riped ends and col-pale blue and navy

h'fs at Week ces

RIC HANDKER-ERCHIEFS, pure NDKERCHIEFS,

Coats Spend \$12.50

celebrated Waterollars, double butts, \$6.75 to **\$12.50** ES, \$1.75 to **\$2.50**

\$2.50 and

nts, in fancy wor-so and \$2.75. Fri-..... \$1.75

nuary Sale

OTH, in resada, ayrtle, gendarme, ale\$1.00 ,nut brown, ma-52 inches wide. \$1.25

als in lengths of 1 satin cloths, Panres, delaines, cash-

at . . 60c

The Semi-Weekly Colonist. VOL. L. NO. 321.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1910.

HEIR HOPES

Minionists Much Elated Over

such as naval defence, etc. He would be between the devil and the deep sea all the time.

The Liberals are blaming the landiords the church, the brewing interest and the lack of motor cars for the defeats in the counties. They are vastly disappointed that the gift of old age pensions is having apparently so little effect on the rural voters. In contradistinction to the Premier, the disappointed that the gift of pensions is having apparently effect on the rural voters. Tradistinction to the Prem Unionist press is now proclaim death of free trade.

Even in Yorkshire

Polling Results of Last
Two Days

The opinion that the English counties favor the Tories as shown by the times favor the Tories as shown by the Liberal to favor the Tories as shown by the times favor the Tories as shown by the Liberal took the field, was re-slected for the division of Surrey by over 5,200 majority. This is not so great as his previous majority, but Mr. Chaplin's opponent in 1966 was a women suffragist, who was unable to pol' a great part of the Liberal vote. The tariff reformers also make a substantial inroad upon the heretofore solid free trade ranks of Yorkshire. Three Yorkshire seats have been placed to the credit of the Unionists today, and two of these seats were held formerly by the Liberals.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Benorts were

Between Thirty and Forty Lives Lost Through Floods and Landslides

MMENSE DAMAGE DONE TO PROPERTY

Traffic of All Kinds Badly Tied Up in Paris and Other Cities

Death of Capt. Adams
LONDON, Jan. 22.—Capt. W. H. Adams, late of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and well known in Canada, is

ROUGH TIME AT SEA

teamer Bengore Head Had Exhausted Fuel and Was in Danger When Taken in Tow

ST. JOHN'S, Nrid., Jan. 22.—The experience of Capt. Ferguson and the forty men comprising the crew of the steamer Bengore Head, which was towed into port last might, made a thrilling tale. When the Bengore Head was picked up at sea by the Allan line steamer. Pomeranian last Sunday, there was not a pound of coal left in her bunkers. In his determination to reach port, Capt. Ferguson had his men rip out all of the vessels woodwork for fuel. When the Pomeranian fell in with the Bangore Head, the latter craft had been helpless for two days and was drifting danger-cously near the Virgin Rocks, off the Newfoundland coast, at the mercy of the steamer's boats were washed away by the sea which constantly swept the steamer. The Bengore Head, when towed into port last night, ended a 25-day's trip across the Atlantic from Maryport. England. She is bound for Sydney, N.S.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—Old Fanentil and the forty men completely and the steamer to the steamer. The Bengore Head, when towed into port last night, ended a 25-day's trip across the Atlantic from Maryport. England. She is bound for Sydney, N.S.

March State of the Control of the Co

Neiger Wins. MEMPHIS, Tenn, Jan 22 Eddie Lang, of Chicago, was knocked out by Battling Neison, champion lightweight in the eighth round on Friday night. Lang accepted pinishment doggedly until a slashing body blow put himdown for the count.

Blizzard in Ohio Crusade of Consumers in the
United States Has so Far
but Small Effect

Bilzzard in Ohio
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 22.—A blizzard, the most several neveral years
raged throughout Ohio today, and
brought with it death and a long series
of accidents. There was an eight inch
snow fall, accompanied by a biting
cold wind. Transportation is demoralized.

Insurrection in Uruguay.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 21.—Pessimism prevails here regarding the situation brought about by the revolt in Uruguay. The newspapers publish reports of uprisings in several of the provinces of Uruguay in accordance with revolutionary plans, while to get details. It is uncertainty of understood, however, that the inhabitants of Uruguay are greatly disturbed over the situation, and President Williams has announced his determination to inflict exemplary punishment on all persons found guilty of complicity in the insurrectionary movement.

Cold wind. Transportion in Uruguay.

SCANDAL REVIVED

BY SUIT

Particulars Given

Moved for in Completive to all persons found guilty of complicity in the insurrectionary movement.

Lake Engineers' Wages Raised

FIFTIETH YEAR

Notorious North Atlantic Trading Company's Claim

BY SUIT IN COURT

Particulars Given in Return Moved for in Commons by Mr. Monk

THE SPEECH

THE REPLY TO

about it pointedly. He even went so far, it is averred, as to say that Mr. Jar-

as Mr. Brewster to lead a party reduced to somewhat attenuated proportions. And as for his Liberal orthodoxy, he pleasantly recalled that none had sought to challenge it when he had entered the lists at the last elections and won our agreement an inferior tions, and won out against an infinite-ly stronger opponent and under ten times more difficult conditions than Mr. Brewster had faced in winning his

on Thursday and graciously and gracefully spoke for His Majesty's most loyal Opposition in seconding the nomination of the Speaker, he did not exceed by one lota his right and privilege. For a member of the Government party to have come forward as seconder of such a resolution would certainly have less pleasantly attested the unanimity of the House in paying tribute to Mr. Eberts' fairness, as well as his marked ability as a presiding officer. Mr. Brewster was in the lobby at the time, and so far as human eye can see, might have stepped into the breach had he been so inclined, as easily as Mr. Jardine. Only he didn't.

When Mr. Jardine did, and won recognition as Leader of His Majesty's most loyal Opposition, Mr. Brewster was vastily vexed. He did not nurse his grievance secretly but sought out Mr. Jardine Thursday evening, and told him all about it pointedly. He even went so

far, it is averred, as to say that Mr. Jardine could never be recognized as a reat, bona-fide Liberal—having originally sought the suffrages of Esquimalt as something of a hybrid Labor-Liberal. And Mr. Brewster, as a really-and-truly Liberal would not follow a Labor-Liberal leader, especially as he suspected him of Socialism anyway! Mr. Jardine declined to see it that way. It struck him that with equal parliamentary experience, he was as fit

would show what crops the duting the state of the city yesterday, and his see, and won against an initiative seed in winning the seed in winning to the House who had won against heavy edded on the province here is signalized by extending practically single-handed when the province here is signalized by extending practically single-handed when the province here is signalized by extending the province here is signalized by extending practically single-handed when the province here is signalized by extending the province here is signal to the clay yesterday, and his province here is signalized by extending the province here is signal and the province here is signal and the province here is signalized by extending the province here is signalized by extending the province here is signal to the trivial to the province here in the province here is signal. All the province here is signal to the trivial to the provin

ADER OR

NO LEADER

Office the sense wash the crow and the form of the sense of the property of the sense wash the crow are sense of the property of the of th

solitation the past lew days, but leaves tonight for Seattle and thence east to Montreal.

Referring to the great tracts of fertile soil in the valleys of the province, particularly in northern British Columbia, in what he terms New British Columbia, a section which is being opened up by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific and in which in years to come there will reside a large population, Mr. Bell believes that in the heavily settled sections of the east and particularly in the congested countries of Europe are thousands of men who would make first-class settlers were only the opportunity given them to come here and the necessary facts of the capabilities of the province set forth.

The Best System

The Best System

In the ways and means of developing new sections, Mr. Bell has had considerable experience and one of the means that will produce excellent results is the location of demonstration farms. He advocates not one large farm, as is done in some of the other provinces where from the nature of the country one is sufficient, but several small farms. Here in this province the country is so large and so divided by the mountain ranges that smaller demonstration farms and several of them would answer the purpose better. Such farms placed in charge of experienced agriculturists would show what crops this country is best capable of growing. An immense amount of useful information for the settlers would be secured, information which the settler unless by personal experiment would be in no position to secure. The provincial government would thus be in direct touch with information at once the most reliable, and of the utmost value to the settler whose way in a new in land would be made incomparably easier than without such information. Such a method would not, Mr. Bell believes, be expensive while the results would be out of all comparison to the cost.

At present the greater part of the The Best System

nais, statutes and rules of practice and procedure.

The was deeply interested in a report taken.

The frondale Company, Mr. Lyter states, expects to find a market along to the Columbia and Western inquiry of the columbia and wanted to ous the outcome of the columbia and wanted to substitute the columbia and western inquiry of the columbia and wanted to substitute the columbia and western inquiry of the columbia and wanted to out the columbia in a financial crists. At a meeting of the columbia of agricultural colleges, in a financial crist, at a meeting of the columbia of agricultural colleges. In Science and the country because more cell-time, the columbia in a financial crist. At a meeting of the scientific and technical side of agriculture but the fact of the small demonstration farm will answer the color of the fact that it is a financial crist. At a meeting of the fact of the state of the substitute of the fact of the substitute of the fact of the substitute of the fact of the

mong the dead. C. P. R. Fireman Lavery, from C. P. R. Fireman Lavery, from North Bay, who was a passenger, is reported drowned, may be safe. Two of his companions, George McIlheney and Reasbeck are undoubtedly drowned.
D. A. Mundy, of the general C. P. R.

D. A. Mundy, of the general C. P. R. staff, Montreal, has been located, and was not on the wrecked train.
C. P. R. Travelling Auditor Robertson has not been located, and was probably drowned.
Fireman Reasbeck, of North Bay, took out an insurance policy for \$2,000 before the wreck. His relatives live at Vankleek Hill.

Vankleek Hill.

W. J. Bell, of Sudbury, is very seriously injured, and may not recover. ously injured, and may not recover.

The following are also reported injured: George McClellan, travelling auditor, C. P. R.; P. Kinah, Bruce mines; Clara W. Tees, Cochrane; Father Carrier, Blind River, May Reach 67.

Saulte Ste. Marie, Ont., Jan. 22,-3 o'clock this afternoon the Canadian Pacific officials said that 37 persons were known to be dead in the wreck of the Montreal-Minneapolis express. From the number of missing, it is estimated that the death list may reach as high as sixty-seven. Thirty-seven passengers were injured. Several of them are expected to die. Ten bodies have been recovered.

THIRD FAILURE

The probability of the reference of the probability of the probability

Seasonable Suggestions

BEANS, Rangoon White, 5 lbs.... BEANS, Ashcroft White, 4 lbs..... BEANS, Brown, 4 lbs..... BEANS, Suna, 3 lbs..... PEAS, Split, 4 lbs..... PEAS, Dry Green, 4 lbs.... BARLEY, Pearl, 3 lbs.... LENTILS, Egyptian, 2 lbs.....

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

car Split in Iwo

For reasons not yet ascertained, the trucks of the second-class coach lumbed the track. It struck to bridge abutments, and was split in two as clean as though the job had on two as clean as though the job had been done by a huge cleaver. The momentum of the train carried the half of the second-class coach with passengers, the colonist car, first-class car and dining car on their trucks. I down the bank and into the river.

The Pullman fell over on its side near the tracks. Caught in a trap every passenger on the second-class coach was drowned, and only the most herole efforts saved eight persons from the diner. Estimates by railroad men and survivors place the loss of life at sixty-five, although if must be admitted that it is hardly possible to arrive at anything like an accurate conclusion, even after many long hours of herole work.

The condition of the track indicates that the wreck was caused by a weakened rail, which withstood the passage of the forward part of the train, but broke under the pressure. The second-class car which was cuinto at the bridge contained mostity foreigners, whose names are hard to ascertain. The first-class car, which carried twenty passengers, is under the water of Spanish river, only part of the roof showing. It is said-two estated twenty passengers is under the water of spanish river, only part of the roof showing. It is said-two estates are in a dying condition.

Joseph Kemault, M. Sphikssomu and Mike Niclonkee are reported among the dead.

C. P. R. Fireman Lavery, from North Bay, who was a passenger, is

White Orpingtons.

Cockerel—1, W. H. Van Arum; 2, H.
C. Metge; 3, W. H. Van Arum.
Hens—1 and 2, C. M. Rochfort; 3,
W. H. Van Arum.
Pullet—1, H. C. Metge; 2, W. H. Van
Arum; 3, W. H. Van Arum.
Carnish Indian Game.
Cockerel—1, Jones and Newberry;
Cockerel—1, Jones and Newberry;
Hen—1 and 2, Jones and Newberry;
Pullet—1. Jones and Newberry; 2, R.

Silver Spangled Hamburg.

Cock-1, J. T. Smith; 2, Baget Bros.; 3, W. Hucheson.

Cock-1, A. J. Gray; 2, C. J. McDow-

RAW FURS

Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs. Write for our price list containing much information to raw fur shippers. M. J. JEWETT & SONS

Redwood, New York, Department 13



St. George's School for Girls A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL 1157 Bockland Avenue. Easter term opens Tuesday, January

11th. Boarders return Monday, January 10th, 1910. Frincipal: Mrs. Suttle. (At home Friday.) LIVE STOCK FOR SALE

FOR SALE—200 Barred Rock pullets.
pure bred, price \$13 a dozen or \$1
each in lots of 50 or over. "L." Colonist office.

FOR SALE—Yearling Jersey bulls, registered, from 3-year-old cows, giving over \$,000 lbs. of milk in the year, average test 5.5. These are prize-winning bulls. Prices very reasonable. A. H. Menzies & Son. Pender Island. B. C. Non-Bearded Golden Polish-1, Mrs.

Ermer. Bearded Silver Polish-1, Jones and Bearded Silver Polish—1, Jones and Newberry. Silver Spangled Hamburg—1, J. T. Smith; 2 and 3, A. Hucheson. Hendans—1, F. Jamieson; 2, A. Stew-art; 3, F. Jamieson. Buff Orpingtons—1 and 2, Jas. Wood; 3, W. H. Harvey. White Orpingtons—2, W. H. Van Arum.

which should be heard by all poultrymen.

Those who have been awarded prizes and whose names have not been published by the Colonist, follow.

Light Brahmas—1 and 2, Jones and Newberry; 3, Portage Inlet Ranch.

Cockerel—1, Jones and Newberry; 2, F. Middleton; 3, Jones and Newberry.

Hen—1, F. Middleton; 2, Jones and Newberry.

Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Jones and Newberry.

Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Jones and Newberry.

White Orpingtons—2, W. H. Van Arum; 2, H. Black Omingtons—2, W. H. Van Arum; Black Omingtons—1, Blackstock Bros.; 2, Reid and Mitchell; 3, W. H. Bros.; 2, Reid and Mitchell; 3, W. H. Bros.; 2, Reid and Mitchell; 3, W. H. Sanum.

Black Omingtons—1, Blackstock Bros.; 2, Reid and Mitchell; 3, W. H. Bros.; 2, Reid and Mitchell; 3, W. H. Bros.; 2, Reid and Mitchell; 3, W. H. Sanum.

Black Omingtons—1, Jones and Cornish Indian Game—1, Jones and Newberry.

Silver Sebright Bantams—1, W. E. Martin.

Buff Cochin Bantams—1, A. J. Gray; 2, C. J. McDowell.

White Orpingtons—2, W. H. Van Arum.

Black Omingtons—2, W. H. Van Arum.

Black Omingtons—1, Blackstock Bros.; 2, Reid and Mitchell; 3, W. H. Black Omingtons—1, Jones and Cornish Indian Game—1, Jones and Newberry.

Rose Comb Black Bantams—1, A. J. Gray; 2, C. J. McDowell.

White Orpingtons—2, W. H. Van Arum.

Discipline Upheld Cock—I, J. T. Smith; 2, Baget Bros.; W. Hucheson. Cockerel—I, W. H. Hucheson; 2, J. Smith; 3, Mrs. J. G. Franch. Cockerel—1, W. H. Hucheson; 2, J. T. Smith; 3, Mrs. J. G. French.
Hen—1 and 2, J. T. Smith; 3, Mrs.
J. G. French.
Pullet—1 and 2, J. T. Smith; 3, H.
Hucheson.

Houdans.

Cock—1, F. Jamieson; 2, A. Stewart, Cockereis—1, F. Jamieson; 2, Petty
L. Price.
Hen—1, F. Jamieson; 2, A. Stewart, F. Jamieson; 2, Petty
L. Price.
Hen—1, F. Jamieson; 2, A. Stewart, G. Hen—1, F. Jamieson; 2, Petty
L. Price.
Hen—1, F. Jamieson; 3, F. Jamieson; 3, Petty L. Price.
Buff Cochin Bantams.

clusion in many ways.

One night, I remember, we boys could

clusion in many ways.
One night, I remember, we boys could not resist the temptation to go skating in the moonlight, notwithstanding the fact that we had been expressly forbidden to skate at night. Almost before we got fairly started, we heard a cry for help, and dound a neighbor who had broken through the ice was in danger of drowning. By pushing a pole to him we succeeded in fishing him out, and restored him safe and sound to his grateful family.

Silkies.
All awards to M. L. Calvert.

Pen Awards.

White Plymouth Rocks—1, and 2, Jones and Newberry; 3, E. Henderson.

livered by Mover and Seconder

HE LEADERSHIP

teresting Speeches Are De-

Head Recognized by Liberals or Socialists-Ques-

tions by Mr. Jardine

OF OPPOSITION

The moving and seconding of the eply to His Honor's Speech opening e first session of British Columbia's welfth legislature contituted the sum tal of business on the first working yof the session yesterday.

And in this connection the House is be congratulated in having had opportunity of listening to two as intersting deliverances as have perhaps were been made as maiden parliamentry efforts by newly elected members. If Miller, of Grand Forks, the mover if the reply, proved himself distinctly the ease both with his large subject and is new surroundings, speaking with is new surroundings, speaking with uiet force and unassuming earnestness hich should make him a valuable

rhich should make him a valuable articipant in the controversial deates of the session that are yet to ome. Mr. Mackenzie, the seconder of he Reply, while evidently less accusomed than the member for Grand forks to public speaking—as not untatural, since Mr. Miller is by profession a barrister—gave evidence in the natter of his speech, and in the preentation of his argument for the processive development of the agriculural industry (which being from Delta ie made his chief concern), a breadth ind cogency that afford in themselves partial explanation of how the victory was achieved which gives the ower Fraser Mr. Mackenzie as its representative instead of the doughty varhorse until lately Liberal leader. Neither of the speakers of the afternoon Indulged in verbal pyrotechnics, verbosity or political pettifoggery. And noon indulged in verbal pyrotechnics, verbosity or political pettifoggery. And neither failed in deserving the cordial expressions of approbation with which heir maiden efforts were rewarded. The debate upon the conclusion of the address of the seconder, was adjourned until the next sitting of the House upon the motion of the member for Newcastle, the House—but a few minutes later—rising until Monday.

Paradoxically, one of the most in-Paradoxically, one of the most ineresting features of yesterday's meeting of parliament presented itself beore the House met. This was incilental to the acceptance of the Oppoition leadership by Mr. Jardine, at the
pening. The right of the member for
Esquimant being denied by his coleague for Alberni, Mr. Brewster, a
leadlock arose which even the best
intentioned efforts of political friends
ignally failed to break. Mr. Brewster
leclined to follow Mr. Jardine's leadership, and vice versa. At it meant
inability on the part of either to inroduce any motion requiring a secondir, the deadlock presaged serious evenualities, and it was finally decided
that neither shall assume other funcions than those of private memberiship.

hip. Mr. Hawthornthwaite and Mr. Wil-

opened with Premier McBride and a united following of 37 on the one side—and four independent oppositionists, stray sheep without a shepherd.

Preliminary to the orders of the day being reached, the House was yes terday opened with prayer by Rev.
Dr. Clay, and a series of first petitions
presented by the Vancouver members.
Mr. Macgowan handed up to Mr.
Clerk the petition of Charles T. Dunbar and others, asking for the incorporation by private act, of the Port
Moody, Indian River and Northern
Railway Company, and the petition of
W. H. Armstrong and various others,
for legislation reviving, ratifying and
prices

Raliway Company, and the petition of W. H. Armstrong and various others, for legislation reviving, ratifying and confirming the Vancouver and Nicola Raliway Company's act of 1908.

Mr. Tisdale presented the petitions of A. Alvonsleben and others, for the incorporation by private bill, of the Vancouver and New Westminster Terminal Raliway and Docking Co., and of Harry Abbott and others, for an act incorporating the Western Union Fire Insurance Co.

All these petitions took the usual course.

Mr. Ernest Miller, of Grand Forks.

Mr. Ernest Miller, of Grand Forks, whose entry to the House is peculiarly pleasing to very many friends in this city, Vancouver and New Westminster, who have watched his progressive career with interest and appreciation, was roundly cheered upon rising to move the Reply to His Honor's Speech. Upon the conclusion of this generous welcome, Mr. Miller said:

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislature: It affords me both pride and pleasure to acknowledge the significant honor that has been conferred both upon myself and upon the constituency that I have the honor to respressent, in my selection to move the Reply to His Honor's Address. At the same time, upon coming into the House this session with everything in a way new and unfamiliar to me, I should have preferred to remain a listener to some extent for the first; to feel my way way the statement of the constituency of the

some extent for the first; to feel my way until I gained experience. It was way until I gained experience. It was therefore with some awe that I received the intimation that I was desired to make this important motion. But, Mr. Speaker, when I came to consider the splendid record that this Government has builded up in British Columbia, and also the excellent matter contained in His Honor's Speech, my primary feeling of awe has turned into one of mingled pride and pleasure that I should be fortunate in gaining so distinguished an office to perform.

Before, however, proceeding to such few remarks as I may express to the subject matter of the Speech itself, allow me, Mr. Speaker, to extend my sincerest congratulations to yourself. The presence in the chair as presiding officer at the deliberations of this Assembly of a gentleman of your well known experience and ability affords to the few remarks as unappears the assuring fest.

known experience and ability affords to us new members the assuring feeling that we have in you a friend who will be inclined to recognize our in-

ggestions

Grocery

rge's School for Girls

rpingtons—1 and 2, Jas. W. H. Harvey.

ed in on this whipping, and for the next time." This at-maintained to its final con-

many ways.
t, I remember, we boys could the temptation to go skat-moonlight, notwithstanding

ere not generally expected man's life every time we life every time we r and I felt that there

ut for an international con-overnmental boards of me-arbitration to be held at January 17th to 19th. The

Tuesday, January 25, 1910

THE RIPLY ID
THE SPEED
TO AND RECEIVED TO AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS



rangement is only the first step in a policy of development and it must be followed in due course by other measures, which will supplement what is therein provided for. The people of this of the Legislature will find full scope.

The total liabilities of the province are \$11.863,324.41, of which \$10,323,246 is on account of provincial loans. Against this the province holds a sinking fund amounting to \$1,629,055.49, wasking the next debt on account of province holds a sinking fund amounting to \$1,629,055.49, wasking the next debt on account of province holds a sinking fund amounting to \$1,629,055.49, wasking the next debt on account of province holds a sinking fund amounting to \$1,629,055.49. the Premier and his colleagues to hesitate about lending the public credit to any company until they have become best use that can be made of it. Therefore while we expect to see other railways than the Canadian Northern asthat before aid is given to them, the government ought to see that the assistance is to be devoted to the best possible pur-

those involved in transportation to session will be more welcome to their which the attention of the government columns than statements of those, cannot fail to be given and for which who know whereof they speak, of the question is somewhat belated, but we legislative sanction will have to be advantages, resources and require-asked. We shall not specify them, and ments of all parts of British Columbia. shall only say that those, who suppose that because a railway contract has been made with the Canadian North- An analysis of the public accounts ern and another with the Kettle River Valley people, Mr. McBride and his Colonist. The showing is a remarkcollegues contemplate resting on their able one in many particulars. It will On the contrary we anticipate the adoption of a policy in all lines that will be framed on a broader basis and the Bank of Commerce the fine sum will be framed on a broader basis and be carried out more aggressively than any policy ever formulated by a pro-

of the change in the termination of the year, it is not easy to make any useful comparison between the recipts of the nine months and those take its proper place before the world. When we consider what is involved in the settlement of the great areas shown to be fit for colonization, we think we see a factor that would force the hands of an administration less demonths was considerably over \$6000. strous of devising a progressive policy than the present one is. We have spoken of the advisability of hastening months. If we take the largest single one of the worst offenders against the rapid progress than now seems justiit is surprising how rapidly unexpected things follow in its train. We have specific in mind when saying this; all we wish to convey is the thought that, when once a government and legislature have committed themselves to an active and aggressive policy, opportunities for further ac-tion present themselves rapidly and the onward movement gains force with every step taken.

The government has a large sum of money at its disposal, as the result of its admirable financial policy, and it will be the duty of the legislature at this session to vote it for those purposes which seem to be the most useful. Speaking without any intimation as to what will be proposed in the way of public works, we feel safe in assuming that the grants that will be asked for these during the present session will exceed by a very large amount any previous appropriations of the same kind. The undertakings that will be carried on in consequence of this cannot fail to have an exceedingly important bearing upon the opening up of the province. It is just as well for the public to begin to understand the magnitude of the proposition involved in the mere routine work ninistering the affairs of British Columbia. The area over which expenditures must be spread is broaden-

have been safeguarded; but that arrangement is only the first step in a be highways, trails, bridges and all not show any very marked advance.

The total liabilities of the proving the control of the control of the proving the control of th

them. While every encouragement ought to be given to those persons, if there are any such, who desire to build railways without government assisrailways without government assis-ifirst hand; but its members have their limitations. The local representatives one feature of must possess a fund of knowledge of mention specially, namely, the can hope to acquire in the course of convinced that the undertakings, for which it is to be pledged, exhibit the do. We are going to suggest to these gentlemen, and especially those from parts of the province as yet largely sisted at some subsequent time, we feel undeveloped, that they should take occasion during the session to tell the House and thereby tell the country as tax of \$500. much as they can of their several conposes from the public point of view, stituencies. The one thing needed But with this qualification, we feel safe in assuming that the legislation of this session will authorize what will only be a beginning of a prolonged period of a prolonged period of sective relieves. The one thing needed more than anything else by this province is that its great resources and possibilities shall be made widely known, and the Colonization and the colonization of the property of the colonization of the province a Deginning of a prolonged period of active railway construction in this perfect sincerity for itself, and it knows it can also do so for its contemporaries, the solar plexus is also said to be an But there are other matters than on the floor of the House during the

An analysis of the public accounts be seen that on March 31st last the any policy ever formulated by a pro-vincial administration in British Co-lumbia.

tion has since been increased so that it stands at present at something like \$6,000,000. This is not a mere belonce but actual make people double up quite often? The scope for such a policy is prac- money, which the Finance Minister tically unlimited. We are learning could send a few teams for if he more and more every year of the thought it well to keep it in the vallts capabilities of British Columbia. We of the treasury in preference to those are getting to know something of its of the bank. The revenue for the nine agricultural resources, and as the pro-vincial surveyors have gone into new born in mind that a change was made districts and reported on them, the in the end of the fiscal year so that parts as if to the manner born evidence of the existence of a vast area adapted for settlement is multiplied. This of itself is sufficient to call forth the best efforts. the hands of an administration less de- months was considerably over \$6,000,the hands of an administration less desirous of devising a progressive policy of devising a progressive policy of the United States to lower, parts of the United States to lower, item, namely, the receipts from timber licenses and royalties, we find that the lowly hen. The crying need of the state is the meek and lowly hen. The crying need of the lowly hen. rapid progress than now seems justinable may be forced upon the governthe rate of nearly two and a half milipropensities, who can cross a hen with receipts for the nine months were at hour is a poultryman of Burbankic ment and the legislature. When once lions for twelve months, which is a a herring so as to secure a reasonable over the preceding twelve months. Estimated in the same way the receipts for land sales would be con-siderably greater than those of the useful purpose; but whether it is the preceding twelve months, and greater sort of reservoir that the ratepayers even than those for the year ending thought they were going to get when June 30th, 1907, which were the record they voted the money to pay for it. figures in the history of the province. That is the first question. The second Neither the proceeds of the Prince is as to what can be done to make the Rupert sales nor those of the Point reservoir what it ought to be. A third Grey sales were included in the question is as to where the responsifigures for the nine months. But it bility for the partial failure rests.

we believe it will be found that in this is not necessary to follow this sort of we believe it will be found that in this respect the present session will be found to be one somewhat in the nature of a turning point in provincial affairs. Mr. McBride not long ago coined the expression "New British Columbia" to describe the region through the centre of which the Grand Trunk Pacific will pass. The people must remember that only a very little while ago all this great region was substantially without modern facilities is not necessary to follow this sort of comparison, because the grand total is what will appeal to the public and this is in the highest degree satisfactory. The net expenditure for the nine months was \$3.746.170.95, which is a little over \$60.000 more than that of the preceding twelve months. Of course the largest single item was for roads, streets, bridges and wharves, no less a sum than \$1,115,598.88 having been expended on these services dur-Three months
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

while ago all this great region was no less a sum than \$1,115,535.55 naving the nine months:

of any kind, and for the very suffing the nine months. In the previous The session of the Legislature, which opened yesterday is likely to be one of the most important in the history of of the most important in the history of along its route; exploration has shown sons. There is a gratifying increase

the most important in the history of the province. It will mark the begin-ning of a new era of provincial develop-ning of a ne The Canadian Northern con- Northern will open new country, and crease with the expenditures for mere ment. The Canadian Northern contract of itself is a step of prime importance, and we are confident that, when it has been made public, the people of the province will be fully satisfied with a railway goes in this country other enterprises are necessary in order that the development of the adjoint area may proceed. Of itself their behalf, the expense of carrying their behalf, the expense of carrying does not sufficient there must the manner in which their interests a railway is not sufficient; there must on the governmental machinery does

therein provided for. The people of this province may rest assured that Mr. Mc-Bride is as fully alive as any man can be to the necessity of taking the steps required to place this province in a position to turn its vast resources and the advantages of its position to good account. He is not likely to be precipitate in the inauguration of new undertakings. There are lines of action in which "the more haste, the less speed," and rallway development is one of them. While every encouragement of these policies. Under our system of government the initiative of measures involving expenditure rests with the government; but it is the right and the duty of private members of the benefit of their local knowledge and the assistance of their advice. The present executive have been signally active in the place which the provincial loans \$8,724,091.51. The provincial loans \$8,724,091.51. The provincial loans \$8,724,091.51. The provincial loans \$8,724,091.51. The provincial loans \$1,629,055.49, making the net debt on account of provincial loans \$8,724,091.51. The provincial loans \$1,629,055.49, making the net debt on account of inextance of a loan contracted in its the balance of a loan contracted in late the detail of the balance of a loan contracted in late the detail of the provincial loans \$1,629,055.49, making the net debt on account of provincial loans \$1,629,055.49, making the net debt on account of the provincial loans \$1,629,055.49, making the net debt on account of provincial loans \$1,629,055.49, making the net debt on account of provincial loans \$1,629,055.49, making the net debt on account of provincial loans \$1,629,055.49, making the net debt on account of provincial loans \$1,629,055.49, making the net debt on account of provincial loans \$1,629,055.49, making the net debt on account of provincial loans \$1,629,055.49, making the net debt on account of provincial loans all bear 3 per cent, except \$1,821,100 which bears \$1,921,100 which bears \$1,921,100 which bears \$1,921,100 which bears \$1,921,100 which bears \$1,92

One feature of the recepits is worthy. amount of money received from the Chinese head tax. This during the nine months was \$304,500. In the preceding twelve months the receipts from this source were \$345,000, and in the next preceding year only \$18,800. This shows that the influx of Chinamen is increasing notwithstanding the head

It is Mr. John Jardine, Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition. His following is not large but it is eminently respectable.

The latest idea is to use electricity as an anaesthetic. A sharp blow on efficient producer of insensibility.

A contemporary discusses why Mr think the answer is that he did not get enough votes.

The Vancouver World thinks the absence of an aggressive Opposition may make the position of the members of the government more onerous. There is something in that.

Either some one has been perpetrating a horrible joke or else Texas has redeemed her reputation for originalmake people double up quite often?

Unusual interest was taken in the opening of the House yesterday. A new Lieutenant-Governor and a new Legislature had something to do with t. Our compliments to all and sundry. They looked and acted their several

The Legislature is not to lose any

output of eggs.

The question is not whether the

Hail That Hack!

Do not let it get away from you-stop it.

If you don't stop it, it may get away with you.

It's one of the after effects of "La Grippe." It may develop into a cough and become chronic. Then you'll be sorry you didn't take Bowes' Ferrated Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. \$1 bottle here only.





Five Floors of Home Comforts

WEILER BROS

Get Real Value

For Your Money When You Get Home Furnishings







Quality Goods, Fairest Prices and Expert Service Here

THE great question which ought to interest you is whether or not you get furniture and furnishing values for your money. Matters not whether you buy for a palatial home or for a modest flat, it pays to give attention to this

You don't want furniture and furnishings that begin to break and fade with first use—you don't want furniture that goes to pieces after little use. 'You don't want a poor imitation of GOOD furniture. It's easy to cover up defects and deceptions, and it is to protect you in the buying that we offer the suggestion that you give the matter careful thought be-

It pays to buy guaranteed goods. We stand back of every article that leaves this establishment—back of it, ready to make good if it doesn't. Customers are fully protected by a guarantee that comes from a house that has been doing business here for 47 years. When you want anything in these lines come here first.

Investigate Our Offerings—Compare the Values

We court inspection and comparison of values. On the home's complete equipment we claim to be able to save you money on the initial outlay—to say nothing of money saved through superior wearing qualities of our offerings. We list here a few suggestions for four rooms-come and see the offerings.

The Parlor
Parlor Suites
Odd Chairs
Reed Chairs
Parlor Cabinets
Parlo Tables
Rich Carpets
Beautiful Squares
Handsome Curtains
Drapery Materials

The Bedroom Chiffonieres Bedroom Suites Ladies' Dressers Carpet Squares Fiber Mattings Bedding Curtains Brass Beds

The Diningroom Extension Tables Dainty Buffets China Cabinets Dining Chairs Beautiful Linen Rich Carpets Finest Silverware Charming Curtains Beautiful China

The Kitchen Refrigerators Enameledware Tinware Kitchen Tables Bin Tables Kitchen Cupboards Kitchen Chairs Linoleums And the "kitchen things."

A Trio of New Buffets Worthy of Inspection

A trio of pleasing new buffets just added to our stock of dining-room furniture. These are those dainty, small style so much appreciated these days. Not necessary to remind you of Weiler quality and superiority. Come in and see the pleasing designs, then you'll better appreciate the values these prices represent. BUFFET-In Golden Oak Finish.

Quarter cut effect. Has I long drawer and 2 small drawers, 2 cupboards and a large bevel plate mirror with top shelf. A splendid lowpriced buffet \$25.00

BUFFET-This is a very neat style in selected oak, finished a pleasing golden. Has bevel plate mirror, I large and 3 small drawers, 2 cup-

BUFFET-This is a neat little buffet of selected oak-finished in golden. Has I large drawer, 3 small drawers, 2 cupboards and a large bevel plate

Just a Few Linoleum Remnants Remain

eum short-lengths remain-remnants of remnants, as it were. If you haven't already profited by the big savings offered in linoleum and oilcloth remnants you should bring along the size of your bathroom, hall, pantry or kitchen, and choose a piece at once. You'll save half or more. Come in today—they may be all gone tomorrow.



This Is the Season for Chocolate Sets

Easy to Choose from This Assortment

The card season—the time of small parties—is the season for Chocolate Sets. Serve the chocolate in these dainty chocolate cups and it'll taste better. There's something about dainty china that makes tasty morsels even more tasty if served from it.

We offer a wonderfully complete assortment of sets from which you'll find it easy to choose one to fit into your artistic ideas and one that'll work no financial inconveni-

We show chocolate sets in HAVILAND, LIMOGES, WEDGWOOD AND RUSSIAN CHINA

Also in Royal Saxe, Prussian and less renowned makes. A big choice of decorations. Sets consist of 6 cups and saucers Priced From Per Set, \$5 to \$35 SETS with china tray at, per set\$7.50

See This Special Show of Teapots and Jugs

WE offer a special exhibit of new teapots and jugs on our first floor today—an exhibit you should see. These include the best productions of one of the largest of the many British makers—in Jet, Rockingham, Stone, Mosaic bodies, Rich glazes—greens, blues, etc., also silver and gold lustre. Some handsome decorated pieces—Dutch scenes, landscapes

and floral decorations. A magnificent range of banded patterns.

Tea made in these sort of teapots is always better than if made in metal pots, and the prices are easy enough to permit every home getting one. There's always room for one more jug. Here's an excellent opportunity to secure the pick





Furnishers of Churches Schools Boats

> nothing for the advancement of his and his only legacy to it is his name an ord of valiant, though profitless, achiev



SOVEREIGNS OF

Richard L is possibly the gure among the sovereigns was nevertheless the leas kings. He was born at Oxfo country seems to have seen we he ruled it, if he can be said t all, as a foreign land. He onl after his accession to the crow that he might be crowned, a might be recrowned after his German prison. When quite invested with the governmen omains in the southern part France. After some serious father, Henry, Richard took prepared for a crusade, but hi delayed until after his father coronation was a gorgeous cohas served as the model for al cidents of the same nature in ard at once began to collect fur sade, and for this purpose solo king freedom from fealty to the and conferred great concessi Church. He then sailed for th five years was not again on En chievements on the Crusade theme of many a story, and his return journey by the Archdu who handed him over to the E VI., his recognition by the war dor, his ransom and his return ters familiar toevery one. What erally known is that he did h Emperor for the English crown, rendered into the Emperor's ceived it back as his vassal. This than his English subjects would the vassalage was ended by a ation. Richard spent a few m land restoring order, for the coursomewhat disturbed through the same was a same what disturbed through the same was a his brother John, and then, gr funds he could, he set sail for conclusions with King Philip of He never returned to the kingd years he and Philip strove for su then, exhausted, agreed on a t years. Richard was slain by an besieging the castle of a rebellion died in 1199, after a reign of ten

Richard has gone down int Coeur de Leon, and the title ha centering around his name a halo The title was not bestowed upon suppose, because of his intrepid p age. He would, indeed, have been descendant of the family of the and of the Counts of Anjou if this not been highly developed in his valor was too common an attri knighthood of those days to pen to be singled out because he posse was called Richard of the Lion H of his relentless disposition, his war and, of course, for his absol essness as well. Like the rest of family, he was by nature ferocion vicious, a bad son and a bad husba same time he was generous and ossessed little or no faculty for and seemed incapable of formula hensive plans. No one knew his sh in this respect better than himself, of this knowledge he made possible during his reign of tutions, which we are accustomed

Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbu

irtual ruler of England during th Richard. He had only one commi the King, and that was to raise as m as was possible for the purpose, i place, of carrying on the Crusade, ond place, of ransoming him from of the Emperor, and in the third carrying on the war against Philip Englishmen took only a minor p warlike operations of their king, an his fighting was done by mercer whose pay the English people of freely, though not always as willing sing desired. Hubert, with rare sag it was hopeless to enforce contri money, and with the desire of preve tion as far as possible invited the peo-ticipate in the government of the co representative assembly was consti is not quite clear to what extent por tion contributed towards the persons institution. It is certain that some of bers were appointed by the sheriffs, some of them were chosen by population whatever way it was brough istence, Hubert, with splendid saga upon it the responsibility of decidin everything of a public nature, includelying of taxes. Thus was laid the tion of British representative governments of the property of the company of the second the right of the common people to the of the tax-imposing power. It is true right was not very clearly defined, iso true that the right was declared keeping with the ancient rights of the of England. It is true, indeed, that su sovereigns paid little attention to this control of the right of taxation. Neve the foundations of the system were t and it is interesting to note that in 1910, more than seven centuries after recognized the existence of this right, trol of taxation by the Commons is issue. Later in Richard's reign, thi sentative body, under the guidance of

While, personally, Richard did ab

the bishops, refused to sanction any levies for the maintenance of the

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is a neat little buffet -finished in golden. wer, 3 small drawers. nd a large bevel plate est quality.\$50.00

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6 cups and saucers

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Furnishers of

Churches Schools Boats

TO TOO WHAT THE EAST

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND

Richard L is possibly the most picturesque figure among the sovereigns of England, but he was nevertheless the least English of her kings. He was born at Oxford, but his native country seems to have seen very little of him. He ruled it, if he can be said to have ruled it at all, as a foreign land. He only visited it twice after his accession to the crown; once in order that he might be crowned, and once that he might be recrowned after his release from his German prison. When quite a youth he was invested with the government of his mother's domains in the southern part of what is now France. After some serious troubles with his father, Henry, Richard took the Cross and prepared for a crusade, but his departure was delayed until after his father's death. His coronation was a gorgeous ceremony, and it has served as the model for all subsequent incidents of the same nature in England. Richard at once began to collect funds for the Crusade, and for this purpose sold to the Scottish king freedom from fealty to the English crown and conferred great concessions upon the Church. He then sailed for the East, and for five years was not again on English soil. His achievements on the Crusade have been the theme of many a story, and his capture on his return journey by the Archduke of Austria, who handed him over to the Emperor Henry VI., his recognition by the wandering troubador, his ransom and his return home are matters familiar toevery one. What is not so generally known is that he did homage to the Emperor for the English crown, which he surrendered into the Emperor's hands and re-ceived it back as his vassal. This act was more than his English subjects would submit to, and the vassalage was ended by a second coronation. Richard spent a few months in England restoring order, for the country had been somewhat disturbed through the plotting of his brother John, and then, gathering what funds he could, he set sail for France to try conclusions with King Philip of that country. He never returned to the kingdom. For five years he and Philip strove for supremacy, and then, exhausted, agreed on a truce for five years. Richard was slain by an archer, while besieging the castle of a rebellious vassal. He died in 1199, after a reign of ten years.

Richard has gone down into history as Coeur de Leon, and the title has assisted in centering around his name a halo of romance. The title was not bestowed upon him, as many suppose, because of his intrepid personal courage. He would, indeed, have been a degenerate descendant of the family of the Conqueror and of the Counts of Anjou if this quality had not been highly developed in him. Personal valor was too common an attribute of the knighthood of those days to permit any one to be singled out because he possessed it. He was called Richard of the Lion Heart because of his relentless disposition, his passion for war and, of course, for his absoluteless fear-lessness as well. Like the rest of the Angevin family, he was by nature ferocious. He was vicious, a bad son and a bad husband. At the same time he was generous and lavish. He possessed little or no faculty for government, and seemed incapable of formulating compre-hensive plans. No one knew his shortcomings in this respect better than himself, and because of this knowledge he made possible the further development during his reign of those institutions, which we are accustomed to call Eng-

Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the virtual ruler of England during the reign of Richard. He had only one commission from the King, and that was to raise as much as was possible for the purpose, in the first place, of carrying on the Crusade, in the sec-ond place, of ransoming him from the hands of the Emperor, and in the third place, for carrying on the war against Philip of France. Englishmen took only a minor part in the warlike operations of their king, and most of his fighting was done by mercenaries, for whose pay the English people contributed freely, though not always as willingly as the king desired. Hubert, with rare sagacity, saw it was hopeless to enforce contributions in money, and with the desire of preventing friction as far as possible invited the people to participate in the government of the country. representative assembly was constituted. It is not quite clear to what extent popular election contributed towards the personnel of this institution. It is certain that some of its members were appointed by the sheriffs, and that some of them were chosen by popular vote; but in whatever way it was brought into existence, Hubert, with splendid sagacity, cast upon it the responsibility of deciding almost everything of a public nature, including the levying of taxes. Thus was laid the foundation of British representative government and the right of the common people to the control of the tax-imposing power. It is true that this right was not very clearly defined, but it is also true that the right was declared to be in keeping with the ancient rights of the people of England. It is true, indeed, that subsequent sovereigns paid little attention to this popular control of the right of taxation. Nevertheless, the foundations of the system were then laid. and it is interesting to note that in the year 1910, more than seven centuries after Hubert recognized the existence of this right, the control of taxation by the Commons is again in issue. Later in Richard's reign, this representative body, under the guidance of two of the bishops, refused to sanction any further levies for the maintenance of the army in

While, personally, Richard did absolutely nothing for the advancement of his country, and his only legacy to it is his name and a record of valiant, though profitless, achievements,

his reign was marked by great constitutional development. His absence from the kingdom left the people largely free to work out their own problems, and freedom from any prolonged discord at home, for the attempt of lobby to secure the ground did not appear to John to secure the crown did not amount to more than a family quarrel, gave Englishmen an opportunity to develop the faculty of self-government. The assimilation of the races was proceeding rapidly. It is said that when Richard ascended the throne all traces of different assimilation of the races was proceeding rapidly. ference between Norman and Saxon had disappeared. So complete had the absorption of the Norman element been, that in a very long poem, written during this reign, professing to give a synopsis of the history of England from give a synopsis of the history of England from the days of Alfred, only fifty Norman words appear. In the century and a quarter after William of Normandy had overthrown Harold at Senlac, the English people had been formed by the complete intermixture of the blood of Saxon, Dane and Norman. The Celtic population still held aloof in Wales and Cornwall, but the remainder of the nation had become homogeneous. During that cenhad become homogeneous. During that cen-tury and a half England had been very fortun-ate as compared with continental nations. Except for the anarchy resulting from Stephen's usurpation, and a few minor disturbances, the country had been at peace. It was increasing rapidly in wealth. It has always been the wonder of historians where the money came from that was spent so lavishly in foreign wars; but it was a common saying of the peo-ple that they would stand by their kings with their goods "for the good peace they gave."
When Richard died he was ruler over all the country from the Tyne to the Pyrenees; but his continental territory had been bled white in countless battles, while his insular dominion had parted with little except its money, and the industrious population were always able to replenish their store of this commodity and at the same time increase the scope of their priceless boon of freedom

BEGINNING OF HISTORY

About 450 B.C., Ezra, who had led an expedition of the Jews from Babylon to Jerusa-lem about eight years before, compiled and classified the English Scriptures. We are without any definite knowledge of the sources of his information, and cannot say how much, if any of the history of the Children of Israel was actually written by the children of dren of Israel was actually written by him, and how much by persons preceding him. We do know, however, that he was held in the highest esteem by the Jewish people, who regarded him as the second founder of their. nation. As Ezra was a man of great learning, and had lived and been educated in Babylon, he doubtless had access to the stores of knowledge then accumulated, and to the historical and traditionary records of the Chaldeans. Between the Babylonian accounts of creation, the antediluvian period and the deluge, and the account given in Capasis of these states are stores in the world's Genesis of these same stages in the world's history, there is considerable similarity, but the former is full of details and characterized much that to our modern ideas seems grotesquely absurd, while the latter is dignified and a simple statement of events. If, as has been suggested, the early chapters of Genesis are founded upon Babylonian tradition, there is one remarkable difference between them, namely the prevalence of the monotheistic idea in the Jewish narrative, oporate each other to a certain extent. The latter professes to explain what took place before the visible universe was created, and we may dismiss this and the story of creation in both in-stances as outside of the domain of history. It seems impossible to regard the story of the Deluge as anything else than historical. There is altogether too much testimony to its occurence to permit its dismissal as a fable. No one account of it, may be anything like correct. The probability is altogether against anything of the kind; but every candid student must admit that there is ample evidence to establish the fact that a great epoch-making flood occurred several thousand years before the Christian era. The date cannot be fixed even with an approach to accuracy, but whenever it took place, or however general it may have been, in its extent, there is reason to say that it is the earliest historical event

in the history of mankind. Both the Jewish and the Babylonian records profess to tell of the history of the world before the Flood; but if our credulity finds itself staggered when asked to believe that Methusalah lived for upwards of nine hundred years, what shall we say of the Babylonian tradition which says that Oannes reigned 36,000? It is much more difficult to fit in the periods as given for Babylonian dynasties than it is to harmonize the duration of the lives of the antedeluvians as related in Genesis, and therefore, when we find that something like 690,000 years must be allowed for the period between the Creation and the Flood, to allow for the events related in the Chaldean records, we are compelled to give up any attempt to adjust the alleged facts to terms of history. Even when we come to the post-diluvian -period, we have exceedingly long periods claimed by the Babylonian writers for the several dynas-ties, which ruled the Mesopotamian valley until the Persians came. At least 36,000 years are required to give time for the alleged succession of ruling families. These periods may or may not have actually elapsed. In this connection, as was mentioned a few weeks ago in connection with Biblical chron-

ology, we are without any certain measure of ology, we are without any certain measure of time, for we do not know with certainty what system these ancient people followed, and although apparently the length of the era between the Flood and the Persian invasion as above stated, seems to be confirmed by astronomical data, these are too few and too uncertain to warrant the opinion that deductions from them are even approximately tions from them are even approximately

The dawn of trustworthy history shows a people living in the Mesopotamian region, who were of Northern origin. They were of what has been called Turanian stock, although for this particular branch of that race the term Sumerian has been suggested. Other members of this section of the human family were the Turks, the Huns, and several more. These people brought with them to the South a tradition that their home had once been at the foot of what was called the "World Mountain," which was supposed to have been a link be-tween the Earth and Heaven, and the home of the gods. A fairly successful attempt has been made to locate this fabled mountain at the North Pole. We saw in our reference to the early history of India that a somewhat similar race overran that country before the great Aryan invasion. These Sumerians were well advanced in civilization. They understood working in metals, built houses of stone and possessed the system of writing known as the cuneiform, or wedge-like. How long they lived in uninterrupted possession of their new home is purely a matter of surmise, because no one knows when they came from the North; but the termination of their rule can be fixed with something approaching accuracy. About 4,000 B. C. a Semitic race, who were a wandering people, invaded Chaldea, or Mesopotamia, and succeeded in establishing themselves. After a time they imposed their insti-tutions and ideas upon the people of the land, the process being somewhat similar to that which created the English people out of the Saxons and Normans.

The origin of the Semitic race is not certain, but the best opinion seems to be that its home was in Arabia prior to the northeastern migration, which carried them into the val-leys of the Euphrates and Tigris. The Semites are sometimes called the Aryans, which signifies noble. They correspond to those peoples, who according to the narrative in Genesis, trace their descent from Shem, the son of Noah. Physically and mentally they appear to have been superior to any other branch of the human family, and it is worthy of notice that it was in this branch alone that the idea of one omnipotent God seems to have been preserved. After the amaigamation of the Sumerians and the Semites, the progress of Baby-lon and Chaldea was rapid. It was then that the famous Queen Semiramis reigned, although the story of her life and deeds is largely fable. Many centuries passed concerning which we know little with certainty, for history, reliable in its details and possessing some certainty in respect to dates, only begins to deal with the region of Chaldea after the time of Cyrus the Great, or about 550 B.C.

PROOF

In one of his Epistles the Apostle Paul advises those to whom he was writing to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good." In other words, he told them to use their own good sense in determining what they ought although there are not lacking traces of polytheism in it. If the Jewish narrative it does in an arithmetical or geometrical propobecause we call what 2 and 2 make 4 and the 2 and 2 make 4 fact is apparent to the eye. We can prove that two straight lines cannot inclose a space, or that any two angles of a triangle must be together less than two right angles. We can not only prove that these things are true, but also why they are true. Paul did not use the word in this sense, but as meaning "test." There is a fundamental difference between proving that a thing is and proving why it is. You can prove that an unsupported stone will fall to the ground simply by testing it; but you may search forever and not find out why it falls. You can learn the rules governing its falling, but you never can discover the 'why" of it. Speaking generally, it may be said that science does not concern itself with reasons, but with facts and laws. Many tests have established the facts and the laws, and we go on to utilize the forces of nature with implicit confidence as to the result. Close by the manuscript of this article stands an electric light. Experiment has shown that the cord which conveys the electricity to the carbon film is charged with a potent energy; yet no one would hesitate about turning off the light through fear of receiving a shock. We know that the energy-laden wire is encased with something that makes it safe, and that the switch is a non-conductor of electricity. But we do not know why it is a non-conductor. Here is a telephone. Some of us know how it operates; but the wisest investigator does not know why it works. In the natural world it is the same. We know that under certain circumstances a seed will germinate; but we do not know why it germinates. We live, move and have our being; we build houses and ships, we do the thousand and one things that go to make up our complex civilization, but we do not know the "why" of even one material

phenomenon. On the other hand, when they consider the things of the spiritual world, many men insist upon proof not of the facts, but of the reason of the facts. In his discussion with Jesus as to spiritual birth, Nicodemus asked at least twice how certain things could be. He wanted to know reasons. Facts were not sufficient

is anything wrong in seeking for reasons; but it may be a great waste of energy and lead to a great loss of opportunity. If whenever we went into a telegraph office to send a message we insisted on some one explaining why it is that the magnetization and demagnetization of one end of a wire magnifixed and demagnitized. one end of a wire magnifized and demagnitized the other end of it, we would not only never get the message sent, but make ourselves great nuisances. We accept the demonstration of the fact, and send the message. It may be granted that in the spiritual realm there are certain uncertain factors in demonstrations made by other people. We never can be absolutely sure that they are telling the truth. That wonderful invention, the teleograph, if that is the correct name for the instrument which records telephonic messages, by some mysterious process impresses the spoken words upon a fine wire, and though you may handle that wire and examine it with a glass, you cannot detect in any particular how it has been affected. Pass a magnet over it, and to all appearance the wire is just the same, but the record of the words is gone. You find no difficulty in believing this, although no one, not even the inventor himself, can explain the reason of it. The process is explainable, but the ultimate "why" is not. If one should say that by the exercise of the power of faith alone he had accomplished what seemed inexplicable, the chances are that you would decline to believe him. You would want him to show you how such things can be. But surely, apart altogether from the teachings of Christianity and other religions in regard to the operation of spiritual forces, we have reached that stage in human progress when we may well restrain our doubts about the reality of such things. It is quite possible that we may cease to regard them as supernatural; but we have never had any warrant except in superstition and ignorance for supposing that they were. If you read the New Testament you will see that to Jesus and the Apostles these wonderful spiritual things were wholly natural. The narrative in regard to Nicodemus shows that to Jesus the idea of spiritual birth was no less

natural than that of physical birth. But to return to the question of proof. St. Paul says that spiritual things are spiritually discerned. The application of spiritual forces to natural things is a matter of evidence; the effect of these forces upon the spiritual side our natures is a matter of experience, and it is just as absurd for a man, who has never had such an experience, to deny its possibility as it would be for a person, who had never seen a telephone, to deny that we can talk over wires. Things are proved by tests. There is no other way in either the physical or the spiritual world, outside of the realm of mathematics, which is itself outside the domain of things, being a part of the law governing things. For obvious reasons every one must make his own spiritual tests. He cannot employ any one, pope, cardinal, archbishop, bishop, priest or minister, nor all of them sitting in the most solemn conclave, to make them for him. He may accept their conclusions and, acting in the light of them and of the experience of others, proceed to make his own tests; but the final and conclusive proof is his own experience. He may say that he accepts this or that doctrine, he may say he believes this or that teaching; but he can never say he knows until he has himself made the test. Hence those persons, who in their assumption of superior wisdom, decline to believe that others have had the experience of a spiritual life, are utterly unscientific, and it is not impossible that the day may be near at ognize that tertain things have been hidden from the wise, but "revealed unto babes."

A Century of Fiction

(N. de Bertrand Lugrun)

Charlotte Bronte There have been greater women povelists than Charlotte Bronte, but none who has occupied quite the same place in literature. Hers was a peculiar personality, and impressed itself indelibly upon her works. She wrote powerfuly and realistically, so powerfuly in fact that her first novel, "Jane Eyre," was severely con-demned by some critics, who said that if, indeed, if was the work of a woman, and most people thought the author was a man, that she had no sense of feminine delicacy, and should be ostracised from her kind. Probably were such a novel produced today, it would occasion no comment on the grounds of its realism, but Charlotte Bronte belonged to another period, when very different things were expected from women than we look for today. And yet the real author was not at all the sort of person that the critics painted her. She was a plain, shrinking, timid, refined, sad little woman, who did not in the least deserve their calumniation, and wrote only from her own bitter experience.

She was born in the parish of Bradford, in 1816, and her mother dying young, left her to the care of a stern, harsh father, who never made any effort to understand his children or win their affection. He was a clergyman, and quite unnecessarily strict in his views, therefor the life at the parsonage was a gloomy one for all concerned. When they were old enough to go to school, the situation was not changed for the better for Charlotte and her two sisters. So badly was the institution which they attended conducted, that the pupils were ill-used for him. No one ought to suggest that there and never given enough to eat, in consequence

of which treatment one of the sisters, Maria, fell ill, and died the following year. A few months later, Elizabeth, the other sister who had been at school, died, probably from the same cause or causes. Almost broken-hearted Charlotte was allowed to return home, where she remained for six years, going after that time to a school at Roehead for three years. Afterwards, wishing to become proficient in French, she went to France to study, and it was here that she met M. Heger, and the two became deeply attached to one another, which fact gave rise to unhappy misconstruction on the part of their friends and acquaintances.

Charlotte's two other sisters, Emily and Anne, had also distinct literary ability, and when the three were at home together, after Charlotte's return from France, they were of mutual assistance to one another. They produced, in conjunction, a little book of poems which they published at their own expense, and which was mildly and favorably reviewed Charlotte's masterpiece appeared in 1847, and she wrote it under stress of much sadness. Her father was ill, and in danger of becoming blind. Her idolized only brother was ruining himself, mind and body, through dissipation It is not surprising that the story bears the impress of sorrow and disappointment. However, it brought her fame at once. The novel produced a profound sensation, and in spite of adverse criticism had an enormous sale. With it all, Charlotte remained unaffected, and quietly continued her work, refusing to go up to London to be made much of by an admiring public; making few friends, but those sincere ones, and among them Thackeray, George Henry Lewes, and Harriet Martineau.

Then came still further sadness. Her brother died-in disgrace. A little later Emily and Anne followed him. Life to the lonely young woman seemed almost too bitter to bear, when love came to her like a ray of sunshine. She married, in 1854, her father's curate, and for a brief time she knew the blessings of peace and joy. Then at the expiration of a few months, life ended for her too. She died in 1855, leaving her husband and father to mourn her. Hers was an inexpressibly sad life, and yet we are told through all her sorrows she was bravely cheerful, never quite losing heart. She was a tender and obedient daughter, to an undeserving parent, and possessed rare patience and sympathy with those whom she loved. Her works, if they do not show genius, give evidence of extraordinary talent and great power of taking pains. Her choice of language is always the best. She believed, with all great writers, that there is but one word to exactly express a particular idea or shade of meaning, and no substitute would answer for her. Hence her descriptions are always appealing and forceful. She has drawn some remarkable characters, and her realism is never overdone.

Jane Eyre

The opening chapters of this story are almost an autobiography of Charlotte Bronte's own childhood. Here we find the school with its gloomy environment, its rigid cruel disci-pline, and its atmosphere of frigid propriety. the counterpart of the institution which the author attended with her two sisters. Jane Eyre is the unhappy inmate of the school in the book, from which she goes after some years to work as a governess in the home of a Mr. Rochester. Mr. Rochester is a man of the world, rather eccentric and tied to an insane wife, who is confined in a secret part of the Rochester house. Jane knows nothing of the hand when the learning of the world will rec- Rochester falls in love with Jane and asks her to marry him, she is prevailed upon to consent. Rochester wins her through sheer force of will, and the strength of his personality, unlike most heroes of fiction, he possesses no gallantry whatever. Jane, too, is unlike the ordinary type of heroine, in her utter lack of conventionality. The two are married, but before they leave the church, the girl is made aware of the existence of her lover's wife, and she and Rochester are separated at once. The book is decidedly tragic in its tone, and it is a tragedy that brings Jane and Rochester once more together.

THE LAUGH LINE

The man who is always dreaming of making money usually wakes up and finds his

A woman usually begins to lose interest in a man after she has succeeded in getting him to say that he loves her.

You may acquire a reputation as a surething prophet by arranging to have your predictions come out a hundred years hence.

Parental Insight "Pa what is heaping coals of fire?"

"Something the janitor has never learned, son."-Boston Herald. Deserted

The only girl I ever prized Deserted me one day. She left me for a neighbor Who offered her more pay. .

In Current Parlance "Whiskey," said the physiologist, "not only injures and discolors the skin, but it destroys the coating of your stomach."
"I see," answered Mr. Chuggins; "it damages the inner tubes as well as the outer casings."-Washington Star.

23,604 50

25,938 64 82,461 84

304,500 00 13,010 59

20 00 41,240 89

Expenditure 376.711 55

178,379 49 87

\$4.664,500 99 Total

For Nine Months the Balance Over Expenditure is \$919,330

The promise contained in His Honor's Speech from the Throne of yesterday that the Public Accounts would be laid before the House at the earliest possible date, was redeemed within twenty minutes of His Honor's withdrawal from the Chamber, when withdrawal from the Chamber, when Hon. Mr. Bowser, Minister of Finance, presented the treasury statement referred to. As has been previously explained, the return on this occasion (in consequence of the alteration of the provincial fiscal year) covers but the nine months extending from the 1st July, 1908, to the 31st March, 1909, instead of the usual twelvemonth. In consequence of which comparative analyses are impossible.

For the nine months in question, the balance of revenue over expenditure was almost \$1,000,000, to be quite exact \$919,330, and it is known that the ratio of increase in revenue has been

exact \$1,000,000, to be quite careful of increase in revenue has been continually mounting since the 31st March—the expiry period of the present return. As illustrating the present position of Provincial business, the appended figures tell their own conclusive story:

Comparative Revenues and Expendi-

tures.	Bureau of Mines
Summary of Receipts.	1 - Lisheries natcheries and
1908-1909	vi-Hospitals and Chari-
1 st July to	
REVENUE 31st.March.	
(9 Months)	
Dominion of Canada:	
Annual payment of Inter-	
Annual payment of Sub-	
sidy 150,000 00	X—Rent
Annual payment of grant	XII—Public Works
per capita 149 995 co	
Annual payment for lands	
conveyed 100,000 00	Roads, Streets, Bridges
Annual payment special grant "B.N.A. Act,	Roads, Streets, Bridges
	Surveys
	Surveys XIII—Miscellaneous
	and the district of the state of the s
Burvey Fees 2 997 01	
	Less amount of Sinking
Timber Leases	runus as above charge-
Timber Royalty and Licens-	able to investment acc't
es	Less Redemption of De-
Mining Receipts, General 79,502 60	bentures as above, char-
Licenses, Trade and Liquor	geable against Loans
(see note)	The Pulled Final Language and Calabrida Control of the Control of
Licenses, Game	Net Expenditure 3
Licenses, Commercial Trav-	
Fines and Fees of Court. 16,960 23	Deposits on account of Su-
Probate Fees	tors' Fund (repaid :
Succession Duty 77 510 07	
Law Stamps	Sales' surplus (repaid)
LUCKISLIV Pees	Sales' surplus (repaid) Shusway and Okanagan
Marriage Licenses 8,965 00 Revenue Tax 153,750 00	Nakusp and Slocan Railway
Real Property Tax 153,750 00 49,487 94	payments (Act. 1894)
Personal Property Tax 49,487 94 Personal Property Tax 23,294 47	
	Summary of Expenditu
COSI and Timber Landay 27 210 of 1	Heads of Receipt
	Dominion Subsidy
D. 1927 16	
Revenue Service Refunds 143,223 50	Land Revenue
Lax Sale Deeds	Rente evaluative -
Tax on unworked Crown-	Timber Leases Timber Licenses
STELLED Mineral Claims. 22 525 02	Timber Licenses
	Transfer attoyallies
Sale of Taxes 20 00	Tree Miners'. Certificates
Registered Toyon (bl) do 27,693 68	Mining Receipts General
nominations)	Lucenses, Trade and Liquor
nominations)	Licenses, Game
Tiuspital for insane 99 049 70 l	Licenses, Commercial Trav-
Provincial Homes	Fines and Fees in Court
Reimbursements for keep of	Probate Fees

27,202 40 I 4.575 53 EXPENDITURE Sinking Fund (chargeable of investment acc't) as Frustees' account Interest invested, "Loan Act 4,167 30

Act, 1905"
Premium and Exchange.
Discount and Commission
Redemption of debentures (Loga Act, 1903)
Redemption og \$100,000
Dyking Debentures
(purchased before maturity at 91
1—Civil Government (Salaries) 91.047 61 264,273 87

54,243 00

10.448 64

1,115,598 88 190,118 31 810,607 43

3,932,231 57

96.013 01 3,836,218 56

and Fees in Court. ite Fees ssion Duty

Succession Duty
Law Stamps
Sale of Govt. Property
Registry Fees
Marriege Licenses
Revenue Tax
Real Property Tax
Personal Property Tax
Land Taxes—Wild Land.
Coal and Timber Limits
Income Tax
Dykes Assessment Act, 1905
Mineral Tax
Tax on unworked Crowngranted Mineral Claims.

Our Men's Trousers will now take the centre of the stage. We always hold a Trouser Clearance Sale at this season of

fitting, well tailored Trou-sers are marked at a price REFORM

no more Trousers sold this season at

It's the Time to Trouser Up!

cents on the dollar. Here are the prices that buy

ALLEN & CO.

1201 Government Street, Victoria B. C.

Good Tweed Trousers,

worth \$4.00 to \$5.00, now \$2.85

Neat Patterns in Wor-

sted, worth \$5.50, now only **\$3.45**

Trousers for business wear, Trousers for dress. Every pair will be sold for less than their value. Look at these Special Trouser Offerings, and remember that no man ever gets too many pairs of Trousers. No left-overs, but good clean cut Trousers worth 100

the year, All our splendid

so low that they will go very quickly. There'll be

these prices.

Finest Quality English

Worsted Trousers,

worth \$8.50, now are

only\$5.90 Boys' Knee Pants, to

clear at 85¢

fitting, well tailored Trou-

iscellane's The following not included in the above paid out of or din a ry revenue N and S. Ry, in excess of earninge.
V. and S. Ry 2 pc, guar ins on bonds 16,548 34

54,243 00 IS CONCLUDED

With but Two Ballots to Consider Local Option Loses

48,223 50
Beginning the third day of the official count of the Local Option plebiscite with 1,304 votes to make up, out of a total of 17,707 in order to win the 48,223 50 of a total of 17,707 in order to win the required percentage, the champions of what now seems for the present a lost cause in British Columbia, during yesterday succeeded in increasing allowances out of the rejected ballots reconsidered to the extent of 117 in the total, thus reducing the adverse figures at the close of the day to 1.187. There remains, however, but the one district of Sicena to be reviewed, the ballot boxes not yet having put in an appearance, and the completion of the Scoutin has accordingly been adjourned the Deputy Provincial Secretary will notify all interested parties so soon as the delinquent ballots present themselves.

selves.

As the total vote polled for members in the Skeena district was 1,336, and only two ballots are reported as rejected, it may be seen that the prospect of reversing the verdict against a change of system with respect to liquor traffic regulation at present amounts to nil.

Argument will be offered before the Provincial Executive, however, by the Lecal Option champions, in the hope of reducing the negative margin, al-

of reducing the negative margin though with little or any real ho Analysis of Result.

The White House

IMPORTANT **OFFERING**

The House

COMFORTERS AND QUILTS

The White House has always stood for quality. Quality at the lowest prices consistent with quality, but nothing so cheap as to eliminate quality. That this policy has steadily been holding its own against the counter-claim of cheapness and cheapness only, the wonderful development of this store has made abundantly manifest. Walk into our Staple Department, for example, and ask whether the reputation for quality is not the very best asset a store may acquire and maintain.

Come, Now, and Get Benefit of These Cut Prices

BED COMFORTERS, large sizes, handsome figur-

ed silkoline covers	, excellent cotton-wool f	illing:-
Regular price \$2.75.	Sale Price	.\$2.15
Regular price \$3.50.	Sale Price	\$2.80
Regular price \$3.25.		.\$2.45
Regular price \$3.00	Sale Price	
Regular price \$4.25.	Sale Price	.\$3.20
	Sale Price	\$4.00
FIDEBDOWN OU		

EIDERDOWN QUILTS, beautiful sateen covers, filled with best quality down filling:-

	K. 17. 5 . 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14	
Regular price \$6.50.	Sale Price	
Regular price \$7.50.	Sale Price	
Regular price \$8.75.	Sale Price	
	Sale Price\$9.00	
	Sale Price\$10.00	
district the second second		Į

EIDERDOWN QUILTS, the very highest grade silk and satin-trimmed covers, filled with best quality down: Regular price \$1500. Sale Price......\$12.00

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

Emery Wheels

Silver

The White House.

1123 Government St.

Victoria, B. C.



Hand Saws Cross Cut Saws Falling Saws Circular Saws

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

chacked by the special representatives chool of 45-96 votes. So that consecting the special representatives a total of 45-96 votes. The special representatives a total of 45-96 votes. The special representatives a total of 45-96 votes. The special representatives are specially represented by the special representatives and representative representatives and representative representatives and representative re

The Dominion Government Has at Last Started After the **Combines**

A Bill is being introduced to deal with them

COPAS & YOUNG The Anti Combine Grocers

Have asked in their ads. for the appointment of a commission. WATCH THE COMBINES HUNT FOR COVER NOW Patronize the Boosters of free trade in Food Supplies

NICE NAVEL ORANGES, per dozen 25c and 15¢ CORN, PEAS OR BEANS—Tartan Brand, per tin 10¢
GENUINE FRENCH COFFEE, 1-lb. glass jar 50¢ ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY OR GROATS,
per tin SPLIT PEAS, 4 pounds for RASPBERRIES OR STRAWBERRIES—Tartan Brand,
2 tins for
NICE MILD CURED HAMS, per lb
CAPE COD CRANBERRIES, per lb
FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER, per lb
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 pounds \$1.00 ANTI-COMBINE LAUNDRY SOAP 7 full weight bars 25¢
SUNLIGHT SOAP, 11 bars for
Or 9 pounds for
BIRD'S EGG OR CUSTARD POWDER, per package 15¢ PURE NEW ZEALAND HONEY, 2-lb. tin

Copas & Young ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

The Only Independent Store Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Phones 94 and 95 **Quick Delivery**

Our Hobby Again Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs; a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Moheir Rugs.

Call or write for prices. B.C. SADDLERY CO., LTD. 566 YATES STREET.



Tuesday, Janu

Frequent attacks of Meuralgia are Nature's Blood Poisoning. The party to the fortured ne by the blood being overle purities, because of inskin.—There is usually chrotion and the foul matt passing from the body, it he blood. The kidney strong as they should: the blood. The kidne strong as they should filter from the blood, amount of impure matte Instead of the skin th and a half pounds of every day, it becomes does only half its work, quarters of a pound of poison the body. Head and pain killers simply nerves and have no help the organs causing this the blood. To cure He Neuralgia, the blood mus which can be done only be kidneys, bowels and skin active.

trated and intensified fruit greatest blood purifying n "Fruit-a-tives," or "F Tablets," is a scientifit Headaches and Neuralgia falls to cure because "F stops the cause of these
50c a box, 6 for \$2.5
25c. At dealers or from
Limited, Ottawa.

EMPIRE HOTE CHANGES

Johnson Street Prop izes \$47,000-For Acreag

Chief among the latest actions which have pas the market was the sale pire hotel on Johnson sum of \$47,000. The purchased about a mo criddle and sold by him toria Phoenix Brewing c lease of the hotel with niture, fittings, good wi been purchased from Ale Messrs. Grant and Gra couver, the partners wh quired the equity in the messrs. Grant and Gran make extensive alteration pire hotel their investi amounting of \$9,000. T agers are now in posses set about a process within the next few we

The agents anticipate week or two will see a demand for acreage Justilly limits. Threstors showing a tendency tows of property, anticipating tain growth of the city considerable enhancement ues of land just lying present city limits. Arriv northwest are also on the fruit farming acreage reach of the local market movement in acreage w take place during the ne Swinerton and Musgrav sale of a seven-roomed ho lots on Niagara street, a house and a lot on Marke acre of land on the Saar three-quarter acre lot on and a lot on Shakespeare The Island Investment

ports the sale of two lots is end of the city, one in the subdivision, and the other n the corner of Quadra

Many Transfers Many Transfers.

Heisterman ond Forman s
day last have put through ty
Prior street; two lots on Fif
an acre of ground on Niag;
in the James Bay district,
nection with the latter sale
in the acre subsequently re
same firm sold 65 acres in
three lots on Elford street,
sales aggregating between sales aggregating between \$

Brick Yard Propert That some interests have tention firmly fixed on Doug property is apparent from that within the past month a acreage in the vicinity of yard section have been ap and substantial offers made and substantial offers made
Three weeks ago, James B
eighteen acres of his brick y
erty to his stepson Geory
who is said to be acting for
ver investors. Recently Ge
ker purchased an acre of preing on Douglas street, almost
the brick yard of J. Elford a
Wichilty of his former purch the brick yard of J. Elford a wicinity of his former purchas John W. Speed. The amount consideration is not stated price is said to have been a and at a substantial advanthe values which have hith vailed. The rumor that a rail poration is endeavoring to land for terminals in the portion of the city, in the vithe brick yard section, has in a decided increase in acrealty in that direction. realty in that direction.

Eight Hour Bill

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—A spec mittee of the Commons took Verville's bill for an eight-hou all public works. At the sugge the minister of labor, the commoepted the services of Prof. Sk Queen's University, to assist in work. The secretary of the creported that a considerable n letters with expressions of one tetters with expressions of op-the bill had been received. therers and trade and navigation ests were opposed to it, while tural, stock raisers, and simila actions were not very favorable

A midnight row at Ladysm days since culminated in.
shots alarming the neighborh
later in the appearance of J
gorley in the police court, cha
George Martin with having u
gun with the intention of do
grievous harm.

Mr. J. A. Cockburn, from cotland, is enjoying a visi

302020202

use

with quality, but [6] against the counmade abundantly for quality is not

ut Prices

ul sateen covers,

\$5.20 \$6.00\$9.00

.....\$10.00

best quality down: ...\$12.00 .4.\$16.00 .\$22.50

toria, B. C.

rnment Has After the

eal with them

DUNG

ind, per tin....LU glass jar......50¢ R GROATS, RIES—Tartan Brand,

......21¢ BACON, per lb. .25¢5¢ full weight bars 25¢

ER, per package 15¢

oung DCERS

dent Store

Streets

Quick Delivery



Frequent attacks of Headaches or Neuralsia are Nature's warnings of Blood Poisoning. The pain is due simply to the fortured nerves, inflamed by the blood being overloaded with impurities, because of inactive bowels, kidneys or skin.

There is usually chronic Constipation and the foul matter, instead of passing from the body, is absorbed by the blood. The kidneys are not as strong as they should be and fall to filter from the blood, the necessary amount of impure matter.

Instead of the skin throwing off one and a half pounds of waste matter every day if becomes inactive and does only half its work, leaving three quarters of a pound of this waste to poison the body. Headache powders and pain tillers simply numb the nerves and have no helpful action on the organs causing this poisoning of the blood. To cure Hearaches and Neuralsia, the blood must be purified, which can be done only by making the kidneys, bowels and skin healthy and active.

"Fruit-a-tives," made from concentration or Neuralsia are found.

A special train was made up in 8t. Louis to go to the scene. Outgoing trains on the lines are held up until the missing cars are found.

New or Leans, Jan. 21.—A special from Jackson. Miss., says that Sheriff Hubbard, of Simpson county, Miss, and a citizen by the name of Magee were shot dead by a negro whom they were attempting to arrest near Magee today. When the news spread of the killing of the two white men, a posse was formed and the new serior was run down and killed.

Following Canada's Lead.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—One of the regulation of the Canadian labor law in the settlement of disputes, which was introduced in the legislature today. The measure replaces the present board of conciliation and arbitration by a state board of labor.

Little Child Killed.

THE RUTLE

CHARGE HANDS

TO SHARM THE WORK AND ASSESSED TO SHARM THE SHARW THE SHARM THE SHARM THE SHARM THE SHARW T

YOUR BLOOD IS POISONED MORE SEATS

Negro Murderer Lynched.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—A special from Jackson, Miss., says that Sheriff Hubbard, of Simpson county, Miss., and a citizen by the name of Magee were shot dead by a negro whom they were attempting to arrest near Magee today. When the news spread of the killing of the two white men, a posse was formed and the negro was run down and killed.

NAVAL PROGRAMME

Powell; executive committee, P. P. Bostock, H. D. Brunes, R. P. Forshaw W. D. Patterson, and T. B. Chappell. HANS WAGNER MAY **RUN FOR CONGRESS**

elebrated Baseball Player Wanted to Run on Democratic Ticket in Pittsburg

House of Commons Gets Down to Consideration of Estimates

NAVAL PROGRAMME
TO COME UP SOON

Member for Frontenac Exposes
Favoritism to Sir R,
Cartwright

Cartway Jan. 21.—The Budget de
OTTAWA Jan. 21.—The Budget de
In Commons Gets Down to Gets at Swagner is a possibility for congress. In looking for some person to defeat Representative Barchfield, who has become unpopular, the politicians have settled upon the star shortstop to do the trick. They had intended to run Carl Cappel, delegate to the last national convention, but the enemies of Cappel have developed unlooked-for strength, and Honus is to be the compromise.

"Ted" Dilloh, a local democratic leader, started the boom for Wagner, who is a republican, and the independent republicans, as well as many in the party fold, have taken kindly to the idea.

"Me run for congress?" Wagner questioned when the subject was broached to him. "I know more about running for first base."

Wagner has not declothed to be the standard-bearer, knowever.

Ross' Two-Bit Bargains for Today

Extra Large Navel Oranges, per Doz. 25c

25c

Sultana Raisins, 4 lbs. for - - 25c

Rhubarb, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Cauliflowers, Muffins, Crumpets, etc. Countless hints for Sunday's Menu. Come in and look around.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.



WILL CELEBRATE

THE CHAMBIA GRAFONOLA "REGENT"

THE COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA "REGENT"

T



OSES IN VICTORIA, PAST,

AND FUTURE James Simpson, 1519 Blancha

Roses, the beloved flower of ev everyone, gentle or simple! compare with it, so varied ape, in fragrance; it varies ofter ove qualities several times in on ff, hard and fast flower this, as are; but a flower that for art lor and fragrance, that at its b ost endless and the multitude of at are being produced by the isers engaged in that pleasant occurrelous, showing that the wonder zing the various species are now in derstood than formerly. Where ell grown a grand treat is in stortunate owner of the rose garden blessing to the rose-growing workstonal Rose Society of Britain because of the control of the contr rose-growers! the standard of through its efforts being so raised finest roses in the world are exhib shows. This great society in 1909 new members to its list, making it strongest society in the world devote

It is the writer's wish, and will b pose, to make of Vancouver Island Britain in regard to roses, hence he w to give his impressions of the past of far as he has seen it in Victoria, a about twenty years he was a memb a competitor at all the best shows o tional Rose Society of Britain, du time, and moreover a very success petitor, he trusts his advice may be f

ful to many.

It was while acting as judge at toria rose show in 1908 that he saw necessity for a forward stride of the rose-growers, as 99 per cent of the shown would scarcely have been look. a National judge, the blooms being old, flimsy and out of color. Thank to Providence for sending a hard fros uary, 1909, and so necessitating a har early pruning of roses, the rose show toria of 1909 was infinitely superio previous year, there being a great ma good blooms and some which could oned first class, showing that with cultivation what good results can b Victoria. The trouble here is that y get a hard frost every winter; but have a very efficient substitute in a go with a good knife, who knows what when to do it, and does it. Therefore benefit of rose lovers in Victoria I wise them to prune hard, prune early, severely; and don't be afraid. I known difficult for some people to take vice, they knowing next to nothing on vice, they knowing next to nothing on ject, and the majority of people they vice from and believe in know as little selves; and so the poor roses are cod with heaps of manure, in some cases high, with branches of trees, etc., etc which tends to keep the poor roses s from damp, stagnant air, and so star growth the excitable red indica blood so many of our best roses, this, with pruning so frequently and so foolis dulged in, making thus a poor, sickly ened plant, with its life blood let out by ish man's or woman's knife in March of and then they wonder why their rose much vermin and mildew on them, and en so poor in flower and foliage. I wo vise all such to keep all protection aw especially to keep all manure away fr necks of the plants. Roses are now s into growth, and should be pruned at this is the most dormant possible of the

this is the most dormant period of the By practicing as above the future growing would be immensely forward the beauty of Victoria would be added fold. I don't know any place in it when improvement could not be made. Of the best results cannot be got in one some foolishly imagine, but good pract good cultivation must be done yearly; trouble is so small and the results so that growers would find no flower so pl profitable and so little trouble as a go of two of roses, treated as they should

Here I may state that I am only pre what I have practiced for many years, the climate of cold Scotland, which, whole, is much worse than in Victoria. by practicing the advice here given oses never excelled in Britain, as the go silver medals awarded amply testify, in cases it being startling to Southern grow ind, as frequently happened in a comp for the best rose in the show, that the j difficulty was between two roses only

both were in the Scotsman's box. In Victoria to date I have pruned a roses, including all my own, and have away all protection, as I found all the beginning to move, and wished to give all the air and sunshine possible; and I no doubt whatever but that this year show at the rose show far better roses I did last year, and which were so favo Victoria can be pruned later than the fi March without suffering severely in

FRESH-AIR POULTRY HOUSES

Without fresh air it is impossible to ealthy poultry. The principal reason some strains of poultry develop a tenden delicacy is because the fowls are kep houses in which there is not enough fresh process of breathing in animals or sts of taking into the lungs oxygen

SUBURRAN

ROSES IN VICTORIA, PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

By James Simpson, 1519 Blanchard Avenue. Roses, the beloved flower of every garden, by everyone, gentle or simple! What flower can compare with it, so varied in color, in shape, in fragrance; it varies often in all the above qualities several times in one day. No stiff, hard and fast flower this, as many flowers are; but a flower that for artistic shape, color and fragrance, that at its best has no accord in the floral world; its varieties are alequal in the floral world; its varieties are almost endless and the multitude of new shades that are being produced by the numerous raisers engaged in that pleasant occupation are marvelous, showing that the wonders of hybridizing the various species are now much better understood than formerly. Where roses are well grown a grand treat is in store for the fortunate owner of the rose garden, and what a blessing to the rose-growing world has the National Rose Society of Britain been to the rose-growers! the standard of excellence through its efforts being so raised that the finest roses in the world are exhibited at its shows. This great society in 1909 added 900 new members to its list, making it by far the strongest society in the world devoted to roses

It is the writer's wish, and will be his purpose, to make of Vancouver Island a second Britain in regard to roses, hence he wishes now to give his impressions of the past of roses, as far as he has seen it in Victoria, and as for about twenty years he was a member of, and a competitor at all the best shows of the National Rose Society of Britain, during that time, and moreover a very successful competitor, he trusts his advice may be found use-

ful to many.

It was while acting as judge at the Victoria rose show in 1908 that he saw the great necessity for a forward stride of the Victoria rose-growers, as 99 per cent of the blooms shown would scarcely have been looked at by a National judge, the blooms being much too old, flimsy and out of color. Thanks greatly to Providence for sending a hard frost in January, 1909, and so necessitating a hard and an early pruning of roses the rose show in Vincentic Color. early pruning of roses, the rose show in Vic-toria of 1909 was infinitely superior to the previous year, there being a great many fairly good blooms and some which could be reckoned first class, showing that with sensible cultivation what good results can be got in Victoria. The trouble here is that you don't get a hard frost every winter; but you can have a very efficient substitute in a good man with a good knife, who knows what to do when to do it, and does it. Therefore, for the benefit of rose lovers in Victoria I would adise them to prune hard, prune early, and thin everely; and don't be afraid. I know it is very difficult for some people to take such advice, they knowing next to nothing on the subject, and the majority of people they ask advice from and believe in know as little as themselves; and so the poor roses are coddled up with heaps of manure, in some cases a foot high, with branches of trees, etc., etc., all of hich tends to keep the poor roses suffering from damp, stagnant air, and so starts into growth the excitable red indica blood now in so many of our best roses, this, with the late pruning so frequently and so foolishly in-dulged in, making thus a poor, sickly, weak-ened plant, with its life blood let out by a foolish man's or woman's knife in March or April; and then they wonder why their roses take so much vermin and mildew on them, and are often so poor in flower and foliage. I would advise all such to keep all protection away and especially to keep all manure away from the necks of the plants. Roses are now starting into growth, and should be pruned at once, as

this is the most dormant period of the year. By practicing as above the future of roserowing would be immensely forwarded, and the beauty of Victoria would be added to tenfold. I don't know any place in it where great improvement could not be made. Of course the best results cannot be got in one year, as some foolishly imagine, but good practice and good cultivation must be done yearly; but the trouble is so small and the results so grand, that growers would find no flower so pleasant, profitable and so little trouble as a good bed or two of roses, treated as they should be.

Here I may state that I am only preaching what I have practiced for many years, and in the climate of cold Scotland, which, on the whole, is much worse than in Victoria. I have by practicing the advice here given shown oses never excelled in Britain, as the gold and silver medals awarded amply testify, in some cases it being startling to Southern growers to find, as frequently happened in a competition for the best rose in the show, that the judge's difficulty was between two roses only, and both were in the Scotsman's box.

In Victoria to date I have pruned a lot of roses, including all my own, and have kicked away all protection, as I found all the plants eginning to move, and wished to give them all the air and sunshine possible; and I have no doubt whatever but that this year I will show at the rose show far better roses than I did last year, and which were so favorably commented on. My opinion is that no rose in Victoria can be pruned later than the first of March without suffering severely in consequence.

FRESH-AIR POULTRY HOUSES

Without fresh air it is impossible to have healthy poultry. The principal reason why some strains of poultry develop a tendency to delicacy is because the fowls are kept in houses in which there is not enough fresh air.
The process of breathing in animals or birds consists of taking into the lungs oxygen and

expelling carbonic acid gas, the result of com-

bustion in the living organism.

This carbon dioxide is a deadly poison, and any living animal or bird which is compelled to breathe air tainted with it begins to lose vitality in proportion to the quantity of the gas

It has been demonstrated that the air in a poultry house should be changed about four times an hour in order to preserve the health of the fowls. It is not hard to secure this change of air, but the greatest trouble heretofore experienced in doing it has been to avoid creating draughts which injure the health of

There are many systems of direct ventila-tion which bring about a change of air, but very few of these have been found satisfactory in those parts of the country where the temperature has a wide range.

In the South and the extreme West and

Southwest, the temperature is at all times a matter of indifference, except in isolated sections, because it never gets low enough particularly to affect the health of fowls.

In the East, North and Northwest, where severe weather is common during several months in the year, no system of ventilation

whole of the interior to be open to the air or any sides may be closed. Usually the front is open all the time, to give the pilot an unob-structed view of the course he is steering. When the weather is worst, it is most necessary to have an unobstructed view ahead and the whole front of the pilot house is open. When we first went on the river, we were surprised to find that no matter how cold the weather might be the open front of the pilot house did not seem to let in any considerable quantity of cold air. We soon concluded that when three sides of a building are tightly closed against currents of air, not much wind closed against currents of air, not much wind will blow in if the other side is open, unless the direction of the wind is particularly favor-

This is exactly the principle on which the fresh-air poultry house is built. Three sides are made as nearly air-tight as possible, and the other side is made so as to be opened almost its entire size.

The opening being toward the south, the sun can shine into such a house from morning until night, except in midsummer, and sunshine being the most perfect germicide known this alone is a valuable consideration.

If the open side is covered with wire net-

above zero. If well made, it will perfectly freshly fallen they are likely to get combs and protect them down to this point or even below, wattles wet and then frozen if allowed to run but we fix the limit at 10 above zero in order to be perfectly safe. As a matter of fact we have known one of these fresh-air houses to be left with the front open during zero weather without any injury to the Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks housed in it, but for less hards this night set here. for less hardy breeds this might not have resulted in this satisfactory way.

Where severe temperatures are to be expected, the curtain-front perch will provide certain protection in the coldest weather, and at the same time give the birds plenty of pure, fresh air, free from carbon dioxide at all times.

The curtain to be let down in front of the erches may be made of common cheap burlap. This coarse material is thick enough to prevent any rapid current of air from circulating around the fowls, and at the same time it allows the outer air to filter in in sufficient quantities to keep the fowls supplied with pure air for breathing.

If the perches extend entirely across the room, the curtain should be wide enough to reach across the room also. It should be fastened to the roof in such a position that when it is dropped it will just fail to clear the front wattles wet and then frozen if allowed to run at liberty in very severe weather.

There is much in keeping hens hardened to the cold. Keep the house open in the fall except when driving rains prevail, until the weather is really cold. Let them run out of doors every day that it is safe to do so, and encourage them to dig and scratch by having a straw pile convenient for them to scratch in.

Feed them all they will eat and give them grain to dig for between meals. Keep them fat and hard at work and they will not care for

cold weather, while laying eggs every day.

The fresh-air house is designed to solve the problem of profitable poultry-keeping by keeping hers healthy and up to the highest possible point of production.

We have seen poultry houses in New England in which it seemed that hens could hardly live and we would have thought they could not, had we not inquired very closely into the results of using fresh-air houses.

Last fall we described such a house to a poultryman in Ohio. He built a fresh-air house and the other day we received a letter from him saying the house had proved to be entirely satisfactory. We believe this will be the verdict of everyone who uses one.

We began using close windows several years ago and as much as fifteen years ago say a cloth-front poultry house which gave perfect satisfaction. The longer they are used the more satisfied the users are with them.

MEAT FEEDS FOR POULTRY

The natural food for poultry-supposing them to exist in a wild state—is insectivorous to a very large extent. Under such a condition of life they would only obtain grain at harvest time, and at other periods of the year would exist upon insects and worms, and upon green food (including such seeds as they might find).

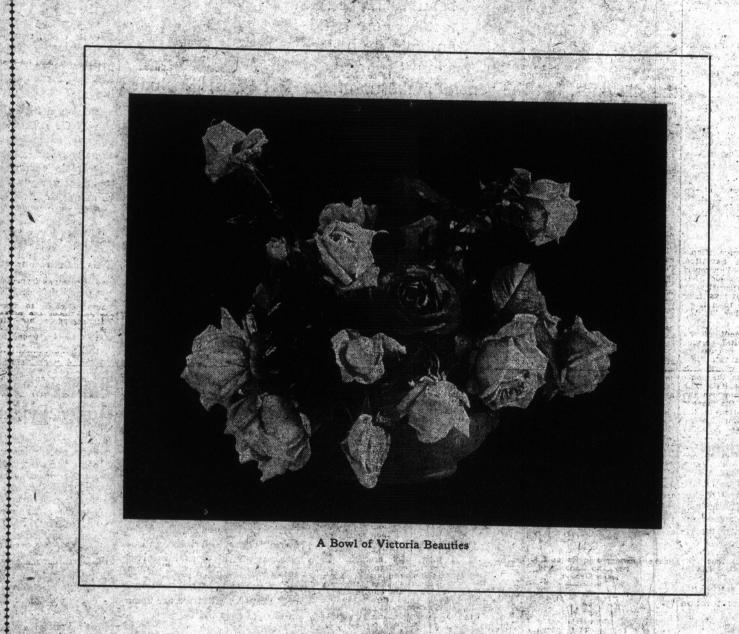
This is practically how the wild pheasant lives, and we may quite well take the pheasant lives, and we may quite well take the pheasant as representing the fowl in a wild state. A pheasant shut up in an aviary, like a domestic fowl kept in a farmyard, probably gets a great deal more food of the solid cereal type than does its wild prototype; in a state of nature its only solid food is the insect food and the small amount of seed it finds, the rest being vegetable in character, like grass and buds. Yet, as a rule, the wild bird is more healthy and certainly as well proportioned as the do-mestic, if not so fat and fleshy. This proves the point that the most important part of a wild fowl's food is that of the insect type; and analysis shows that insect food is principally nitrogenous, whereas cereal food is mostly composed of starch. The former goes to build up muscle, bone and sinew, the latter to generate warmth. A pheasant does not, as a rule, glut itself with insect food; it only finds that in small quantity. Yet what it does find suffices for all its bodily needs so far as growth is concerned.

The same applies to the domestic fowl: give it a very limited quantity of food—or, say, none at all on a farm, and let it work for and find its own living, and what will be the result? Simply that it will be very healthy, probably not at all fat, and certainly only about as productive as a pheasant from the egg point of view. Start and feed it liberally on insect food, however, and it will at once become very productive. If a chicken it will grow, if a hen it will lay.

You cannot produce the same satisfactory result by a purely cereal diet. You must give food which is rich in nitrogen. Among cereals none are so rich as beans, peas and oats try fed on meals should always have an allowance of the two first named, and of grain none give so satisfactory a result as the oat. But the proportion of nitrogenous constituents in these is found in insect food. Therefore it pays to let poultry have a liberal supply of in-sect food. If they are at liberty on a farm they can generally obtain a fair supply-provided, of course, that they are not over-numerous. If they are numerous, however, the supply must be supplemented. In confinement, too, where they have no chance whatever of obtaining it for themselves it must be provided.

Now comes the question, how can a supply of insect food be provided where it does not exist, or how can it be supplemented where the existing supply is insufficient? Well, there are two principal foods, which analysis shows and experience proves, are excellent substitutes for insect life. One is bone and the other is fibrine meat. To take the latter first it may be said generally that any dried meat is good for chicken growth or for egg production, provided it is composed of lean meat. As to bone, undoubtedly what is known as "green" bone is the best to give poultry. This is simply fresh bone granulated by being passed through a bone crushing mill, and it contains nitrogen, phosphorus, and other chemical constituents necessary for bodily growth, as well as for egg production. Apart from this its "meatiness" makes it relished by poultry even in the raw state, and they will scramble greedily for a handful when thrown to them. Bone or fibrine meat should be added to all meals in the proportion of 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., according to circumstances. More is required by chickens than by laying hens. Its use should be regular and systematic if the results are to be satisfactory.

The appetite for squabs is no doubt growing in a very healthy manner, and the price will probably continue to rise, as game birds become scarcer and game laws more strict. The average patron of the city restaurant calls for quail on toast and is served with a squab on toast to his perfect satisfaction and advantage, because a squab contains more edible meat than a quail and is better eating.



by pipes or flues has yet been devised which

has given entire satisfaction.

A few years ago it was very common to find poultry houses, built as nearly air-tight as possible, and supplied with heating apparatus more or less elaborate according to the purse or inclination of the owner. These houses were tricked out with ventilators of various kinds, many of them quite complicated and

Fowls kept in such houses showed a tendency to catch cold and to become afflicted, with roup and other similar diseases, until it became the general opinion that heating poultry houses was the wrong way to secure the greatest comfort for the birds kept in them.

From this extreme of air-tight construction and artificial heat, we have gone to the other extreme, and now the open-front poultry house is found even in the coldest parts of our

We have watched the development of the fresh-air poultry house for several years, and have come to regard it as the best possible type for every part of the country. Naturally the house best adapted to Florida or California will not be the best one for Maine or Montana, but with certain modifications which do not materially change the principle underlying the theory of fresh-air houses, this type may be used with satisfaction in every state in the

A good many years ago we were employed on a steamboat running between Cincinnati and New Orleans. Our duties kept us in the pilot house a considerable part of the time, and many times we spent hours there when very rough weather prevailed. The pilot house of a river steamer is the highest part of it. It is made of glass on all sides and is exposed to the weather from every direction. The frames in which the glass is set are so made that they can be slid to one side in a way that allows the

ting with meshes small enough the prevent the edge of the dropping board. At the bottom of ingress of the smallest predatory animal, such the curtain there should be a strip to weight as the weasel and the rat, it will answer the purpose of confining the fowls when it is not desirable to turn them out of doors during very cold weather.

To protect the fowls when the weather is very severe, a cloth cover for the open front should be provided. This should be stretched on a frame which should be hinged at the top, so that the cloth screen may be swung back and fastened to the under side of the roof on sunny days of during moderate weather.

The sun having free access to every part of the house, the floor is always well lighted and the fowls perfectly comfortable, even if kept confined for several days at a time. This house is cheaper to build than the combination of sleeping room and scratching shed so highly recommended a few years ago, as it com-bines the two in one and is better in every way.

When moderate weather makes it advisable to leave the cloth screen open, the supply of fresh air could not be more often renewed, as the heat of the bodies of the fowls keeps a gentle change in progress all the time. When the severe weather makes it better to keep the cloth screen closed, there is ample ventilation, as the warm air from the bodies of the fowls rises and passes out through the cloth just un-der the roof, while the cooler fresh air enters at the bottom. This does not produce a sensible current of air, but is rather the gentle filtering in of fresh, cool air to replace the warm tainted air that passes out above.

The carbon dioxide eliminated by the respiration of the fowls being heavier than atmospheric air, sinks to the level of the floor and flows out at the bottom of the open front.

A fresh-air house of this kind needs no other arrangement for the comfort of the it down, and the curtain should be long enough to drop a few inches below the dropping board. The weight on the curtain will hold it down and at the same time cause it to lie near enough to the front of the dropping board to prevent a draught at this point. If the perches do not extend the entire

length of the room, side curtains should be put up at the end of the perches so as to meet at the corner with the front curtain, completely enclosing the birds in a box-like room, three sides of which are burlap.

Such an arrangement will keep a flock of fowls warm and comfortable during the coldest weather. It will allow perfect ventilation,

prevent dampness in the poultry house and keep it free from bad odors all the time.

Talking not long ago with a poultryman who is using this kind of a house, we were told that his birds had passed through a severe winter without a touch of frost or any symptoms of cold, catarrh or roup.

While he was using an air-tight house of the old style, he was always working with sick fowls, but now that he uses a fresh-air house he has no trouble and his hens lay regularly during the winter.

It is not a good plan to allow hens to become accustomed to close quarters. If they are allowed to run out of doors every day when it is possible for them to do so, they will be healthier, hardier and lay more eggs.

Let them out every sunny day and every other day when the temperature is not below twenty degrees. If the air is still and there is not fresh fallen snow on the ground, even the large-combed breeds may be allowed out of the house in quite severe weather without being injured. Hens do not care for mere cold. fowls in those parts of the country where the . They are protected against this as far as their temperature does not fall below ten degrees bodies are concerned, but when the snow is DRY GOODS MILLINERY LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL

SPENCER NEWS

FURNITURE CROCKERY SHOES MEN'S CLOTHING



dies' Neckwear at Special Jan. Sale Prices

Newest Styles in La-

Ladies' Suits,

\$14.75

A shipment of these suits came to hand today, and as the season is

STOCK, finished embroidery and lace ruching....25¢.
FINE LAWN STOCK, with

COLLARS, with narrow silk braid and beaded trim-

WHITE LAWN AND GUIP-Auto Veiling at, per

very dainty patterns, each colors, navy blue, brown, white, black, grey, green, taupe, prune, resida, mauve, sky, champagne and purple. Special, per yard.....35¢ shield fastener, all colors, FANCY VELVET RIBBON

\$27.50 to \$35.00 Monday's Sale Features Are an Exquisite Assortment Ladies' Fine Net and Silk Waists



procure a fine, stylish waist at a considerable saving. This magnificent assortment comprises a number of beautiful French effects. Fine handembroid'ry and lace adorn the fronts of

the silk ones, but the general make up of the Net Waists included will be devoted to some special is, Indeed, above comprehension.

Reg. Val. 56.75 to \$11.50, Monday, \$3.75 The Waists shown in our Government Street windows at \$3.75 comprise values leading from \$6.75 to \$11.50. These are in net and silk. The net ones are lined throughout, and are beautifully made. The silk is indeed a marvel, and reflects great credit on the manufacturer's skill. They are in shades of ecru, light blue and white. Your choice of these Monday at \$3.75

Reg. Val. \$12.50 to \$17.50, Monday, \$5 as we have to get clear of them in All lovers of the Waist Beautiful will be here sharp on time Monday morning, as beyond a doubt these are the greatest bargains that have been offered for some time. This lot consists also of all-over net and silk. The fronts are handsomely trimmed with French trimming, while the beautiful embroidered fronts lend a charm to them that is simply entrancing. A glance at our Government Street window. grance at our Government Street window means much to you.

Regular \$18.50 to \$35.00 Waists, Monday, for \$7.50 Charming Styles in Women's Waists which are regularly priced at figures ranging from \$18.50 to \$35.00, proudly invite the scrutiny of ladies of taste and refinement. These include all-over nets and finest silk, trimmed with beautiful French e mbroidery. Valenciennes with Maderia embroidery and green silk ribbons, touches of individuality that make them quite the most fairy-like waists that imagination could paint. But just imagine the great reduction, from \$18.50 to \$35.00—your choice \$7.50



left to clear, our January Sale goods in the Coat and Suit Department, and each of these days

Monday will be Coat Day, and one day, naturally the prices had

\$15 Coats for \$5

This includes our whole stock of Broadcloth, Serge and Tweed Coats, in semi-fitting style, some with military collars, in good range of colors. Regular values up to \$15.00. Monday's price\$5.00



There are only a few more days \$27.50 Ladies' Coats of to clear, our January Sale for \$11.75

This includes all our Ladies' Coats, in chiffon finished broadcloths, serges and tweeds, in semi-fitting styles, some trimmed with braid and others with self, full range of colors. Regular values up to \$27.50. Monday \$11.75

\$45.00 Ladies' Coats for \$16.50

This includes all our better grade Coats, in ottoman cords, covert coating, coating serges and tweeds, in a good assortment of shades. Regular up to \$45.00. Monday \$16.50

Shoe Buyers' Con- The Girl From 12 to fidence

yd., 35c

Special value in CHIFFON.

AUTO VEILING, 20 in.

wide, beautifully quality in

The confidence of the public in the solid bargains to be obtained here is well shown in the large numbers who come back again course the two requisites. Elaband again—for more—and go clothes is poor taste. The followaway better pleased than ever. ing special garments from our And no wonder Look at these White Sale are practical under-

Men's Sporting Books, 15 inches high, made of best oil tanned leather, tan or black. Regular At 50c.—Muslin with full ruffle.

Men's English-made Box Calf Bluchers, medium weight, full

Men's Box Calf Bluchers, stout sewn soles. Regular value \$2.50 and \$3.00. Monday ... \$1.95

Women's Boots, in box calf and Dongola kid, Blucher cuti Regular value \$2.50. Monday's

Women's Boots and Oxfords, box calf and Dongola kid. Regular value \$2.00. Monday... \$1.25

Women's Evening Slippers, patent leather and vici kid. Regular prices \$2.50 and \$3.00. Special Monday\$1.75

Women's Cloth Overgaiters, black, to-button length. Regular price 50c. Monday . . . 25¢

Boys' School Boots, in strong Buff leather, all sizes, Fr to 5.

Girls' Box Calf and Dongola Kid Boots, Blucher cut. Regular price \$2.00. Monday ... \$1.25 Infants' Soft Sole Moccasins, in tah, pink, white, etc. Regular price 40c. Monday 25¢

Hair Dressing Parlors: 3rd Floor Annex.

Madame Russell, Specialist in Transformation, Manicuring, Etc.

16 Years Her Underclothing

Simplicity and neatness are of clothes at practical prices.

trimmed with imitation torchon

NIGHTGOWNS

At \$1.00—Good substantial kind with pleated embroidery ruffle.
At \$2.00—Flounce trimmed with lace and having three rows of Good full underlay.

Night Dresses and mation from people who visit the White Sale. We calculated how Corset Covers

Night Dresses at \$1.25—This is an extra special value. They

Corset Covers at soc. Here is one style which we are sure will appeal to you; made with three rows of insertion across the front, neck and sleeves finished with torchon lace. Other styles with yoke of wide lace. with yoke of wide lace.



It Is Not Only Price, But It Is White Wave of Child-Quality at the Price in ren's Nightdresses This White Sale At 75c to goc

"Isn't the quality wonderful"— Skirts at 75c—plenty fine enough to wear under the little mornto make people say this by order-ing makers to put our materials (selected from our own store) inis to his styles.

Therefore: We have these good are made in slipover styles with deep yoke of allover embroidery; three-quarter sleeves of embroidery. Extra well made and finished.

Therefore: We have these good nainsook nightgowns at ooc. All have that soft feel of higher-priced garments. Each has low or square neck and kirnono sleeves. made and finished.

Corset Covers at 25c.—Corset covers made of cotton in very dainty styles, trimmed with torchon lace. Other styles trimmed with beading and baby ribbon.

Corset Covers at 35c.—These are made in both tight and loose fitting styles, trimmed with lace and embroidery.

Corset Covers at 35c.—Here is

Combinations of drawers and with yoke of wide lace.

Corset Covers at 75c.—These are extra special value. One style is of allover embroidery, trimmed with lace. Others are made of yoke of lace, narrow beading and baby ribbon.

Combinations of drawers and corset cover of fine nainsook, with ribbon beading and either lace and embroidery trimmings commend themselves to women who like both price and garments to fit. 75c and 80¢.

ing frock in summer—present a choice of flounces that have embroidery and plaits, lace and plaits and wide hemstitched plaits alone. All have good full underlay.

Drawers at \$25-Made of good heavy and sensible cotton; made with frill of self and hemstitched tucks. Skirts at \$1.25-Made of fine cot

ton, flounces of lawn, with four rows of beautiful lace and edged with fine lace;

Skirts at \$1.50-A most exquisite line of underskirts are on sale at this price. They are made of wide flounce of embroidery in a number of very dainty and fascinating styles.

Night Dresses at soc.—A fine line of night dresses in slipover style; made of fine cotton, trimmed with torchon lace. Extra

Night Dresses at 75c.—Nothing better could be wished for than one of these. They are made with yoke, turndown collar These are something which you need all the year round.

At 75c-Children's Night Dress made of cotton, front is made of embroidery and tucks in very dainty effects, necks and sleeves

Children's Skirts

Ages 2 to 14, at 500 to \$2.00.

Our January White Sale offers

multitude of substantial say-

ings to all mothers of moderate

means, and who always make it a

point to make their small purse

Children's Skirts, made of fine

ambric trimmed with Valen-

cienes lace and insertion, and fine

Swiss embroidery and insertion,

some with bands, others in waist

styles. These would ordinarily

sell for twice what we are asking

go as far as possible.

in our January Sale.

frilled with embroidery. At 90c-Children's Night Dress made of fine cotton tucked yoke, with embroidery down front, neck and sleeves

A Demonstration

The celebrated Vanishing Massage Cold Cream is now being demonstrated and we invite you to try its wonderful properties, This cream is by far the best of

fine quality cambric, made with its kind ever introduced and gives unbounded satisfaction to all who have used it. An application renders the skin soft, smooth and velvety and immediately allays any smarting and roughness caused by cold winds, sunburn, etc. It can be used in all cases where a full size. A splendid bargain, healing and nourishing tonic in required.

It is absolutely free from any injurious ingredients, is not greasy and is immediately absorbed by the skin. Massage Treatment Free.

Sold in Pots at 25¢ and 50¢

Quilts Prices Lower

A rare opportunity to buy an extra good quality Wool Blanket at the price usually paid for a very inferior blanket. The fact that they are soiled does not detract from the quality in any way. The number is limited, so don't neglect making your purchases on Monday morning.

White Wool Blankets, heavy quality, pink or blue borders. The \$6.75 quality. Slightly soil-Fine White Wool Blankets,

very large and heavy, pink or blue borders or checked. The \$7.50 quality. Soiled. On Sale Monday, per pair \$4.90 Fine White Wool Blankets, pure Prices on Suits and Reefers Fall fleece, large size, very soft and warm. The \$8.75 quality.

Slightly soiled. On Sale Mon day, per pair \$5.75 Down Quilts - Art silkaline terns. The regular \$6.75 quality. On Sale Monday \$4.50

Flurry in the Dress At \$5.75—There are 150 Norfolk and double breasted jacket suits of all-wool, cheviots, for **Goods Market**

Fancy Lustre cream grounds with colored stripes. Sale 50¢ Duchess Cloth, fine rich satin finish, in light navy, navy,

Self-Striped Satin Cloth, seda, navy, marine, seal brown, seda, navy, marine, seal brown, myrtle, gendarine, grey, taupe, 52 inches wide. Sale ... \$1.00

Panama, navy, marine, light grey, brown, seal brown, myrtle and black. Sale 50¢

Satin Soliel, in navy, terra cotta, grey brown, Sale grey, brown. Sale50¢ Duchess Cloth, in navy, tangerine, fawn, reseda, myrtle, sage seal brown, light brown. Sale

Blankets and Down To Mothers of Boys



Just in Time for the Boy Who Wears Out Two a Season.

Some of these worthy clothes covering, paneled with solid are from our own carefully choscolors, large assortment of pat- en stock. On the others the loss is on the makers, who had either too many garments or an overplus of cloth, which they were glad to make up.

boys of 8 to 16 years.

At \$1.50-About the same number of reefers of fancy and plain blue cheviot, for boys of 3 to 14 years. Several degrees of fineness among these, costing ordinarily all the way from

The reduction in prices is important, but more important is the absence of any lowering of standard.

Hair Dressing Parlors: 3rd Floor Annex. Madame Russell, Specialist in Transformation, Manicuring, Etc.