintained that the provision was unconstitutional and, curiously enough, counsel for some of the cities affected, Spokane, Wash., and Reno, Nevada, followed with a declaration that part of the section which confers upon the commission authority in special cases, to permit a lower freight charge for a longer haul in the same direction and over the same route, was unconstitutional.

STORM'S WORKS HAVOC

Death and Destruction is Caused by High Wind at Philadelphia—Railway Traffic Partially Suspended

Buildings were demolished, houses were unroofed, and the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was placed out of commission by the demolition of its tower at Holmesburg. The tower at Tacony, New York, and its station at Tacony, New York, are being routed via the Trenton cutoff, which was not in the path of the high wind.

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Copas & Young

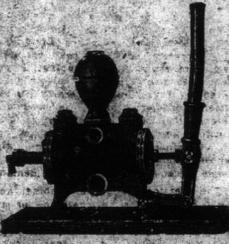
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Take a Minute! Read Below, Then Compare Our Prices. We Guarantee the Quality.

- CHIVER'S OLD COUNTRY MARMALADE—1-lb. glass jar 15c
- CHIVER'S STRAWBERRY or RASPBERRY JAM—2 1/2-lb. glass jars 35c
- NICE NAVEL ORANGES—Per dozen 35c, 25c and 15c
- CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—Per sack \$1.65
- OCHLIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS—20-lb. sack 75c; 8-lb. sack 35c
- CREAM OF WHEAT—Per packet 20c
- INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—Fresh made. Very nice, 3 lbs. for \$1.00
- FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—20-lb. sack \$1.15
- CALIFORNIA HONEY—Per comb 20c
- PRICE'S or ROYAL BAKING POWDER—12-oz. can 35c
- INTI-COMBINE TEA—In lead packets, 3 lbs. for \$1.00
- ST. CHARLES or CANADA FIRST CREAM—Large 20-oz. can 10c

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Don't Let the Price KEEP STRONG. It's a one-dollar bottle of Bowes' Fatted Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil stands between you and good health. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilding we have ever sold, and we daily recommend it to all who are the least run down, thin, weak or nervous. It is a most palatable combination, readily taken even by those with a very weak stomach. A grand remedy that will make you strong and hearty.

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THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST STEEL-DRAKE'S FAMOUS CAKES. Just to hand and the very nicest cakes ever tasted in Victoria. Excellent for 5 o'clock teas. Try a pound and be convinced.

- Lady Cake, lb. 35c
- Plain Cake, lb. 35c
- Oriental Fruit, lb. 40c
- Madeira Cakes, each 25c
- Jelly Rolls, each 20c
- Whole Wheat Bread, 10c
- English Crumpets, doz. 30c
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An Easter entertainment will be given in Methodist public hall Monday, APR 15th, by St. Mary's Guild for the benefit of church funds.

# HAVE YOU ESTATES IN SPAIN?

AN ESSAY ON DAY-DREAMING

By George William Curtis

Reader, have you castles in Spain? But who has not? They accrue to every one from the universal longing for an ideal, for the perfect happiness which cannot be realized in an imperfect world. Never have they been more beautifully, more feelingly, described than in the accompanying selection from George William Curtis, himself one of the most attractive personalities in American literature. A native of Rhode Island and for a season a member of the Brook Farm Community, Curtis is best remembered as an active litterateur in New York city, where he edited magazines for many years, during which he also gained national fame as a lecturer. It seems probable that appreciation of Curtis' humor and refinement his essays excel; they are "what odor is to the tuberoso, what poetry is to language." The following from "Prue and I" will illustrate Curtis' best points:

One day as I raised my head from entering some long and tedious accounts in my books, and began to reflect that the quarter was expiring, and that I must begin to prepare the balance-sheet, I observed my subordinate in office, but not in years (for poor old Titbottom will never see sixty again), leaning on his hand, and much abstracted.

"Are you not well, Titbottom?" asked I. "Perfectly, but I was just building a castle in Spain," said he.

I looked at his rusty coat, his faded hands, his sad eye, and white hair for a moment, in great surprise, and then inquired:

"Is it possible that you own property there, too?"

He shook his head silently, and still leaning on his hand, and with an expression in his eye as if he were looking upon the most fertile estate of Andalusia, he went on making his plans; laying out his gardens, I suppose, building terraces for the vines, determining a library with a southern exposure, and resolving which should be the tapestried chamber.

"What a singular whim," thought I, as I watched Titbottom, and filled up a check for four hundred dollars, my quarterly salary, "that a man who owns castles in Spain should be deputy-bookkeeper at nine hundred dollars a year!"

When I went home I ate my dinner silently, and afterwards sat for a long time upon the roof of the house, looking at my western property, and thinking of Titbottom.

It is remarkable that none of the proprietors have ever been to Spain to take possession and report to the rest of us the state of our property there. I, of course, cannot go, I am too much engaged. So is Titbottom. And I find it is the case with all the proprietors. We have so much to detain us at home that we cannot get away. But it is always so with rich men. Prue sighed once as she sat at the window and saw Bourne, the millionaire, the president of innumerable companies, and manager and director of all the charitable societies in town, going by with wrinkled brow and hurried step. I asked her why she sighed.

"Because I was remembering that my mother used to tell me not to desire great riches, for they occasioned great cares," said she.

"They do indeed," answered I, with emphasis, remembering Titbottom, and the impossibility of looking after my Spanish estates.

Prue turned and looked at me with mild surprise; but I saw that her mind had gone down the street with Bourne. I could never discover if she held much Spanish stock. But I think she does. All the Spanish proprietors have a certain expression. Bourne has it to a remarkable degree. It is a kind of look, as if, in fact, a man's mind were in Spain. Bourne was an old lover of Prue's and he is not married, which is strange for a man in his position.

It is not easy for me to say how I know so much, as I certainly do, about my castles in Spain. The sun always shines upon them. They stand lofty and fair in a luminous, golden atmosphere, a little hazy and dreamy, perhaps, like the Indian summer, but in which no gales blow and there are no tempests. All the sublime mountains, and beautiful valleys, and soft landscape, that I have not yet seen, are to be found in the grounds. They command a noble view of the Alps; so fine, indeed, that I should be quite content with the prospect of them from the highest tower of my castle, and not care to go to Switzerland.

The neighboring ruins, too, are as picturesque as those of Italy, and my desire of standing in the Coliseum, and of seeing the shattered arches of the Aqueducts stretching along the Campagna and melting into the Alban Mount, is entirely quenched. The rich gloom of my orange-groves is gilded by fruit as brilliant of complexion and exquisite of flavor as any that ever dark-eyed Sorrento girls, looking over the high plastered walls of Southern Italy, hand to the youthful travellers, climbing on donkeys up the narrow lane beneath.

The Nile flows through my grounds. The Desert lies upon their edge, and Damascus stands in my garden. I am given to understand, also, that the Parthenon has been removed to my Spanish possessions. The Golden Horn is my fish-pond; my flocks of golden fleeces are pastured on the plain of Marathon, and the honey of Hymettus is distilled from the flowers that grow in the vale of Enna—all in my Spanish domains.

From the windows of those castles look the beautiful women whom I have never seen, whose portraits the poets have painted. They wait for me there, and chiefly the fair-haired

child, lost to my eyes so long ago, now bloomed into an impossible beauty. The lights that never shone glances at evening in the vaulted halls, upon banquets that were never spread. The hands I have never collected play, all night long, and enchant the brilliant company, that was never assembled, into silence.

In the long summer mornings the children that I never had play in the gardens that I never planted. I hear their sweet voices sounding low and far away, calling, "Father! father!" I see the lost fair-haired girl, grown now into a woman, descending the stately stairs of my castle in Spain, stepping out upon the lawn, and playing with those children. They bound away together down the garden; but those voices linger, this time airily calling, "Mother! mother!"

But there is a stranger magic than this in my Spanish estates. The lawn slopes on which, when a child, I played, in my father's old country-place, which was sold when he failed, are all there and jibe a flower-jaded, not a blade of grass seen. The green leaves have not fallen from the spring woods of half a century ago, and a gorgeous autumn has blazed undimmed for fifty years among the trees I remember.

Chestnuts are not especially sweet to my palate now, but those with which I used to prick my fingers when gathering them in New Hampshire woods are exquisite as ever to my taste, when I think of eating them in Spain. I never ride horseback now at home; but in Spain, when I think of it, I bound over all the fences in the country; barebacked upon the wildest horses. Sermons I am apt to find a little soporific in this country; but in Spain I should listen as reverently as ever, for proprietors must set a good example on their estates.

Plays are insufferable to me here—Prue and I never go. Prue, indeed, is not quite sure it is moral; but the theatres in my Spain castles are of a prodigious splendor, and when I think of going there, Prue sits in a front box with me—a kind of royal box—the good woman, attired in such wise as I have never seen her here, while I wear my white waistcoat, which in Spain has no appearance of mending, but dazzles with immortality, and is a miraculous fit.

Yes, and in those castles in Spain, Prue is not the placid, breeches-patching helpmate with whom you are acquainted, but her face has a bloom which we both remember, and her movement a grace which my Spanish swans emulate, and her voice a music sweeter than those that orchestras discourse. She is always there, what she seemed to me when I fell in love with her, many and many years ago. The neighbors called her then a nice, capable girl; and certainly she did knit and darn with a zeal and success to which my feet and my legs have testified for nearly half a century. But she could spin a finer web than ever came from cotton, and in its subtle meshes my heart was entangled, and there has reposed softly and happily ever since. The neighbors declared she could make pudding and cake better than any girl of her age; but stale bread from Prue's hand was ambrosia to my palate.

"She who makes everything well, even to making neighbors speak well of her, will surely make a good wife," said I to myself when I knew her; and the echo of a half-century answers, "a good wife."

So, when I meditate my Spanish castles, I see Prue in them as my heart saw her standing by her father's door. "Age cannot wither her." There is a magic in the Spanish air that paralyzes Time. He glides by unnoticed and unnoticing. I greatly admire the Alps, which I see so distinctly from my Spanish windows; I delight in the taste of the Southern fruit that ripens upon my terraces; I enjoy the pensive shade of the Italian ruins in my gardens; I like to shoot crocodiles, and talk with the Sphinx upon the shores of the Nile, howling through my domain; and I am glad to drink sherbet in Damascus, and fleece my flocks on the plains of Marathon; but I would resign all these forever rather than part with that Spanish portrait of Prue for a day. Now, have I not resigned them all forever, to live with that portrait's changing originals?

I have often wondered how I should reach my castles. The desire of going comes over me very strongly sometimes; and I endeavor to see how I can arrange my affairs so as to get away. To tell the truth, I am not quite sure of the route—I mean, to that particular part of Spain in which my estates lie. I have inquired very particularly, but nobody seems to know precisely. One morning I met young Aspen, trembling with excitement.

"What's the matter?" asked I with interest, for I knew that he held a great deal of Spanish stock.

"Oh!" said he, "I'm going out to take possession. I have found the way to my castles in Spain."

"Dear me!" I answered, with the blood streaming into my face; and, heedless of Prue, pulling my glove until it ripped—"what is it?"

"The direct route is through California," answered he.

"But then you have the sea to cross afterward," said I, remembering the map.

"Not at all," answered Aspen, "the road runs along the shore of the Sacramento River."

He darted away from me, and I did not meet him again. I was very curious to know if he arrived safely in Spain, and was expecting every day to hear news from him of my property there, when one evening I bought an extra, full of California news, and the first thing upon which my eye fell was this: "Died in San Francisco, Edward Aspen, Esq., aged

thirty-five." There is a large body of the Spanish stockholders who believe with Aspen, and sail for California every week. I have not yet heard of their arrival out at their estates, but I suppose they are so busy with their own affairs there that they have no time to write to the rest of us about the condition of our property.

There was my wife's cousin, too, Jonathan Bud, who is a good, honest youth from the country, and, after a few weeks' absence, he burst into the office one day just as I was balancing my books, and whispered to me eagerly:

"I have found my castle in Spain."

I put the blotting-paper in the leaf deliberately, for I was wiser now than when Aspen had excited me, and looked at my wife's cousin, Jonathan Bud, inquiringly.

"Polly Bacon," whispered he, winking. I continued the interrogative glance.

"She's going to marry me, and she'll show me the way to Spain," said Jonathan Bud hilariously.

"She'll make you talk Spanish, Jonathan Bud," said I.

And so she does. He makes no more hilarious remarks. He never bursts into a room. He does not ask us to dinner. He says that Mrs. Bud does not like smoking. Mrs. Bud has nerves and babies. She has a way of saying "Mr. Bud!" which destroys conversation, and casts a gloom upon society.

It occurred to me that Bourne, the millionaire, must have ascertained the safest and most expeditious route to Spain; so I stole a few minutes one afternoon, and went into his office. He was sitting at his desk, writing rap-

idly, and surrounded by files of papers and patterns, specimens, boxes, everything that covers the tables of a great merchant. In the outer rooms, clerks were writing. Everything was indicative of immense and increasing prosperity.

There were several gentlemen in waiting to converse with Bourne (we all call him so, familiarly, down-town), and I waited until they went out. But others came in. There was no pause in the rush. All kinds of inquiries were made and answered. At length I stepped up.

"A moment, please, Mr. Burne—just a moment."

He looked up hastily, wished me good morning, which he had done to none of the others, and which courtesy I attributed to Spanish sympathy.

"What is it, sir?" he asked blandly, but with wrinkled brow.

"Mr. Bourne, have you any castles in Spain?" said I, without preface.

He looked at me for a few moments without speaking, and without seeming to see me. His brow gradually smoothed, and his eyes, apparently looking into the street, were really, I have no doubt, feasting upon the Spanish landscape.

"Too many, too many," said he at length, musingly shaking his head, and without addressing me.

I suppose he felt himself too much extended—as we say in Wall Street. He feared, I thought, that he had too much impracticable property elsewhere to own so much in Spain; so I asked:

"Will you tell me what you consider the

shortest and safest route thither, Mr. Bourne? For, of course, a man who drives such an immense trade with all parts of the world will know all that I have come to inquire."

"My dear sir," answered he wearily, "I have been trying all my life to discover it; but none of my ships have ever been there, none of my captains have any report to make. They bring me, as they brought my father, gold, dust from Guinea; ivory, pearls, and precious stones from every part of the earth; but not a fruit, not a solitary flower, from one of my castles in Spain. I have sent clerks, agents, and travellers of all kinds, philosophers, pleasure-hunters, and invalids, in all sorts of ships, to all sorts of places, but none of them ever saw or heard of my castles, except one young poet, and he died in a madhouse."

"Mr. Bourne, will you take five thousand at ninety-seven?" hastily demanded a man, whom, as he entered, I recognized as a broker.

"We'll make a splendid thing of it," Bourne nodded assent, and the broker disappeared.

"Happy man!" muttered the merchant as the broker went out; "he has no castles in Spain."

"I am sorry to have troubled you, Mr. Bourne," said I, retiring.

"I am glad you came," returned he; "but I assure you, had I known the route you hoped to ascertain from me, I should have sailed years and years ago. People sail for the Northwest Passage, which is nothing when you have found it. Why don't the English Admiralty fit out expeditions to discover all our castles in Spain?"

He sat lost in thought.

"It's nearly post-time, sir," said the clerk. Mr. Bourne did not heed him. He was still musing; and I turned to go, wishing him good morning. When I had nearly reached the door, he called me back, saying, as if continuing his remarks:

"It is strange that you, of all men, should come to ask me this question. If I envy any man, it is you, for I sincerely assure you that I supposed you lived altogether upon your Spanish estates. I once thought I knew the way to mine. I gave directions for furnishing them, and ordered bridal-bouquets, which were never used, but I suppose they are there still."

He paused a moment, then said slowly: "How is your wife?"

I told him that Prue was well; that she was always remarkably well. Mr. Bourne shook me warmly by the hand.

"Thank you," said he. "Good morning." I knew why he thanked me; I knew why he thought that I lived altogether upon my Spanish estates; I knew a little bit about those bridal-bouquets. Mr. Bourne, the millionaire, was an old lover of Prue's.

There is something very odd about these Spanish castles. When I think of them, I somehow see the fair-haired girl whom I knew when I was not out of short jackets. When Bourne meditates them, he sees Prue and me quietly at home in their best chambers. It is a very singular thing that my wife should live in another man's castle in Spain.

## Ten Thousand Dollar Indians at a Remnant Counter



AT THE DAGGRIN COUNTER

There was a remnant rush at Spencer's old store—or what remains of it—practically every day last week and those who took advantage of it apparently were much benefited. The participants were restricted however to ladies of the Songhees tribe who carried away many basketfuls of the scraps which remained.

The industry of the kiootchman afforded an interesting and not unpicturesque spectacle for passersby and crowds were lined up on Govern-

ment street and along the temporary bridge over the ruins every day. There was something unusual in the sight of women whose families are each worth more than \$10,000 sitting among the muck and ruck of the debris of bricks and charred timbers scraping up the ashes and sorting out the remains of gaudy silks and satins. The more brilliant colors were obviously the favorites with the squaws and they managed to dig up some excellent examples of violet hues.

## A New Log Cabin In New York City

While land values in New York City have been soaring until the necessity of tearing down ten-storey skyscrapers to make room for thirty and even forty-storey buildings became more and more evident, one little old-fashioned log cabin was built within the city limits. The cabin is one storey high and consists of one room, with a large open fireplace in one end, over which the builder has immortalized himself with the inscription:

ERECTED 1910, BY WILLIAM ADAMS OF RICHMOND, VA.

William Adams is a colored man and an expert on log cabins, having been born and brought up in one. But the log cabin he has built in New York City is not for his own occupancy. The owner is Cornelius G. Kloff, Secretary of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, and the cabin, which has been named the Philosophers' Retreat, stands on Emerson Hill, Staten Island, on property belonging to Mr. Kloff. The fireplace is connected with a regulation old-fashioned log chimney, plastered with mud within and without, and built, on the outside of the chimney, with the "sway pole" in the chimney over the fire and the "swinging chain" hanging from it.

The cabin has been dedicated, according to Mr. Kloff, to the use of "lovers of nature," for statesmen with political futures before or behind them; for those wishing to reflect on the gratitude of future generations or the ingratitude of present and past generations; for thinkers in general, and for philosophers born as such or grown to be such by the trials of professional, social, commercial or political strife.

The cabin will be occupied as a meeting place for the 'Log Cabin Philosophers.' The membership will be limited to 144 members. Women never having been recognized as philosophers, will not be admitted to membership.

## UPS AND DOWNS OF ROLLER SKATES

A new type of roller skate has been introduced by a Berlin inventor, who declares that it is going to make roller skating more popular than ever. There is no necessity to strike out or propel yourself forward with this skate. You simply raise the foot as in walking and then put your weight on that foot, while you raise the other, as in walking, and off you go. When the foot is raised a coiled spring in the skate tightens and when the foot is pressed down the extra weight unwinds the spring and operate the gear attached to the skate wheels.

In spite of all the claims made for this new type of roller skate, it is a question whether it will ever supplant the more simple form of skate, which has neither gears nor springs and reduces friction to a minimum.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, at one of the dinners following the conservation congress in St. Paul, said of marriage: "It is true that some girls, marrying men to reform them, succeed. Some girls, too, fail. The hostess at a tea once said to a beautiful, sad-eyed woman: 'Are you fond of sports, Mrs. Blank?' Mrs. Blank smiled. Her sad eyes twinkled a moment. Then she sighed and answered: 'Well, I suppose I ought to be. I married one.'"

## THE NORTH ISLAND RAILROAD

### Dr. Helmcken's Reminiscences

In writing courteous thanks for the receipt of two copies of a photograph taken at the recent ceremony of the turning of the first soil on the Island section of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railroad, Dr. John S. Helmcken recalls his own early efforts on behalf of such a road. He writes:

The photos have a personal, indeed a paternal, grandfatherly interest, seeing that about twenty or more years ago I wrote a series of elaborate letters, which were published in The Colonist at the time, anent the extension of the E. & N. R. R. to the northern end of Vancouver Island. The first letter received a conservative and favorable editorial of The Colonist as something new and worthy of public consideration.

Subsequently the letters (expurgated) were published and bound up with the "Sessional Papers" of that day, and subsequently the Provincial Government appointed Mr. Grey, C.E. to make a survey and recognition for the purpose. Mr. Grey's C. E. reports were published.

In my letters, the importance and very great advantages of having a city at the north end of Vancouver Island, having steamship communication with Queen Charlotte Islands and generally with the Northern coast, the fisheries and commercial advantages were pointed out. The C. P. R. did not favor the scheme, but I know the Hon. Robert Dunsmuir felt interested.

Now arose an ebullition for the construction of the "British Pacific R. R.," which overshadowed the purely Island railway and left it out in the cold, and so both unfortunately came practically to an end; but still the Island railway has been more or less, with variations, kept in view.

Oh! if the Vancouver Island railway had been built at the time, how grandly different would Vancouver Island be today? However, "long expected comes at last," and it is sincerely hoped and fully expected that enormous and various advantages will follow, and that Premier McBride may see a glorious fruition of his hold, praiseworthy policy.

Let me state that my standing in the photograph alongside the Premier was, although suggestive, purely accidental.

J. S. HELMCKEN.



## FIVE HU

(By C.

The drawing-room was of ladies had been full of mid conversation's. They played

Many a bluff of high. Was made and played. With finished art, as they played

The hostess, gowned. (As such one CANNON had sat up planning. For this Five

And every table in the. With oil had got a sh. And was laid out forth. This swell Five

The hostess thought t. (In confidence I tell. The winner's prize co. For this Five

It looked as if it cost. Mere man would take. But, could it woman's. Not at Five H

"We only need one tric. I think we'll win. Mi. Oh—HANG the Joker. Now, that's F

"Six on the Hearts." "May one bid five? If. "Good Heavens, No! Y. Yep, that's F

The hour grows late, and husbands, home. And wives and dinner. And curse Fiv

darkness falls, a la. h husband hears, s home. "Oh, Ja. We played Fiv

"My goodness; seven! "Poor boy, you're fan. "That snob, Miss To. At the Five H

And hubby hasn't mu. But does he cuss this. And does he wish it. About Five H

## THE EARLIEST C

To say that a hymn of Christianity, carries its lifetime of Christ's apostle by the record of three stanzas are given not disputable. It was Alexandria, one of the earliest Christians, sim- bringing all the culture of speculations of the Church on the exposition of Clement's most active to 211 A.D., during which considerable body of it, been conjectured that birth, but an Alexandrian is definitely known to state of heathenism to

Not the least interest of Alexandria, Christianity as a philosophy. He believed, the revelation of God. Clement evidently held teacher rather than a di-

The hymn printed by third of Clement's ten, have come down to the complete.

Shepherd of ten. Guiding in love. Through devo Christ; our trium We come Thy n. And here our ch. To shout Thy

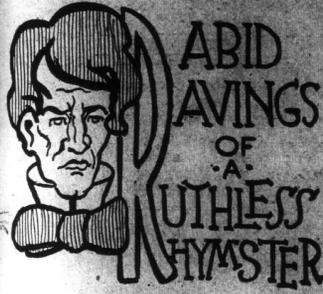
Thou art our ho. The all-subduing Healer of strife. Thou didst Thy's. That from sin's d. Thou mightest s. And give us li

Thou art wisdom. Thou hast prepar. Of holy love. And in our mort. None call on The. Here Thou dost. Help from abo

Millenniumville News

By RIDER HAGGARD

Eggs and a Dairy



ABID AVINGS OF A RUTHLESS MYSTER

FIVE HUNDRED (By C. L. A.)

The drawing-room was table-strewn, Of ladies had been full since noon. Mid conversation's measured croon, They played Five Hundred.

Mary a bluff of high degree Was made and play'd 'twixt lunch and tea. With finished art, as you'll agree, They played Five Hundred.

The hostess, gowned regardless quite (As such one CANNOT look a fright), Had sat up planning half the night For this Five Hundred.

And ev'ry table in the place With oil had got a shining face, And was laid out forthwith to grace This swell Five Hundred.

The hostess thought that no one knew (In confidence, I tell it you) The winner's prize cost only 2 For this Five Hundred.

It looked as if it cost a pile. Mere man would take it with a smile. But, could it woman's eyes beguile? Not at Five Hundred.

"We only need one trick, Miss Gage. I think we'll win. Miss Sharpe, your play. Oh—HANG the Joker, anyway!" Now, that's Five Hundred.

"Six on the Hearts." "I pass it by." "May one bid five? If so, I'll try." "Good Heavens, No! It's yours, Miss Sprye." Yep, that's Five Hundred.

The hour grows late, and still they play. And husbands, home at close of day, And wives and dinners far away, And curse Five Hundred.

darkness falls, a laggard tread In husband hears, and bows his head. "Oh, Jack, I'm nearly dead!" We played Five Hundred.

"My goodness; seven! How time flies! "Poor boy, you're famished, I surmise. "That snob, Miss Toodle, won the prize. At the Five Hundred."

And hubby hasn't much to say. But does he cuss this game they play, And does he wish it miles away? About Five Hundred.

THE EARLIEST CHRISTIAN HYMN

To say that a hymn is the earliest known to Christianity, carries it back well toward the lifetime of Christ's apostles. That is precisely the record of the hymn of which three stanzas are given below. Its pedigree is not disputable. It was written by Clement of Alexandria, one of the most interesting of the earliest Christians, since he was the first to bring all the culture of the Greeks and all the speculations of the Christian heretics to bear on the exposition of Christian truth.

Clement's most active years were from 193 to 211 A.D., during which period he produced a considerable body of literary work. It has been conjectured that he was an Athenian by birth, but an Alexandrian by education, and it is definitely known that he passed from a state of heathenism to Christianity.

Not the least interesting of the facts about Clement of Alexandria is that he looked upon Christianity as a philosophy rather than as a religion. He believed the Scriptures to contain the revelation of God's wisdom to men, but Clement evidently believed Christ a great teacher rather than a divine being.

The hymn printed herewith is found in the third of Clement's ten books. The first four have come down to the present day almost complete.

Shepherd of tender youth, Guiding in love and truth, Through devious ways; Christ, our triumphant King! We come Thy name to sing, And here our children bring, To shout Thy praise.

Thou art our holy Lord! The all-subduing Word, Healer of strife! Thou didst Thyself abase, That from sin's deep disgrace Thou mightest save our race, And give us life.

Thou art wisdom's High Priest! Thou hast prepared the feast Of holy love. And in our mortal pain None call on Thee in vain; Here Thou dost not disdain Help from above.

In view of the fact that conditions on Vancouver Island, from the standpoint of agriculture and farming generally, are somewhat similar to conditions prevailing in rural Denmark, the following article which Mr. Haggard wrote for the London Times, may be of interest to many readers of the magazine.

A very interesting society which I visited in Copenhagen is the Danish Farmers' Co-operative Egg Export Association. Eggs in Denmark, I may observe, receive an individual attention which is lacking to them in this country. Thus I noted with interest that the first I chanced to eat for breakfast in Copenhagen bore the distinguishing number of 72,334. To what this enumeration referred I cannot say, but I may add that it was a good egg.

This Egg Export Association numbers 45,000 members, belonging to 550 local societies which supply the eggs. Every egg is stamped with the society's and the member's number, so that if necessary it can be traced back to the fowl that laid it. If by chance an individual member of one of these societies should supply a bad egg he is hunted down and fined 5 kroner (5s. 6½d.), whether the fault be his or that of the fowl. For in this matter, under a kind of employers' liability arrangement, a man is held to be responsible for the misbehavior of his hen. Ten million score of eggs pass through the hands of this society in the course of a year. This sounds a great number—one scarcely to be realized by the human mind. It bewilders as do the distances that, according to astronomers, lie between the earth and the remotest suns. However, it may be taken for granted, unless I made a mistake of an "o" in my notes.

When these countless hosts of eggs arrive at the depot in Copenhagen they are graded by skilled women (Denmark is full of skilled women), who pick them out like lightning by the aid of their expert eyes. Of the best 120 weigh about 18lb., and 120 of the worst weigh about 14lb. A certain number of these arrive broken, for even in Denmark such accidents will happen. That nothing may be wasted, these are set aside and sold locally. They are used for omelettes. The intact eggs are then "candled"—that is, arranged in trays or racks over powerful electric lamps, from whose searching light nothing can be hid. If they are bad they betray one kind of opacity. If they have been sat on, weird embryos appear. To the egg that lamp is a kind of judgment day. For the good egg it has no terrors; this declares itself at once by a halo-like luminosity which it is impossible to describe. The bad egg, however, becomes an object of more interest to its neglectful despatcher, who must pay the fine of 5 kroner. Such a person, I was informed, very rarely produces a second bad egg. The good eggs that have passed the test of the shining lamps are conveyed away, and after each of them has received the approbation of the society in the shape of its trademark, a stamp of an ornamental character bearing in its centre the letters D.A.A.E., are packed by more skilled women amongst wood shavings in boxes containing either 960 or 1,440 eggs—that is, eight or twelve hundred. This stamp of the Egg Export Society is very indelible, as I know from experience. Having by accident pressed it on my hand, notwithstanding repeated washings, for over two days I went about guaranteed as a good egg.

In the basement of the building are cement vats filled with the strongest lime-water and, I think, some other secret ingredients. Each of the vats contains from 5,000 to 7,000 scores of "pickled" or preserved eggs. These are placed in the lime-water about March and sometimes kept there for ten months, when they are taken out, "candled," and sold. In the year 1910, 10,000 cases, each of which contained 1,440 eggs, were thus laid down. At the time of my visit these "pickled" eggs were fetching from 8s. to 9s. per long hundred, delivered free on board ship. Like the fresh eggs, or the most part they go to England. It occurred to me that the enormous weight of all these thousands of eggs would cause them to crush in the tanks, but it appears that the lime-water gives them sufficient support to prevent this catastrophe.

This Copenhagen egg establishment is but one of 70 such packing-stations that are scattered over Denmark. The manager informed me that the business began in 1895 and was growing every year. It started with little or no capital—indeed, farmers had to wait four weeks to be paid for their eggs. Now it has a reserve fund of £15,000, which is used as working capital. The central society settles the price of the eggs, which is fixed at a figure sufficient to clear a profit. In 1909 this profit amounted to £10,000, of which half was paid to the local societies for distribution among their members, while the other half is placed to the reserve fund. This reserve fund, however, is not allowed to accumulate for more than six years, after which it is distributed, six years' reserve being always kept in hand. Speaking generally, the business is run on sound lines and is very prosperous.

I may add that I did not observe that the Danish farmers pay any particular attention to their poultry. At least, those that I saw were for the most part of the ordinary farmyard breed and rather small. Still, hens should be judged by the eggs they produce, and these appear to be numerous. On my way to the Island of Falster in the south of Denmark, whither I went to visit the Kammerherre Torsdorf and to study the growth of sugar-beet and its manufacture into sugar, I stopped at Haslev to see the famous Trifolium Dairy. This dairy, around which the town has sprung up, has three branch establishments at Faxe, Dalmose, and Maribo, but I understand that the Haslev depot is by far the most important.

In truth it is a wonderful place. But, I believe, at a cost of £40,000 some ten years ago, in another ten years the accumulated sinking fund will have paid off the total capital expenditure. Meanwhile, the balance of profit distributed after allowing for this sinking fund is distributed half-yearly among the co-operators, who, for the most part, are large landowners living within a distance of about 12 miles. I forget exactly how many cows supply the milk that is dealt with at the Trifolium Dairy, but I think they number about 12,000. This, however, may include those of which the milk goes to the sub-factories, though I am by no means certain on the point. The amount of milk which comes in daily is enormous. Again I cannot remember the exact figures, but I know that quite a hundred women are, on an average, employed to handle it—to say nothing of many other persons, male and female. From the drippings of the cans alone 200lb. Danish of milk are collected daily, and at the time of my visit in the autumn the weekly output of butter was about 14,000lb. Danish, besides other products such as cheese, of which huge quantities are manufactured. In short, the business is immense, and so far as I am aware, unequalled by anything of the same sort in England, which buys its output.

Trifolium is a long, low building with the usual platform on which are delivered the full cans that come in by rail or cart. Director Damant, who kindly showed me over the establishment, took me first to a place where samples of milk are tested twice a fortnight to ascertain their fat percentage. This is done in glass tubes arranged on electrical lyrotated machines, but the exact process I cannot explain. Here, too, sacks of chopped mangolds sent by the members are analyzed for their sugar values. (I wonder how many English farmers test their root crops in this fashion, and profit by the knowledge so obtained in order to grow them better.)

The milk on arriving in the dairy, where the noise is terrific, is weighed in a tin vat, and runs thence into an apparatus where it is heated by steam to 50deg. Celsius (or 122deg. Fahrenheit). Thence it goes to the great separators. After separation the skim is taken away in pipes, most of it to be sent back to the farmers for pigs' food, while the cream is reheated to about 100deg. Celsius (212deg. Fahrenheit), then cooled immediately and pumped into vats in another room, where it stands 24 hours to ripen before being made into butter on the following day. In this room young women, clothed in white dresses and wearing high sabots, were engaged in mixing a carefully prepared lactic-acid culture which is used to sour the cream before it is churned. From this chamber the cream travels into another, where it is churned in five huge steam-driven churns, the production of butter being regulated according to the market price. On the further side of this room are two cement troughs filled with cold water, in which the butter lies for half-an-hour to gain texture. After this it is worked on circular steam-operated machines, by which it is washed, salted, and moulded. The surplus cream is exported to Germany and there made into butter.

In an adjoining gallery the worked butter is packed in tubs for export to England. These tubs when filled are of three weights—namely, 100 kilos, 50 kilos, and 25 kilos. It is easy to trace any one of them, in the event of its contents proving unsatisfactory, by means of a numbered label placed upon the butter, to which has been added from 2 to 3½ per cent of salt in accordance with the requirements of its destined market. The parchment paper used in the packing is specially treated with sulphuric acid and sugar to make it tough and waterproof. Near by is a butter store that by means of special machinery can be cooled in summer and warmed in winter, and also a place for the thorough cleansing of the tubs. Further on stands the engine-house, where a 100 horse-power machine which has worked daily for ten years, supplies power, and another machine produces cold air. Also electric light is generated, and there is a control board from which the temperature of all the different departments is regulated.

Passing the boilers and the place where the cans are cleaned by being inverted over steam pipes, I came to yet another department, where the skim milk is delivered into great tanks. Of this skim 90 per cent is returned to the farmers, who pay for it at the rate of 1 ore (or half a farthing) the pound, the rest being used in the manufacture of cheese. This I saw in progress, the men working the cheese in the vats with their hands. Some of the whey that exudes from it is taken by the farmers, who pay for it at the rate of 25 ore (3d.) per 100lb., and use it to feed pigs. This whey, or a portion of it, is separated to extract the last drops of butter-fat, which are churned into a second-class butter. Sundry sorts of cheeses are made, either from skim milk or skim mixed with whole milk, one kind called Norwegian cheese being brown in color. This is done up into pound packets covered with silver paper, and calls for 30 ore (3½d.) the pound retail. Another, called Swiss cheese, is a sort of imitation Gruyere—I think Ementhaler is its name—and each of these cheeses weighs 150lb. and is worth 100 kroner (£5 10s. 10d.). Then there are the cheese stores, one of them hot, and another containing 300,000lb. weight of old cheese. The contents of these stores in 1909 totalled 1,500,000lb. Danish.

Also I visited a repairing shop and another where the milk-cans are mended. I understood that the wage of the head man in this department is between 4,000 and 5,000 kroner (£221 13s. 4d. to £277) per annum, with food, lodging, light and fuel—a high salary for Denmark. Lastly, there were the laboratory where tests of butter, cheese, etc., are carried out every day, the bathtubs for the staff, and above them the cooper's shop, where the casks are manufactured.

Such is a brief account of the most marvelous place of its sort that I have seen in any land. I can only say that its arrangements, organization, and scientific attention to detail filled me with wonder. To see it alone would have been worth a visit to Denmark, showing as it does what can be done by intelligently directed co-operation.

How Portland Cement Received Its Name

Cement was used long before the dawn of authentic history, but Portland cement is a distinctively modern invention, says the Cement World. The ancient cements were invariably of the class we call "natural"—that is, made from natural raw material used just as it was taken from mother earth, without alteration or admixture. Portland cement, on the other hand, is always the result of a carefully determined and scientifically proportioned artificial mixture. The cement used by the ancient Romans, for example, was made by grinding volcanic lava. This was first obtained for the purpose on the slopes of Vesuvius, near Pozzuoli, thus giving origin to the name "Pozzuolana" or "Puzzolan" cement, of which small quantities are made to this day. In making their mortar and concrete, the Romans mixed the ground lava with a certain proportion of slaked lime, and for their aggregate used sand and gravel or broken stone, just as we do today. They mixed their concrete in batches, and, as shown by the impressions plainly discernible in the remains still standing in the Roman forum and other parts of the Imperial City, they erected wooden forms similar to those in use now, into which the concrete was poured and allowed to set.

During the Middle Ages, hydraulic cements fell into comparative disuse, and it was not until the eighteenth century that a demand for them was revived. But up to the time of the invention of Portland cement, early in the nineteenth century, the demand was met chiefly by importations of Puzzolan cement and "Dutch" cement, or trass, from the Continent, both of which were made by the simple grinding of a natural rock of volcanic origin. Portland cement was invented by Joseph Aspdin, a bricklayer and builder living in Leeds, the principal manufacturing town of Yorkshire. In his first experiments he used for raw material the mud scraped from the roads near his place.

As the roads were clayey and had been macadamized, the mud was really an artificial mixture of limey and clayey materials—the essential basis of the modern process of manufacture. Mr. Aspdin, we are told, first produced his cement in 1811, but it was not until 1824 that he patented his invention. On October 21, 1824, under the royal seal of King George the Fourth, letters patent were issued to Joseph Aspdin for his invention of "an improvement in the modes of producing an artificial stone."

Mr. Aspdin gave the name "Portland" to his cement, because of the resemblance in appearance between the artificial stone made from it and the natural stone found in the famous Portland quarries on the southern coast of England. These well-known quarries, of which there are over fifty in number, are situated in Dorsetshire, on the Isle of Portland, a peninsula jutting out into the English Channel.

The Portland stone is a white or creamy, hard, closely compacted limestone of the oolitic variety, the best quality being found in the top bed and in the northeastern part of the peninsula, the poorest in the southwestern part. For centuries this stone has been a favorite building stone in England for cathedrals, churches and public buildings. Among the prominent structures built of it might be mentioned St. Paul's Cathedral, finished about 1700; Goldsmith's Hall; the west towers of Westminster Abbey; and the Eddystone Light-house, built by the English engineer, John Smeaton, in 1759.

A square deal is as broad as it is long.—Chicago News.

SIZED UP

Up to the time he was elected reeve of this town, a year ago, Doc Spyrre appeared to be a normal human being, despite the fact he was a doctor, with normal tastes and normal ideas and the normal amount of ordinary horse sense. His actions during the past twelve months, however, would lead one to believe that he escaped from a lunatic asylum when the keeper was playing solo. Millenniumville has been needing better streets ever since the first shack was erected in the town. In years past the council has talked over the matter annually, and the practice of talking and talking and talking has become quite popular, each recurring council feeling that it should not exercise untoward haste in disposing of the matter. Last year the citizens of this town took pains to elect a council of men, not old women, who would, it was hoped, get down to business and do something. Now, at last week's meeting, when everything was brought to a head, and when it remained only for the reeve to add his vote to the bylaws providing for new streets, Doc Spyrre refuses to sign the bylaws. He states that, notwithstanding the council's approval of the scheme decided upon, he personally is not in favor of it. He also objects to the council's selection of the man who is to drive the team that will do the street repairing and grading. The council decided to appoint old Joe Gump, the town pauper, but Reeve Spyrre, who seems to have suddenly gone crazy, wants to import an "expert" teamster from some other place. Never mind, wait until next election!

A rather unusual incident marred the bridge which Mrs. Pottington Jones gave last Thursday evening. So far as your correspondent can learn, while the evening was going along smoothly as an oily sea, Mrs. Miwurd-Thynkvett and Mrs. Reales Tate, who were partners in one of the rubbers, became involved in a heated discussion. Strangely enough, the subject was not bridge, nor even harem skirts, but real estate. Mrs. Miwurd-Thynkvett had happened to state incidentally that in buying a lot one must always make a second payment before one could legally re-sell the property. Mrs. Reales Tate took exception to this. "You may know something of sugar-cured bacon, my dear," she said (Mrs. Miwurd-Thynkvett's husband being a pork packer), "but you haven't even a faint notion of real estate transactions." This raised an Irish that may have lurked in Mrs. Miwurd-Thynkvett's English blood, and, your correspondent has it on good authority, she made some sharp retort and fastened her bejeweled hands in Mrs. Reales Tate's hair. Bad blood had been brewing between the two for some months, it is said. Mrs. Pottington-Jones was able to separate her two lady guests before any casualties resulted.

Ted Wintres, who left Millenniumville in the days of the Klondike rush, and who was not heard of again, returned unexpectedly last week with King Solomon's mines in his pocket. Ted was bursting out with enthusiasm and made a bee line for the old home to see his old mother again. Doc Spyrre had the pleasant task of informing him that poor old Mrs. Wintres joined the Great Majority last spring.

As an illiterate person might say, news are scarce this week. One of our respected citizens has threatened to horsewhip me in the public street, however, and I may have something interesting for next Sunday.

CORRESPONDENT.

THE GRAVE OF CARE

We hurried Care in an open grave, And high, as we tamped the sods, The laugh and the song and the cheer we gave Rang out to the Hill of Gods. We buried Care with a right good will, And never a sigh gave we, And over the mound we danced our fill And planted the seeds of glee. It's many a day since the seeds were sown In a single mirthful hour, And up from the mould they all have grown With many a charming flower. There are Blossoms of Cheerfulness, Buds of Mirth, Sprigs of the Merry Heart; There are perfumed flowers of the Joy of Earth And blooms of the Better Part. We water them all as they grow and grow, With the tears of our revelry, And hour by hour they nod and blow To the beautiful sunlit sea. So sing, oh, sing me a carefree song And take me—I wot not where, So the sun be warm and the day be long And the flow'rs on the grave of Care.—C. L. Armstrong (of Victoria) in April Smart Set.

A FIGHTING CHANCE

The advanced English class had been reading "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," and had reached the dramatic line where it said, "A plashy tramp caught the sensitive ear of Ichabod." "Put it into your own words," asked the teacher of a promising-looking student. "Why," he replied promptly, "the dirty tramp got a hold of his sore ear."

DAY.

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MCKEN.

WANTED—Millinery Apprentices and Improvers. Apply, Millinery Department.

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

WANTED—Millinery Apprentices and Improvers. Apply, Millinery Department.

## Men's Shoes, Friday, \$2.65

You could not purchase better Shoes at \$4.00 and \$4.50 than we are offering Friday. They are made in the styles and qualities of much higher priced shoes. See View Street Windows.

Men's Box-Calf Blucher Boots, Goodyear welt soles. Friday ..... **\$2.65**

Men's Velour Calf Blucher Boots, dull calf tops. Friday ..... **\$2.65**

Men's Waterproof Grain Leather Boots, viscolized soles. Friday ..... **\$2.65**

Men's Velour Calf Blucher Oxfords. Friday **\$2.65**

## Moire Underskirts, Reg. Val.

**\$3.50, Friday, \$1.75**

Underskirts of superior quality moire, in black, navy, brown, green, and red. Made with perfect fitting upper portion over deep flounce. Made of shirred or tucked frill. Also accordion pleated flounce edged with smaller frill. Regular values \$3.50. Friday ..... **\$1.75**

## Tourists' and Campers' Aprons

Aprons, made of a strong striped blue and white canvas, neatly bound in white, having five very useful sized pockets, bound with white tape and finished with overflap ..... **75¢**

## House Furnishing Offerings for Friday

Battenberg Lace Curtains, Reg. Value \$8.75, Friday, \$4.90

Battenberg Lace Curtains, made on very fine strong Brussels net. Splendid patterns. Values \$8.75. Friday ..... **\$4.90**

Lace Curtains of fine quality cotton, woven in double thread. The patterns are neatly carried out in running border effects. Size 3 yards long, 50 inches wide. Friday ..... **\$1.65**

### TAPESTRY CARPETS

Tapestry Carpets, with border and stair to match. This grade is very closely woven, is of British manufacture, and closely resembles Brussels. There are a variety of ground colors and patterns, including blues, greens, gold and terra cotta. This is a splendid floor covering at a small cost. Price, made and laid, Friday, per yard ..... **85¢**

### JUTAKARI CARPET SQUARES

Jutakari Carpet Squares make an ideal inexpensive floor covering for bedroom, living-room or summer cottage. They have a closely woven, smoothly finished surface that is easily kept clean, are strongly recommended for hard wear and are Oriental in design and coloring. Size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2. Friday ..... **\$5.75**

## Women's Muslin Combinations

Combinations, tailored styles, made of good quality cambric, nicely trimmed with fine Swiss embroidery. Price ..... **\$1.50**

Three-Piece Combination of fine cambric. Corset cover has yoke of Valenciennes lace trimmed with Honiton insertion. Drawers and skirt finished with frill of muslin, edged with lace. Price ..... **\$2.50**

Combinations, two-piece, made of fine white cotton. Corset cover has yoke of embroidery and lace insertion. Drawers finished with frill of muslin, edged with fine lace. Price ..... **\$1.50**

Three-Piece Combinations of fine nainsook. Corset covers and drawers daintily trimmed with shadow embroidery. Price ..... **\$3.50**

## Large Selection of Silks and Dress Goods

at 50c, Friday

Comprising Stripe Louisiana, Fancy Brocades, Chiffon Taffeta, Tamine, Colored Pongee, Natural Pongee. All colors and black. Friday, per yard ..... **50¢**

A large consignment of Dress Goods going on sale Friday at **50¢**. Mothers should not miss this opportunity, as the sale includes Woolen Diagonals, Shepherd Check, All-Wool Tartans, All-Wool Poplins, Fancy Suitings, Serges and Lustres, in all shades and black. Friday ..... **50¢**

## Girls' White Lingerie Dresses. Values to \$5.00, Friday, \$2.50

This offering for Friday comprises a varied selection of Lingerie Dresses for Girls from eight to sixteen years of age. They are all well made and finished. Skirts are plain and finished with wide tucks or made entirely of embroidery flouncings. The waists are handsomely trimmed with lace insertion and edging or combination of embroidery and lace. High or dutch necks, short or three-quarter sleeves. The dresses are all this season's stock, and represent the newest styles, but, as they were being displayed during the alterations that were being made in the departments, they have become slightly soiled. Values to \$5.00, Friday ..... **\$2.50**

## Sale of Blouses, Friday, 50c

MUSLIN BLOUSES in lingerie styles, all-over embroidered fronts, and Blouses in striped patterns, perfectly plain tailored. See View St. windows. Friday ..... **50c**

## Rubber Household Gloves

We are making a specialty of strong Red Rubber Gloves, useful for housework. These gloves prevent the hands getting rough and chapped, and are specially recommended for durability.

Usual price \$1.00 per pair. Our price, per pair ..... **85¢**

GERMKYL  
The housewife's friend—cleans everything. Quart bottle, usual 25c, for 15c

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA  
The best Disinfectant and Deodorizer on the market. Prevents bad smells and disease—  
Quart size ..... **45¢**  
Pint bottle ..... **25¢**

## Women's Glace Kid Gloves, Reg. \$1.25, Friday, 75c

This sale offers a splendid opportunity to buy very serviceable Glace Kid Gloves, pique sewn. Colors, navy, green, slate, tan, brown and black. Regular value \$1.25. To clear Friday ..... **75c**

## Specially Priced Easter Linens

This is a pronounced saving on household linens. A large shipment has just been opened. See display on the main floor.

15 Pieces Bleached Damask Tabling, yard ..... <b>35¢</b>	Heavy Damask Cloths, ready-made: 10 Dozen, 2 x 3 ..... <b>\$3.90</b>
15 Pieces Bleached Damask Tabling, yard ..... <b>50¢</b>	5 Dozen, 2 x 3 ..... <b>\$4.50</b>
10 Pieces Bleached Damask Tabling, assorted patterns, yard ..... <b>75¢</b>	5 Dozen, 2 x 3 ..... <b>\$5.00</b>
100 Dozen Napkins, hemmed <b>\$2.00</b>	2 Dozen, 2 x 3 ..... <b>\$6.00</b>
100 Dozen Napkins, hemmed <b>\$2.50</b>	Table Cloths and Napkins to match. No two alike. Prices range \$3.90 to ..... <b>\$22.50</b>
50 Dozen Napkins, hemmed <b>\$3.50</b>	Size 2 1/2 to 4 yards long.
Bleached Damask Cloths, ready-made— 10 Dozen, 2 x 2 1/2 ..... <b>\$2.75</b>	Linen Huckaback Towels, embroidered ends. Each ..... <b>\$2.50</b>
5 Dozen, 2 x 2 1/2 ..... <b>\$3.50</b>	50 Dozen Hand Drawn Linen Runners and Squares. Each ..... <b>\$1.50</b>
5 Dozen, 2 x 2 1/2 ..... <b>\$4.75</b>	25 Dozen Battenberg Runners and Squares ..... <b>\$1.50</b>
10 Dozen Pillow Slips, embroidered. Price ..... <b>\$2.00</b>	100 Dozen Swiss Applique Runners and Squares ..... <b>50¢</b>

## Friday's Staple Specials

1,000 Yards of Prints to be sold Friday. This comprises Prints in light and dark grounds, dots, stripes and floral patterns. Excellent quality and fast colors. Friday ..... **10¢**

Remnants of Sheeting, Cotton Prints, Gingham, Muslin, Flannels, Flannelettes, Canton Flannels, Dress Linens, Chambrays and Duck on sale Friday at greatly reduced prices.

## Spring Hosiery for Friday's Selling

Infants' Fine Cotton Sox, double heel and toe. Colors, white, sky, pink, tan and black. In lace and plain. Sizes 4 to 6. Pair ..... **15¢**

Infants' Fine Silk Lisle Sox, spliced heel and toe, lace and plain. Colors, white, sky, pink, tan, and black. Sizes 4 to 6. Pair ..... **20¢**

Misses' 1-1 Rib Silk Lisle Hose, high spliced heel, double sole and toe, extra long. Colors, white, sky, pink, cardinal, tan and black. Sizes 4 to 6 1/2. Price ..... **25¢**

Sizes 7 to 8 1/2 ..... **35¢**

Women's Plain Lisle Hose, full fashioned, elastic top, high spliced ankles, double sole and toe. Colors, white, sky, pink, grey, greens, cardinal, and all pale shades ..... **35¢**

Boys' 2-1 Rib Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe, medium weight. Two qualities. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Prices 35c and ..... **25¢**

Boys' 2-1 Rib Worsted Hose, double heel, sole and toe, medium weight, fast dyes. Sizes 6 to 10. Prices 45c to ..... **30¢**

## Four Specials for Today

Dutch Collars of lawn and pique. Finished with lace or daintily embroidered. Values to 75c. Today ..... **35¢**

Jabots, in the newest effects. Made of fine lawns, trimmed with black and white stripes, shepherd plaid and laces ..... **35¢**

Hunting Stocks in a large range of piques, vestings and linens, in white and natural shades. Values to 65c. .... **35¢**

### AT THE HAIR GOODS SECTION

Box of 300 Crimped Hair Pins ..... **10¢**

5,000 Hair Nets, large sizes, finished with elastic bands. Colors, light brown, medium brown and dark brown. 3 for ..... **25¢**

### JEWELRY SECTION

Hat Pins, set with Rhine and colored stones. Values to 75c ..... **25¢**

Bar Pins, in the newest brilliant, pearl or fancy stone settings ..... **50¢**

Quality Gold-filled Beauty Pins, plain or chased. Values to \$1.00. A pair ..... **50¢**

### BEADED NECKLETS

Fancy Beaded Necklets, in all colors. Each in a separate box ..... **15¢**

Pearl and Colored Necklets, strung with beads of graduated sizes. Pink, reseda, sky, mauve, pearl and coral ..... **25¢**

## Suit Cases at Low Prices, Friday

Suit Cases, made of tan leatherette. This is a strong, serviceable case, bound corners, brass lock and side clips. Size 24-inch. Friday **\$1.50**

Suit Case, similar to the above, but deeper. Friday ..... **\$1.65**

Suit Case, made of reproduction of crocodile, in tan and black. Well lined with canvas and finished with brass side clips and lock. 24-inch. Friday ..... **\$1.95**

Suit Case, similar to the above, with 2 heavy leather straps ..... **\$2.50**

Leatherette Suit Case, in tans, heavy leather corners, brass lock and clasps. Well lined. Size 24-inch. Friday ..... **\$2.65**

Leatherette Suit Cases, extra deep and well finished. Outside straps. Friday ..... **\$4.50**

Leatherette Suit Cases, with heavy leather protected corners. Friday's price ..... **\$4.75**

Suit Cases of Japanese matting, well lined, corners and edges bound with leather. Brass lock and side clasps. Size 24-inch. Friday **\$2.50**

Japanese Matting Suit Cases, with corners protected and bound around with leather. Well lined. Two outside straps and brass lock and clasps. Friday ..... **\$2.75**

Suit Cases of Japanese matting, well bound and finished, fitted inside with pockets. This is a very practical, convenient sized suit case. Friday, \$4.75 and ..... **\$3.50**

Wicker Telescopes, 5 sizes. Prices range, Friday, 95c, 80c, 65c, 50c, **35¢**

## New Models in Women's Tailored Suits

The many recent Spring suit arrivals in the Ready-to-Wear Section bring our present display to a point where the selection of an Easter Suit is made easy.

### New Suits at \$25.00

In serges, homespuns, worsteds, suitings and mixtures. Coats in new short lengths, plain-tailored or braid-trimmed. Skirts in straight-cut models.

### New Suits at \$40.00

In fine quality novelty worsteds, serges and men's wear materials—strictly-tailored models. Others trimmed with buttons and silk or satin in cuffs and collars. Coats 24 and 26 inches, lined with peau de cygne.

### New Suits at \$50.00

Of fine serges. Coats 26 inches long, two and three-button fastenings, some with shawl and sailor collars trimmed. Skirts cut on prevailing slender lines—some show panel effects.

NO. 445.

## WOUNDED DIE ON BATT

Mexican Federal Soldiers  
Down in Fight  
Want of Doctors  
to Wounds

## MORE DESTRUCTIVE ON RAIL

Two Winnipeg Men  
Juarez and Later  
—Flight Expected  
ical

EL PASO, April 1.—Disasters here today report destruction of railroad property Durango and Torreon, the Masquital Del Oro mining Zanatecas and the invasion by an insurrecto band under Custodio Collector sharp that a quantity of ammunic to Mexico, supposedly for had been seized by American Columbus, N. M. Advices inspectors had established guards from Columbus to and as they control the city at Palomas, opposite Col were receiving arms and direct from shippers. The no further fighting in Soros is known in Hermosillo. Dispatches from that city only of the bringing in of 6000 from San Rafael, the 17,000 wounded now in military died on the field, a many doctors with the federal dians fought on both sides with the rebels and Yaqui federals.

From Parral come advices rest of Jesus Miguel Ponce have been in bank prior rection. Recently he was ating with Panohovil, also of bandits in time of peace. E. W. and B. S. Langley, Canada, arrested last night, were released. signed statements that they to join the Insurrectos, but ing back to the United States rested.

Prepare to Fight  
MEXICALLY, April 1.—Geley Williams, the new signalized his accession to day by making a really position of his forces her line of battle has been est Packard, four miles south place, where it is expected Mayel, the federal commander his attack.

Here the men of his ind mand, who are nearly all are digging rifle pits and barbed wire entanglements ish battle.

The federals are expected on Wednesday. Although in-Chief, Williams remains in-Chief, Williams remains (Continued on Page Two,

Charged With Perjury  
SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Ludgiovanna, proprietor of a third avenue was indicted by jury today on a charge of perjury when he testified re proprietorship of the Sixth tel before the city council that investigated charges of police. The Sixth Avenue building owned by Former U Watson C. Squier, and alleged used for immoral purp jation of the lease from him, prominently in the police in Dallagiovanna swore that he interest in the place, and ev he was a part owner was brought to light. He was \$6,000 bail.

Socialist for Mayor  
BERKELEY, Calif., April first time in the history of a Socialist was elected mayo in this state when J. Stitt v of the most prominent Socia Pacific coast, today defeat Hodghead, the Republican by a plurality of 264, for Berkeley. Wilson received and Hodghead 2,468. Wilso Socialist candidate for go November. He was formerly of the gospel.

PARIS, April 1.—An novel by Balzac, the manu which had lain hidden for ov is published here. Balzac's of course no longer protecte right, and the price of the cents. The story is a curi social on.