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### SIX MEASURES PASSED HOUSE

#### Legislature Did Much Work at Afternoon Sitting Yesterday

### CONSIDER THE ESTIMATES

#### Leader of Opposition Criticized Sums Spent in His Constituency

(From Saturday's Daily)  
In addition to getting a large share of the estimates out of the way, the legislature yesterday passed five public bills and one private bill through the final stages.  
The public bills in question were: the bill to amend the Court of Appeals act; the bill to amend the Highway Traffic Regulation act; the bill to amend the Companies act; the bill to amend the Placer Mining act; and the bill to amend the Reformatory act. The private bill was the bill to incorporate Wattleton Hall.

Upwards of a million and a half dollars in estimates were disposed of in connection with the civil government. The bill to amend the Court of Appeals act; the bill to amend the Highway Traffic Regulation act; the bill to amend the Companies act; and the bill to amend the Placer Mining act. The private bill was the bill to incorporate Wattleton Hall.

**Game Protection**  
The item of game protection, which was set down at \$20,000 provoked an amusing debate. Mr. Macdonald cited the case of one Manson, of Lillooet, who had been fined by a magistrate on the information of a game warden for assisting in shooting mountain sheep out of season. Appeal had been taken to the county court, but the judge, while admitting there was no case, refused to admit the appeal because Manson had deposited his cheque instead of cash.

**Game Protection (cont.)**  
Mr. Fulton said that Manson was a guide for two New York men, who shot the sheep. They had been fined and paid the fine gladly. Manson had offered the defence that he did not know that his clients were going to shoot the sheep.

**Game Protection (cont.)**  
Mr. Bowser said that the Crown was unfortunate in the appeal because the chief witnesses, the New York men themselves, had left the province when the case was heard.  
Mr. Fulton said that it was to pay the salary of the game wardens at \$75 a month, and the travelling expenses. There were four or five wardens last year, but this number was to be increased. The bill provided for a certain number to provide a steam launch for patrolling about the island.

**Game Protection (cont.)**  
Mr. Brewster (Alberni) wanted to know whether complaints of these sports had been received from that island. The chief commissioner replied that he had received complaints and would act on them.  
Mr. Hayward (Cowichan) stated that there should be some grant for providing bounties for horned owls and golden eagles. The former killed the grouse and pheasants, and the latter the mountain sheep. He mentioned one instance where he had killed 100 pheasants one season in a certain district and could find only six of the following year, attributing the diminution to the owls.

**Game Protection (cont.)**  
Mr. Hawthorthwaite thought the bounty suggestion a good one. However, he would go farther and suggest a bounty also on game hogs, who killed 100 pheasants in one year and then get up on the floor of the House to tell about it.  
Mr. Williams (Newcastle) thought that two or three of the "knickerbocker club" of Victoria had no right to speak for the whole of Vancouver Island. He said that the Japanese were the worst game hogs in the province and protested against the system of allowing the game wardens of the C. P. R. to act.  
Mr. Eagleton (Lillooet) spoke in favor of the bounty on eagles. He said that these birds killed the young lambs. He had seen a herd of 75 sheep with not a lamb among them.

### ANNUIITY PLAN IS SUCCESSFUL

#### Sir Richard Cartwright Thinks Public Will Give It Patronage

### COMMONS VOTES SUPPLY

#### Mr. Borden Makes Another Protest Regarding Treaty on Waterways

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The senate sat for two hours today and got through with a lot of business. Senator Campbell's bill regarding the carriage of goods, which forbids transportation companies from contracting themselves out of liability for the carriage of goods, was read a second time. This bill was passed last session by the senate, but was slaughtered in the prorogation rush.

**Government Buildings.**  
In connection with an item of \$12,000 for repairs to the government buildings, the Premier explained that there was not enough room at present for legislative business, and that this matter was now receiving the attention of the government.  
Some of the items in the supplementary estimates which dealt with the government buildings, were: Repairs to Capitol buildings, \$12,000; repairs to government buildings, \$1,000; improvement of government grounds, \$500; government house, \$5,000.

**Government Buildings (cont.)**  
Mr. Naden (Greenwood) challenged the item of \$13,400 for government buildings at Prince Rupert and wanted to know why Prince Rupert labor had not been employed in the construction of these buildings. The Premier said it was not the policy of the government to construct permanent buildings in that city yet, and so the E. C. Mills Co. of Vancouver, and that company probably have sent some of their expert employees to Prince Rupert for the purpose.

**Government Buildings (cont.)**  
A vote of \$14,000 for Ymlr district, in addition to a sum already voted of \$25,000 was questioned by Mr. Macdonald (Rossland). He asked whether this was for the Rossland-Trail road. He was told by the Minister of Public Works that a part of the sum was for this purpose.  
Mr. Macdonald characterized this expenditure as an inexcusable expenditure of public money. He said that the traffic was fifty times as great as it is today, when all the supplies for a city of 6,000 were brought in over the road, there had been no question of improving it or of building a new road. Today when the grass is growing over the road, \$40,000 was spent on it. He said that a petition had been circulated against the work.

**Government Buildings (cont.)**  
Mr. Schofield (Ymlr) said that the people who signed the petition wanted the road built but had signed because they wanted to please somebody.  
**Items Questioned.**  
When it came to a vote of \$55,000 for aid in building roads in Scott, Vancouver, including Poirer-Grey, the leader of the opposition was again on his feet. He said that the sum of \$55,000 had been regularly voted for this work, and wanted to know why the supplementary estimates were as much as the original vote. Could it be that this money was spent because an election took place during recess?

**Government Buildings (cont.)**  
Mr. Carter-Godwin said that there was no population in the district where the road was built. It was government land, and the chief commissioner had merely decided to go on with the work instead of postponing it until after the session.  
Mr. Macdonald said that he had a settled conviction that this had had something to do with the elections. He wished to protest against the policy of the government to cover more and more out of the hands of the legislature and vesting it in the government. The same had been done in connection with the proposed extension of the railway, which recognized no limit in issuing special warrants and spending money. This was a dangerous precedent, and he hoped that the practice of spending the public money without the sanction of the legislature would be discontinued in the last few years.

**Government Buildings (cont.)**  
The same criticism was made by Mr. Macdonald in connection with the supplementary estimates for bridges throughout the province, which was \$147,000 in addition to an original vote of \$190,000. Here was another example, he said, where the additional sum spent by the government had exceeded the original vote by one and a half times.  
The item for "wharves generally," \$29,000, where the original vote was \$30,000, and the item for surveys, \$146,000, in addition to the original vote of \$50,000 met with the same criticism.

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The company have acquired 56,669 acres of Pulp Land on Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island.

**Water Power**  
In addition to the vast Pulp Limits acquired, the company have also secured a 20,000 inch water record on Marble Creek, at Quatsino Sound, capable of developing from 10,000 to 15,000 h.p. This creek derives its source from three lakes, 20 miles in length and is thus permanent the year around.

**Capacity of Plant**  
The plant when fully complete will have a capacity of 600 tons of news and wrapping, per week; we are rushing the work along and feel confident that we will have the pulp plant with a weekly capacity of 400 tons in operation by December 1st, of this year.

**Cost of Manufacture**  
With our tremendous pulp limits which enable us to secure our pulp wood at a nominal figure and splendid water power; the cost of manufacture of news and wrapping paper should not exceed \$90.00 per ton, at present news is jobbing in British Columbia at \$60.00 per ton. The freight rate in carloads lots from Ontario and Quebec being 17.00 per ton.

**Local Markets**  
The local market of the company extend east a thousand miles to Moose Jaw and tributary region. Within the above territory the annual consumption of paper is estimated at a thousand tons exclusive of that used by printers and newspapers. The five daily papers at Victoria and Vancouver alone consume over 100 car loads of paper per year.

**Foreign Markets**  
The foreign markets of the company consist of China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii and the Philippines. In 1908 the above countries imported over \$10,000,000 worth of wood pulp and paper, principally from Norway, Sweden, Germany, Eastern United States and Eastern Canada.

**Freight Rates to Orient**  
A freight rate of from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per ton can be secured from British Columbia to China, Japan, New Zealand and Australia, on wood pulp and paper against a rate of \$7.00 to \$15.00 per ton on the same commodities from Eastern Canada and Europe, being from 3,000 to 5,000 miles nearer the Oriental market than Eastern Canada or European mills we not only are able to secure a much lower freight rate, but also a lower insurance rate.

**Natural Advantages of British Columbia**  
News and wrapping paper are manufactured principally from Spruce, Hemlock, Balsam, and Larch wood; one ton of chemical wood pulp requires approximately two cords of four foot wood. At present Spruce and Hemlock wood is worth from \$6.00 to \$9.00 per cord, in Eastern Canada; our facilities enable us to secure it at less than \$3.00 per cord. In 1908 the American mills were obliged to pay from \$9.00 to \$15.00 per cord.

**Progress of Work**  
We are proceeding as fast as possible with the work. The erection of the plant has been placed under the exclusive supervision of Mr. Chas. B. Pyle of Appleton, Wis., one of the most distinguished authorities on the erection of pulp and paper mills in the United States, having built more than 50 of the leading mills of the country and he is confident at being able to have the pulp mill in operation by December 1st, of this year.

**Sale of Stock**  
In offering the preferred stock of this corporation, we do so with a feeling that it is the best industrial stock ever offered for subscription in Western Canada. At present it is impossible to buy stock in the majority of operating paper mills in Canada and there is no question but that inside of 18 months the stock of this corporation will be selling at a handsome premium, remember the time to buy stock in any corporation is six months before a wheel has been turned, not after it is in operation.

**Profits in Pulp and Paper Manufacture**  
No industry, not even mining itself, has yielded as large and permanent dividends as the manufacture of Wood Pulp and Paper and there is no reason why the mill which we are now erecting should not pay at least 25 per cent annual dividends. Under much less favorable conditions, the Eastern Canadian and English mills are paying from 10 to 25 per cent. With our natural advantages, we should be able to make a profit of approximately \$15.00 per ton on news paper, \$20.00 per ton on Wrapping paper, and \$15.00 per ton on box board and pulp board. The Pacific Coast mills of the United States are now making a net profit, after deducting depreciation, operating expenses, bonds, etc., of approximately \$15.00 per ton on wrapping and \$15.00 per ton on box and pulp boards, and this after paying from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per cord for wood. In 1908 the Laurentide Paper Co. showed a profit of \$251,458. The Kellner-Partington Pulp and Paper Co. showed a gross profit last year of \$1,252,205. The official United States Government Report, issued at Washington, D. C., July 25th, 1907, Bulletin 80, showed that the mills of the State of Oregon made a profit of 20.2 per cent of the value of goods over all expenses. The three mills in the State of California showed the value of goods over all expenses, of 19 per cent. The gross profit of the International Paper Co. for the year ending June 30th, 1908, amounted to \$1,635,918.

Under date of February 10th, 1908, Mr. Herman Ridder, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, filed charges against the Paper Trust of the United States, and in his disposition to Hon. Chas. J. Bonaparte, Attorney-General of the United States, said:  
"News print paper mills that are not entirely modern are now making paper at figures that show a profit of more than \$20.00 per ton on the paper prices just announced by the International Paper Co. \$52.50 per ton. In other words, for paper delivered, say, in New York, up-to-date mills are making a profit of more than 80 per cent, on the cost of manufacture, delivery and storage, and they are making a profit of more than 40 per cent, upon a reasonable allowance for the capital required for a modern plant."

With our close proximity to the Oriental market, there is no reason why we should not make, conservatively, 10 per cent more dividends than the Eastern Canadian or American Mills. In 1908, Australia imported over 80,000 tons of News, principally from Eastern Canada and Europe. Why should we let this great volume of paper go to Eastern Canada, Eastern United States and Europe, when we are in a position to control it ourselves? Every dollar of paper used in the Orient should be furnished from Western Canada. With sufficient mills to produce the goods, what country is in a better position to control the trade of the Orient than British Columbia. Not only are we able to manufacture News and Wrapping Paper from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per ton lower than Eastern Canada and American mills, but we are from 2,000 to 3,000 miles nearer the great Oriental markets. The demand for News and Wrapping Paper is gradually increasing, and within ten years, China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand will be absolutely dependent upon this Province for its supply of pulp and paper. We know the big dividends that the paper mills of the world are paying, and with our immense timber limits, covering 86 square miles, which assures a permanent supply of wood at a nominal cost, there is no reason why we should not pay even larger dividends than the present operating mills.

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THE EVER-PRESENT FORCE

"Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Thus wrote the author of the book known as the Epistle to the Hebrews, who is supposed to have been St. Paul, and he proceeded to illustrate a number of events which were the result of the exercise of this power. The list will be found in the 11th chapter of the book. As far as we know this is the earliest attempt to give a philosophical definition of the quality known as faith. It is necessarily imperfect, for it is beyond the capacity of language to define the unknown in terms of the known. Moreover, the definition, as we have it, may not convey exactly the idea, which the maker of it had in mind, for apart from the difficulty just mentioned it has had the disadvantage of having been translated at least once and perhaps twice from one language to another. Nevertheless it is well to examine it somewhat critically and in the light cast upon it by the illustrations which it employs. The writer who gave it. "The substance of things hoped for," is an expression, which at first reading and without the accompanying examples conveys no very definite impression. It seems to imply the idea that certain results for which humanity strives are the direct product of faith. Hence it must be something more than the acceptance of a particular form of doctrine or belief in certain statements, for which corroborative testimony is lacking. In employing the word "substance" the writer is to be assumed that the writer of the Epistle had in mind something real and not the mere product of a mental process. He also seems to have had in mind something relating to things to come. We can vary the language without altering its sense. If we say that faith is the agency by which results may be achieved. After they have been achieved they are no longer dependent upon faith, for they have become facts. The definition suggests that faith may be a creative faculty, and that as the Creator Himself is said to "uphold all things by the word of his power," so man made in His image and possessing in a limited degree the attributes of deity may be able by the exercise of this quality to accomplish things, which partake in some degree of the nature of creation. If this is what is meant, the accomplishment of what are known as miracles becomes susceptible of explanation, and we must cease to regard them as interruptions of the processes of nature and think of them as the exemplification of the higher attributes, which we share in common, though of course to an infinitely less degree, with the Author of Nature.

"The evidence of things not seen," seems to imply that there is an unseen agency operating around us, the existence of which is proved by the exercise of faith. Let us take an illustration, which recent discovery has rendered possible. If one should suggest to a person, who had never heard of wireless telegraphy, that something of the nature and kind of which is mentioned in the text of the Epistle had in mind something real and not the mere product of a mental process. He also seems to have had in mind something relating to things to come. We can vary the language without altering its sense. If we say that faith is the agency by which results may be achieved. After they have been achieved they are no longer dependent upon faith, for they have become facts. The definition suggests that faith may be a creative faculty, and that as the Creator Himself is said to "uphold all things by the word of his power," so man made in His image and possessing in a limited degree the attributes of deity may be able by the exercise of this quality to accomplish things, which partake in some degree of the nature of creation. If this is what is meant, the accomplishment of what are known as miracles becomes susceptible of explanation, and we must cease to regard them as interruptions of the processes of nature and think of them as the exemplification of the higher attributes, which we share in common, though of course to an infinitely less degree, with the Author of Nature.

Reference to the incidents, which the writer of the Epistle cites as illustrations of what may be accomplished by faith, will show that they were all of a nature having direct relation to things of the present life, and are of a most practical nature. He refers to those who by this means "subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire" and so on. No one who has read the Epistle can doubt upon the future life of the individual, by whom the power was exercised. They are all instances where an available agency was employed to produce practical results. Having related these things the writer goes on to say that we should have patience with the race which is set before us, looking unto Jesus, who is the author and finisher of our faith, which seems to man, if we are to put a logical construction upon the language, that the faith which is wrought by the mighty works done by him is available for all, who desire to accomplish great things.

We note that one of the things attributed to faith is the action of Abraham in inaugurating the great monotheistic movement under the influence of which we are living today. It is perhaps, no exaggeration to say that in human history there is no more momentous event recorded than the migration of Abraham, his breaking away from the polytheism of his time, and the date back to a thousand years further, but whether it is 4,000 or 5,000 years ago that he received this impulse of faith, the effect of it is today more powerful than it ever has been. The great nations, which were contemporary with him, have passed into oblivion. Others that have risen since have perished. Even the nation, which his descendants established, has been dispersed. But the movement inaugurated by Abraham has not only survived, but has become a greater force than ever, having received a new impetus from one who is said to have been "of the seed of Abraham." Here arises a thought which may lend courage to those who are fearful of the result of the conflict between the Christian civilization and the later powers of the Orient. The wonderful fabric founded by Abraham in faith, and preserved through at least forty centuries by the same all-conquering force, is not likely to be overthrown; nay, it will not be overthrown so long as we who live within its shelter rely, not upon natural force alone, but chiefly upon that mysterious agency which is "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

THRASYMENE AND CANNÆ

When Hannibal was safely across the Alps he encountered the Roman forces and for a time his further advance seemed impossible. He thereupon had recourse to what is called "The Stratagem of the Oxen," a story that is worth telling as illustrative of the conditions of warfare at that time. As was done in regard to the crossing of the Alps this account is abridged from Livy. Torches collected from every part of the country and bundles of rods and dry cuttings were fastened to the horns of oxen, of which wild and tame, Hannibal had collected to the number of two thousand. As soon as it was dark the torches were lighted and the animals were driven up the low mountain range which the Romans were guarding. The heat of the flames goaded the oxen to madness and they rushed hither and thither conveying the impression to the Romans that great hosts of men were rapidly moving. The bushes, which lined the moun-

tain sides also took fire, and a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. The Roman troops, not knowing which way to turn, fled in disorder, only to encounter in the semi-darkness a force of Hannibal's light cavalry, which put them to flight in another direction. Hannibal at once took advantage of the tumult and advanced his whole army across the last barrier which separated him from the plains of Northern Italy. The first serious resistance offered to him was at Lake Thrasymane, or Trasimene, which lies to the north of Rome. The lake, which is 10 miles long, has no visible outlet and it is flanked on all sides by mountains. The Roman army, under the command of Flavius, was advancing by way of the north side of the lake, and Hannibal posted a part of his forces on the elevations and a part at the end of a defile through which the Romans would be compelled to pass. Another part of his army he held in reserve, and as soon as the Romans had passed well within the defile, he sent these down from the mountains to attack them in the rear. Then the order was given for a simultaneous charge upon the Romans from three different directions, the fourth side consisting of the marshes, which formed the border of the lake. Flavius was utterly taken by surprise. Before any order of battle could be formed the enemy were upon him, inflicting terrible slaughter. It was evident that there was no chance of safety but in the right hand and the sword; then each man became himself a leader and an encourager to action. So great was the ardor of the conflict, so intense were their minds upon the battle, that not one of the combatants felt at earthquake, which three days down large portions of many of the cities of Italy, turned rivers from their rapid courses, carried the sea up into rivers and levelled mountains with a tremendous crash. The battle lasted three hours. The Romans fell into the lake where many of them were drowned. A force of 6,000 men cut their way through but were pursued by the victorious Carthaginians, and weakened with hunger, for they were without supplies of any kind, were forced to surrender. This is the celebrated battle at the Thrasymane and recorded among the five disasters to the Roman people. Fifteen thousand Romans were slain in the battle, ten thousand who had been scattered in the flight throughout all Etruria, returned to the city by different roads. One thousand five hundred of the enemy perished in the battle; many on both sides died afterwards of their wounds. The Carthaginian campaign up to this point was conducted with such skill that Hannibal established his title to be the greatest master of strategy that the world has ever known. The battle was fought in 217 B.C.

No satisfactory explanation has ever been given for the failure of Hannibal to advance directly to Rome after his victory at Thrasymane, but it is to be remembered that we have only the Roman story of the campaign. The force under him was not very large, and it is probable that he thought, if he subdued the remainder of Italy, the Seven-hilled City would fall without trouble into his hands. As in 216 B.C., the Consul, after much debate, "set out under the impulse of destiny to make Cannæ a Roman disaster." The opposing forces met at the River Aufidus, in Southern Italy, where Hannibal had the decisive collision would take place. When faced to face with the enemy, the Consul showed an indispensible to attack them, though the soldiers were eager for the fight, and Hannibal took advantage of their indecision to harass them with his cavalry. On the second day the battle became general and for a time victory seemed to be with Rome, whose troops, advancing in the form of a solid wedge, pierced the Carthaginian lines. Hannibal gave way before them, and the Romans, believing success within their grasp, pushed forward, only to find that the force, which they supposed was fleeing before them, had been in part sent round to their rear, so that when they were nearly exhausted with fighting they found themselves attacked from all sides. The conflict then assumed a terrific character, for the most part consisting of a series of hand to hand struggles, in which the Romans were no match for the Gauls, the Spaniards, and the Numidians. Livy tells us that the Gauls fought naked to the waist and that their appearance was terrible, that the Spaniards wore "linen vests of surprising whiteness." The Numidian cavalry seemed to be everywhere at once, and were equally formidable whether on foot or on horseback. The infantry were made up of Carthaginians and the levies raised in Italy. These were mostly armed with swords and other weapons captured at Thrasymane and elsewhere, and were scarcely distinguishable either in appearance or manner of fighting from the Romans. The result of the day was terribly disastrous to the Romans, of whom 45,000 infantry and 8,000 cavalry were slain, and more than 20,000 were taken prisoners. Hannibal's loss in killed and wounded was 8,000. Among the slain on the Roman side were many of the nobles and others of the nobles of the citizens. It was a blow well calculated to stagger the Republic, and once again Rome was at the mercy of the conqueror. If he had been left to advance, the magnitude of the disaster to Rome is shown by the fact that out of 80,000 men only 17,000 escaped death or slavery.

Hannibal remained in Italy for fifteen years, endeavoring to unite the tribes against Rome, but having been defeated by Scipio in 201 B.C. at Zama, he came to terms with the Consul and withdrew to Carthage. This ended the Second Punic War. The Third Punic War occurred fifty years later and terminated in the destruction of Carthage after seven-teen days' fighting in the streets of that city, during which time hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children were slain.

Contemporary with the activity of Rome, beyond the confines of Italy, was the foundation of Roman literature. Ennius, who lived between 200 and 150 B.C., is regarded as the founder of the Latin school of poets. Greece had at this time begun to show signs of weakness. In 208 B.C., Egypt declared her independence of her Greek rulers, but had succeeded Alexander the Great, and after a long struggle was able to restore the native princes to the throne. During the interval between the second and third Punic Wars Rome overthrew Macedonia, which was then supreme over Greece. What was known as the Achaean League made a stout resistance, but was finally overthrown in 146 B.C., when Corinth was captured after which Greece became a Roman province. It was about this time that Asoka became supreme in India. He established an empire, which embraced all Hindustan, the Punjab and Afghanistan. His early career was one of awful bloodshed, but having accepted the teachings of Buddha, he promulgated a code of the highest ethics. It was he who abolished the slaughter of animals either for food or sacrifice in India.

About this time the great Chow dynasty in China was overthrown, after a lease of power extending over 1,500 years, and the "Ting" dynasty came to the throne, the second member of which, Chou Wang, was "the first universal Emperor," of the Oriental realms. He opened the country by roads, constructed canals, built many important public edifices and generally brought the country into a condition of prosperity. He then led an army of 300,000 against the Tartars, whom he drove back into Central Asia and extending his conquests to the south made the boundaries of his realm practically what those of China are today. He began the construction of the Great Wall. He died in 210 B.C. after what was perhaps the most glorious and beneficial reign in the history of his country.

The Birth of the Nations

VIII (N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE MEXICANS II.—THE TEZUCUCANS

The early history of the Tezucucans who came to the Mexican Valley at the same time as the Aztecs settled there, and formed with them the latter people the nucleus of the present nation, is best told in the story of their great king Nexahuacoyotl.

The Tezucucans had built their capital on the eastern border of the lake, and were gradually settling the country to the north, when the Aztecs, a people, the Tapeneques, who after a severe struggle succeeded in capturing their city Tezucaco, and conquering the entire kingdom for themselves. To Nexahuacoyotl belongs the glory of retaking the country and annihilating the invaders.

It was a dry day in early summer, the young prince was playing at ball outside the palace. The air was balmy and still, the rippling of the waves in the stream that flowed through the gardens, the song of birds, the gentle sighing of the wind, and occasionally the careless laughter of the royal lad and his play-fellows were the only sounds to break the peaceful silence of the flowered and tree-shaded arbors. Suddenly, in that fragrant, lovely spot that had heretofore been the scene of his happiest hours. He saw the invading Tapeneques break through the walls of the palace. He saw his father and all the members of his household dragged forth and murdered there. He saw the treasures of the palace carried away by the robbing soldiers, the palace itself demolished, and the gardens laid a pitiful wreck, when the Tapeneques, finding nothing more to destroy, and falling to find the hidden prince, finally went away to wreak havoc elsewhere.

Then Nexahuacoyotl, sick with grief and hot with a desire for vengeance, took upon himself a vow and he prayed to all the gods and the God Omnipotent to help him to find it, the man who had slain his father. He heard the old chronicles tell us, for he was able after perilous adventures and miraculous escapes to gloriously avenge his father's death.

Maxtia the new king of the conquered country, was a brave, bold man whose one desire was to capture the rightful sovereign and put him to death, so that no one should dare to question his own right to the ill-gotten kingdom. Nexahuacoyotl, desiring for the time to propitiate Maxtia, hastened to pay him homage, and to do this he offered him a magnificent gift and the lad crept away. He was forced from that time to live in hiding. For Maxtia, realizing that the conqueror was still in the country, spared no pains in efforts to capture the fugitive. He even offered a reward of an ample domain and the hand of a lovely lady to anyone who should take Nexahuacoyotl prisoner. Maxtia was the young prince, spared no pains in efforts to capture the fugitive. He even offered a reward of an ample domain and the hand of a lovely lady to anyone who should take Nexahuacoyotl prisoner. Maxtia was the young prince, spared no pains in efforts to capture the fugitive. He even offered a reward of an ample domain and the hand of a lovely lady to anyone who should take Nexahuacoyotl prisoner.

By and bye his friends having been at work in his behalf, he was able to escape disguised at the brutal rule of Maxtia, having united with them. Nexahuacoyotl was enabled to place himself at the head of a large army and march upon the Tapeneques whom he completely routed. Maxtia was captured as he was riding in the baths and put to death, while the chief of his kingdom was completely destroyed. Henceforth the Tezucucan king ruled in his own country, and his reign was one of peace and prosperity. He took for his maxim that a monarch may punish but not oppress his subjects, and he was so true to the maxim that he was called the "father of his people," and his subjects were his most devoted subjects.

Nexahuacoyotl formed a code of laws admirably suited to the times. The government consisted of a number of departments, each of which was a council of finance and a council of justice, and a tribunal before which were judged all works on astronomy, chronology, history or any science. This latter body also had the privilege of deciding upon the merits of the proposals who instructed the young king. In fact a board of education and served its purpose well. At stated times poets and bards sang their lays before these same judges. Among the most renowned of the poets in Aztec times was a certain Quetzalcoatl, who in his own country had to submit to the critical examination of the board of censors. The following is an imperfect translation of one of his efforts:

Banish dull care, if there are bounds to pleasure The saddest life must also have an end. Then weave the garlands, chant a merry measure, And praise give God who endless joys doth send. Laugh in the freshness of the springtime morning While it is with thee, soon 'twill pass away, And thou no more shall see the rosy dawn, No more the sunset of a glorious day. For soon thy hand shall lose its cunning power, Thy children wander desolate and weep, And unto thee shall come the final hour, When God shall claim thee for the dreamless sleep. Though death from this glad world thy life must sever Grieve not, a happy solace God doth send, In memory sweet all good must live forever, And noble deeds being can never end.

THE STORY TELLER

Correctly Defined Little Girl—What's an intelligence office, mamma? Mother—It's a place where one goes to find out what wages cooks are charging, Edith.

In Chicago. Ella—I hear that you are married again. Stella—That's my business. Ella—Well, business seems to be pretty good seeing that this is your fifth.

Touching "Are you quite sure of his affection?" asked her friend. "No," she replied, pointing tenderly to her engagement diamond, "here is the touchstone."

The Limit of the Cross "Promise me that you will marry me," pleaded the ardent young lover. "No, but I will run you a Marathon race to decide the matter," replied the blushing athletic girl.

A Credulous Patron. "Gimme two orchestra seats. By the way, what's playing tonight?" "As You Like It?" "That's all right, then, suppose you play 'The Old Homestead.'"

Self-Preservation First Suburbanite—That chap Blufkins owes everybody in town. Second Suburbanite—He confided to me that he had to get away from his creditors some how.

Couldn't Be Fooled. In what is the midst of a violent scene. The indignant wife had spared neither tears nor reproaches, when her husband interrupted her brutally: "My dear, tears are useless, he said, 'I have discovered on analysis that tears contain a little phosphate of lime, some chlorate of sodium, and that's all.'"

Couldn't Fool Him. School visitor (to teacher after the arithmetic class has been dismissed)—That last boy said six quarts make one gallon. Why didn't you correct him? Teacher—Oh, I've tried to teach him that it takes eight quarts to make a peck, but it's of no use. He says he knows better; his father keeps a grocery store.

The Superficial Observer. "I feel pretty sure that the moon is of more importance to us than the sun." "How so?" "You see, the moon shines at night, when we are certainly in need of light, while the sun only shines in the daytime, when we have all the light we want."

A Reconstructed Zebra. Horse Dealer—And this three-year-old is a Zebra. Customer—Get out! Anybody can see that it is only an ordinary white horse. Why, it hasn't a single stripe.

Horse Dealer—Don't let that bother you. The truth is this Zebra used to have stripes, but he got kind of sick of them. Before he got sick he was a remarkably intelligent animal and got busy with a nice ripe rubber tree and had all his stripes erased.

Overheard in the Kindergarten. The children were struggling with the word "President." "Who was George Washington?" asked the teacher. "He was a mint." Silence. "Who was John Adams?" asked the teacher. "He was a nickel." "Who was Abraham Lincoln?" "More silence.

"Well, who is Theodore Roosevelt?" At once a little hand shot up and waved vigorously. "I know," cried Johnnie; "I know; he was the first Teddy bear!"

On the Avenue. The electric bus had been delayed by the snow and slush and was challenging the traffic. The driver, who was a bit of a show-off, was crowded. The conductor's attention was divided meanwhile between the oncoming passengers and a lady carrying a pot dog seated far forward. At intervals of five or six blocks she beckoned the conductor to her and inquired anxiously if they had reached Seventeenth street.

When patience was all exhausted the street was reached. The conductor stopped the car and beckoned to the passenger. The lady stepped daintily to the platform, asked the driver to hold up her dog, and said rapturously: "See, Biddy, there is where your mother was born."

Neighborhood Attentions. Harkins had lived in his new home but a few weeks and scarcely knew his neighbors by sight at the time of his first fire. On rushing out of the front door he found two of his neighbors already on the scene.

"See Harkins cried excitedly, 'Will you run to the corner and turn in an alarm?'" "Very sorry," exclaimed the man, "but I have a wooden leg and can't run."

"I say," said Harkins, turning to his new ally; "while I am getting the things out run over to the next block and holler fire."

"I'm suffering from laryngitis and can't holler," said the other neighbor in a stage whisper. "There was a pot dog sitting on the floor," said Harkins to turn to them and say politely: "Suppose both of you go into the house and bring out easy chairs and sit right down and enjoy the fire."

He Had Lived. "Have you ever lived? Have you done things? Do you know life?" the dreamy poet chap asked the young literary aspirant who had come to him for advice.

"Well, I have been shoved from the top of a fourteen-story building in a college fraternity initiation, I have occupied advantageous positions as a bystander in three affinity shooting scrapes; I have spent four months in a cage drilling chimpanzees for a nature-faking prize contest; I was floor walker in a dry goods store holding daily anniversary sales; as a baseball umpire I established a world's record for making close decisions against the home team; as a"

"Hold, enough!" interrupted the long haired genius, "sit right down there and begin on the great American novel, to be dedicated to Theodore Roosevelt, dramatized by Hal Reid and copyrighted in Annam and Timbuctoo. We've been waiting for you since Buffalo Bill broke off."

The Truant's Reward. The absent-minded professor returned home one night to learn that his son had played truant from school, and he was asked by his wife to hunt up the missing youngster and administer a sound thrashing.

"Why, I'll flay him alive!" exclaimed the angry father. "Well, I'll break every bone in his body!" Just as he was about to get him out in the wood-shed!

He came across his heir playing marbles about a mile from home, but the boy didn't seem to be a bit alarmed by the old man's threats. As they started to return home the absent-minded professor stopped to chat with an old acquaintance, and it was fifteen or twenty minutes later when he looked down in wonder at the boy at his side and asked:

"Why, where did you come from, Jack?" "Don't you remember, father, that you said, 'We are on our way to buy me a box of candy, because of my excellent school report.'"

" Bless me, but so we are," agreed the absent-minded professor, as he patted the boy on the back and started for the store.

WITH THE POETS

Shadows of Earth and the Longings of Life Shadows of earth, and the longings of life! Dear tender eyes of the star-silent calm! Warp that streams dark on the bosom of strife, West mingling all with a halo of pain! Shadows of earth that hover so near— Refr of your dark by the bow of dawning form! Silvery waves in the cloudage appear, Tossing their sparry gleams high o'er the storm. Longings of life that cluster around, Some precious one in the long march of time— What matter were, since the heart's rest be found— Sillied 'neath its throeb by a cadence sublime. Star-silent calm of those deep, tender eyes— Pledging the ages in lone sacrament! Set in the cloud-wake till day-spring arise— Foregleam of heaven with earth shadows blend; Born of life deep as the palm trees of God, Yielding its fruitage to Hope's high acclaim— Opening wide, promise lands regions untrod; Hallowed be the incense of its name. —J. Washington Burns.

Come Back! There's naught in the town and its professed pleasures, No comfort in labor, no gladness in play; The beat of my bosom but wearily measures The heavy-winged hours that you are away. A world that was golden is barren and lonely, The skies that were azure are leaden and black; You are Faith, you are Hope, you are Honor, you only Are Life and its meaning! My dear one, come back once more! The strength I rejoiced in is futile and broken, And secret proud because it was so hard to know! Come back! Though the depth of the soul be unspoken, My earth and my heaven hold nothing but you. The wind of our wilderness, falling and dying, The bitter burden of those long, long years, The brand in your multitude summerward flying Shall bring you the message: "My dear one, come back!" Come back from the coasts where the dolphins are leaping; Come back through the spray of a jubilant sea; Come back with a heart that was left in your keeping; Come back, little guy, to love and to me! —Arthur Guiterman in Smith's Magazine.

We Talked of Lincoln We talked of Abraham Lincoln in the night, Ten fur-coat men on North Saskatchewan's plain (Pure zero cold, and all the prairie white), Englishman, Scotchman, Scandinavian, Dane, Two Irish, two Canadians—all for gain Of food and raiment, children, parents, wives, Living the hardest life that Man survives, And secret proud because it was so hard to earn Exploring, camping, axing, faring lean, Month in and out no creature had we seen Except our burly dogs, loud throats gray, Hard-feathered grouse that would seldom slay, Slinking coyotes, plummy-trailing owls, Stark Indian warriors in rabbit-blanket coats, And, still as shadows in their deep-tracked yard, The dun, yag moose we startled from our way.

We talked of Abraham Lincoln in the night Around our fire of tamarack crackling fierce, Yet dim, like moon and stars, in that vast light Boreal, bathed in mystery, shifting quick to silence, Ethereal blanks of Space with falchion streams Transfigured wondrous into quivering beams From Forms enormous marching through the sky To dissolution and new majesty, And speech was low around our bivouac fire, Since in our inmost heart of hearts there grew The sense of mortal feebleness, to see Those silent miracles of Might on high Seemingly done for only such as we, While in the ancient tribal-soul we knew Our old hard-faring Father Vikings' dreams Of Odin at Valhalla's open door, Where they might see the Battle-father's face Glowing at last, when Life and Toll were o'er, Were they but stanch-enduring in their place.

We talked of Abraham Lincoln in the night— Oh sweet and strange to hear the hard-hand men Old-Abe and his crew half the world of yore In years when Grant's and Lee's young soldiers bore Rifle and steel, and proved that heroes live, Where folk their lives to Labor mostly give, And strange and sweet to hear their voices call Him "Father Abraham," though no man of all Was born within the Nation of his birth. It was as if they felt that all on Earth Possess of right Earth's greatest Common Man, Her wisest, wisest, steepest, steepest son, To whom the Father's children were all one, And Poms and Vanities as notes that danced In the clear sunshine where his humor ganced.

We talked of Abraham Lincoln in the night Until one spoke: "We yet may see his face," "Where's the fire crackled loud through Space Of human silence, while eyes reverent Toward the auroral miracle were bent, Till from that strange Glory splints came Within our semicircle round the flame, And drew us closer-ringed, until we could Feel the kind touch of vernal brotherhood, Which Father Abraham Lincoln thought so good. —By Edward W. Thomson, in Colliers for Feb. 13.

**"ONLY MEDICINE THAT DID ME ANY GOOD"**

**"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Backache After Doctors Failed Utterly.**



"I have received most wonderful benefits from taking 'Fruit-a-tives' I suffered for years from backaches and pain in the head and I consulted doctors and took every remedy obtainable without any relief. Then I began taking 'Fruit-a-tives' and this was the only medicine that ever did me any real good. I took several boxes altogether, and now I am entirely well of all my dreadful headaches and backaches. I take 'Fruit-a-tives' occasionally still, but I am quite cured of a trouble that was said to be incurable. I give this testimony voluntarily, in order that others who suffer as I suffered may try this wonderful medicine and be cured."

Mrs. Frank Eaton, Frankville, Ont.

Be wise. Profit by Mrs. Eaton's example, and start with 'Fruit-a-tives.' They will quickly relieve pain in the back, and stop headaches because they keep bowels and skin in perfect order and insure the blood being always pure and rich.

'Fruit-a-tives' is now put up in the new 2 1/2 oz. size as well as the regular 5 1/2 oz. size. All dealers should have both sizes. If yours does not, write Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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**LAND ACT**

**Form of Notice**

Coast Land District—District of New Westminster.

Take notice that Guy Frederick Fox of Vancouver, B.C., occupation, lumberman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:

Commencing at a point planted on the northeast shore of Frederick Arm on the land point between Frederick Arm and Estero Basin and about two miles north of the northeast corner of Westman & Edmonds' lease No. 39; thence south ten (10) chains; thence west two (2) chains, more or less; thence east two (2) chains, more or less; to the point of commencement contained in five (5) acres more or less.

GUY FREDERICK FOX,  
Date, January 15th, 1909.

**FINE GRASS POWER CO. LIMITED.**

Take notice that the annual meeting of the Fine Grass Power Company Limited will be held at the office of Bodwell & Lawson, No. 918 Government Street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, being the registered office of the company, on Wednesday the 17th day of March, 1909, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated the 15th day of February, 1909.

J. M. RUFFNER,  
Secretary.

**HOUSE BUSY WITH ESTIMATES**

**Appropriations For Roads on the Island Are Increased**

**SOME VEXED QUESTIONS**

**Granting of Works to Different Constituencies Evokes Discussion**

(From Friday's Daily)

The whole time of the House yesterday was taken up with estimates on supply, the members proceeding to the consideration of the estimates after a few formal motions had been put through. The appropriations generally speaking are larger this year than last, and it is a matter for congratulation that the next year will be no exception. The total for roads and trails in the constituencies on Vancouver Island show a total increase of \$26,700 over the estimate for that purpose last year. These figures do not include the expenditures for bridges which are separately provided for. For bridges generally throughout the province \$225,000 is set aside, as well as \$100,000 for wharves. The big single item in the estimates is of course that of public works, for which the total appropriation is \$2,331,109. The biggest proportion of this is for the Vancouver court house for which \$250,000 is set aside, not to mention \$100,000 in the supplementary estimates. When completed the building is estimated to cost a quarter of a million. \$121,500 will be devoted to erecting the first building of Coquitlam asylum.

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Among the bills passed yesterday were \$20 for legislation, \$228,115 for the maintenance of public institutions; \$200,000 for hospitals and charities; \$172,000 for the administration of justice other than salaries, and \$814,569 for education.

**Votes on Legislation.**

The first votes taken were those on legislation, Price Ellison being in the chair. Stuart Henderson (Yale) wanted to know what the voters' lists explained that it was an annual charge for clerical assistance to the registrar in connection with the voters' lists. They had a great deal of extra time in this way and often had to work overtime. Mr. Henderson was approved. He did not see why the work could not be performed during regular office hours.

On the vote of \$4,740 for the purchase of the provincial museum, Mr. Henderson took exception to the present position. The space it occupied was needed for additional offices. Also the agricultural exhibit was in place where five-fifths of the visitors never saw it. He suggested following the example of Ottawa where the whole exhibit was in a separate building in a central position in the city.

Dr. Young pointed out that there were no fireproof buildings in Victoria available. The museum had many valuable specimens and was acquiring more constantly. It would not be wise to risk them.

**Vote for Fisheries.**

On the vote for Fisheries, \$22,500, Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale) wanted to know what the vote covered. The attorney-general replied that it included all expenses, and among them the salaries of a number of provincial constables mostly on the Fraser, who were also fishery constables. One of these had for the first time been placed at Naas river, two at Rivers Inlet and one at Port Eslington. They also received licenses for salmon. Several long and expensive journeys had been made by the deputy fish commissioner and others in order to make first hand observations of the habits and movements of the salmon, and the best methods of ensuring their propagation.

Mr. Oliver then evinced great curiosity about the number of licenses which had been issued on the Fraser, and the methods of issuing them. He charged that scores of Japanese who were not British subjects had received licenses, and that books of licenses were left at the canneries for distribution and some had even found their way into the hands of mongers at New Westminster, who had been issuing licenses as they pleased all the summer.

Mr. Bowser said that licenses were only issued to British subjects. As to the alleged irregularities the system was put into force for the first time during the past year and the officers had had no previous experience. The result was that in some cases the custom adopted by the Dominion officials of leaving books of licenses with the managers of canneries for distribution had been followed. The practice, however, had only continued for a few days, when it had been brought to his attention. He had stopped it immediately. He knew nothing of the Japanese. Nothing of the kind had been reported to him and he did not do detective work personally.

**Resident Physicians.**

In the votes in aid of resident physicians in outlying districts, Mr. Naden (Greenwood) was much worried about the \$400 voted for the doctor at Pentiction. He thought it exorbitant, and said he had heard that the doctor in question was so busy that he was going to engage an assistant. Mr. Oliver also contributed his quota and remarked that even the provincial secretary would not say that the population at Windermere, where the grant was \$300 was as large as at Pentiction.

In reply Dr. Young said that he had confidential reports from the government agents in respect to all these places, and also had personally investigated the conditions in the towns named during the past summer and fall. However, he was not responsible for the gossip heard by the member for Greenwood, but he knew that so far as Pentiction was concerned that two-fourths of the population of a few hundreds in the town itself and the country to the westward was dependent on the same population of a few hundreds in the town itself and the country to the westward. There was not yet settled up. At Windermere there were two small adjacent towns dependent on the same population of a few hundreds in the town itself and the country to the westward.

**Surveys at Prince Rupert**

On the estimates for surveys at Prince Rupert, an item of \$29,000, Mr. Oliver (Delta) entered a strenuous protest. This, he said, was an extraordinary sum. In other parts of the province surveying cost 25 cents an acre, while in Prince Rupert it evidently cost \$15 an acre. Mr. Oliver demanded fuller information, and finally the item was allowed to stand over.

When it came to an item of \$30,000 for a survey of the British Columbia coast, Mr. Oliver took the floor. He wanted to know where this money went. He said that the result was that the Indians were the greatest nuisance to the farmers, shooting and taking down fences. They should be made pay the costs of game protection entirely.

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On the item of \$5,000 for a commission to investigate timber and forestry conditions, Mr. Oliver asked whether the British Columbia commission would be appointed. Mr. Fulton said that the most competent men would be employed who could be found. Mr. Oliver thought that there were as good men here for the purpose as in any other part of the province. The House adjourned until 2 o'clock today.

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**RAILWAY LINES IN THIS COUNTRY**

**Interesting Statistics in Annual Report of the Department**

**LARGE CAPITAL INVOLVED**

**Casualty List, Revenue, Cost of Operation and Other Matters**

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The annual report of the controller of railway statistics was today presented to the House of Commons by Hon. Mr. Graham, being for the year ending June 30, 1908. The number of miles in operation was 23,866, a gain of 514 miles over 1907. Ontario heads the list in the distribution of complete mileage actually operated, an increase of 294. Quebec comes next with 3,872, an increase of 68 miles. British Columbia showing the next largest increase of 44 miles.

The total capital invested in Canadian railroads according to the report was \$1,238,949,018. These figures represent an increase of \$67,357,205 over 1907. If, however, it is desired to ascertain the amount of money actually put into Canadian railways, to the sum of \$1,239,295,013, representing the stock and bond liabilities, there should be added the cost of the Intercolonial and P.E.I. railways, the cost of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway owned and operated by the Ontario government, the cost of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway company owned and operated by New Brunswick, as well as the expenditure up to June 30, last upon the government section of the Transcanadian between Moncton and Winnipeg. Cash subsidies of the federal and provincial governments as well as municipalities should also be included. All these would aggregate \$226,845,021, or a grand total of \$1,466,140,034.

The cost of the I.C.R. per mile, including equipment, was \$60,355, and of the P.E.I. railway, \$28,393 per mile. Aid to railways was increased during the year by \$4,374,823. There has been paid by the Dominion government \$2,872,268, or in other words a decrease of \$188 per mile of line.

On the capitalization of \$1,239,295,013, representing the value of the assets of Canadian railways, the net earnings would yield a dividend of \$13 per cent on the value of the assets. The report shows a decided increase of \$2,872,268; 11,579 freight cars, 8,32 increase; 4,026 passenger cars, 2,84 increase.

Cost of fuel for locomotives ranks next to salaries and wages in the operating expenses. It reached a total of \$17,107,000, or 13.4 per cent of the report shows the returns of accidents. Four hundred and forty-nine people were killed in 1908, compared with 1907, the fatalities were 146 less, and the number of injured greatly reduced. There were 24 employees and 224 passengers, 224 employees and 185 trespassers, while of the injured 146 were passengers, 1,793 employees and 120 trespassers.

**Schoolbooks**

The member for Delta also wanted to know where the school books supplied to the province were manufactured and if they were made by union labor. Dr. Young said that they were all made in Canada by union labor. He said he had been informed that one of the firms mentioned got its books made in the States by scab labor.

On the vote of \$121,500 for the Coquitlam asylum Dr. Young said that the government had taken every pains to gather the best information and had also taken advantage of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who were in Ontario which had recently reported. The asylum as designed was absolutely up-to-date and resembled the best of the kind in the Dominion. The building as projected would be sufficient for the present needs, and the plan contemplated for the future buildings being added when needed. They had 160 acres of splendid farm and fruit land which had been purchased and that the asylum would be self-supporting.

Mr. Oliver remarked that he considered the farm absolutely valueless as a farm. Dr. Young said that other farm property had sold at very high figures.

**Vancouver Courthouse**

When the \$250,000 appropriation for the Vancouver courthouse came up it transpired that \$200,000 had been appropriated the year before, with \$50,000 more taken exception to the present position. The space it occupied was needed for additional offices. Also the agricultural exhibit was in place where five-fifths of the visitors never saw it. He suggested following the example of Ottawa where the whole exhibit was in a separate building in a central position in the city.

Dr. Young pointed out that there were no fireproof buildings in Victoria available. The museum had many valuable specimens and was acquiring more constantly. It would not be wise to risk them.

**Vote for Fisheries.**

On the vote for Fisheries, \$22,500, Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale) wanted to know what the vote covered. The attorney-general replied that it included all expenses, and among them the salaries of a number of provincial constables mostly on the Fraser, who were also fishery constables. One of these had for the first time been placed at Naas river, two at Rivers Inlet and one at Port Eslington. They also received licenses for salmon. Several long and expensive journeys had been made by the deputy fish commissioner and others in order to make first hand observations of the habits and movements of the salmon, and the best methods of ensuring their propagation.

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**PLEASED WITH ART OF WEST COAST INDIANS**

Designer Furnishes Amsterdam Magazine With Striking Article

**MR. TAIT'S CABINET**

Selection of Franklin MacVeagh as Secretary of the Treasury Completes the List

New York, Feb. 25.—All uncertainty in the statement that Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago had been selected by President-elect Taft as his secretary of the treasury is removed. Mr. MacVeagh accepted the place yesterday, and thereby the Taft cabinet was made complete, as heretofore announced by the press.

The cabinet as completed with the selection of Mr. MacVeagh, is as follows: Secretary of state, Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania; secretary of the treasury, Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois; secretary of war, Jacob M. Dickinson, of Massachusetts; secretary of the navy, Geo. Von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts; secretary of the interior, Richard A. Ballinger, of

**Washington; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa; secretary of commerce and labor, Charles Wages, of Missouri.**

**Intercolonial Shops**

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The minister of railways and canals has given orders for the Intercolonial railway shopmen to be put on full time, ten hours a day, commencing March 1. The men have been working eight hours all winter.

**Waterways Treaty**

London, Feb. 25.—The British government is given to understand that the United States senate is prepared to approve the waterways treaty, subject to a declaration of the exact nature of the rights conceded by each side. The text of the declaration has been communicated to Ottawa. This is really only an explanation of what the treaty means. If Canada signifies approval of the meaning of the treaty as defined by the declaration, the imperial government is not likely to object.

**THE LOCAL MARKETS**

(Retail Prices)

**Flour.**

Royal Household, a bag, \$1.75  
Lakes of the Woods, a bag, \$1.75  
Wild Rose, a bag, \$1.75  
Calumet, a bag, \$1.75  
Hungarian, per bbl., \$2.75  
Snowflake, a bag, \$1.75  
Snowflake, per bbl., \$2.00  
Drifted Flour, per bbl., \$2.00  
Three Star, per sack, \$2.00  
Mollet's Best, per bbl., \$2.75

**Foodstuffs.**

Bran, per 100 lbs., \$1.50  
Shorts, per 100 lbs., \$1.50  
Middings, per 100 lbs., \$1.50  
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs., \$1.50  
Oats, per 100 lbs., \$1.50  
Barley, per 100 lbs., \$1.50  
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs., \$1.50  
Wheat Corn, per 100 lbs., \$2.00  
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs., \$2.00  
Hay, Fraser River, per ton, \$16.00  
Hay, Fraser River, per ton, \$16.00  
Hay, Alberta, per ton, \$16.00  
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs., \$1.50  
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs., \$1.50

**Dairy Products.**

Fresh Milk, per dozen, \$3.00  
Canadian, per lb., .25  
New Zealand, per lb., .25  
Cream, local, each, .10  
Mantioxa, per lb., .35  
Best Dairy, per lb., .25 to .30  
Victoria Cream, per lb., .25  
Cowichan Creamery, per lb., .25  
Green Peas, per lb., .08  
Eggs, per dozen, .25  
Beans, per lb., .05 to .15  
Beets, per lb., .05  
Carrots, per lb., .05  
Brussels Sprouts, per lb., .15  
Pork, dressed, per lb., .12 to .15  
Mint, per bunch, .10  
Cucumbers, each, .25

**Meat and Poultry.**

Beef, per lb., .08 to .12  
Lamb, per lb., .12 to .15  
Lamb, per quarter, .12 to .15  
Lamb, per quarter, hind, .12 to .15  
Veal, dressed, per lb., .15 to .18  
Guinea Fowl, each, .40 to .50  
Chickens, per lb., .25 to .30  
Chick, dressed, per lb., .25 to .30  
Ducks, dressed, per lb., .25 to .30  
Salmon, per lb., .15 to .20  
Bacon, per lb., .25 to .30  
Herring, kippered, per lb., .12 to .15  
Pinnac Hens, each, .25 to .30

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Barley, per 100 lbs., \$1.50  
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs., \$1.50  
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Fresh Milk, per dozen, \$3.00  
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New Zealand, per lb., .25  
Cream, local, each, .10  
Mantioxa, per lb., .35  
Best Dairy, per lb., .25 to .30  
Victoria Cream, per lb., .25  
Cowichan Creamery, per lb., .25  
Green Peas, per lb., .08  
Eggs, per dozen, .25  
Beans, per lb., .05 to .15  
Beets, per lb., .05  
Carrots, per lb., .05  
Brussels Sprouts, per lb., .15  
Pork, dressed, per lb., .12 to .15  
Mint, per bunch, .10  
Cucumbers, each, .25

**Meat and Poultry.**

Beef, per lb., .08 to .12  
Lamb, per lb., .12 to .15  
Lamb, per quarter, .12 to .15  
Lamb, per quarter, hind, .12 to .15  
Veal, dressed, per lb., .15 to .18  
Guinea Fowl, each, .40 to .50  
Chickens, per lb., .25 to .30  
Chick, dressed, per lb., .25 to .30  
Ducks, dressed, per lb., .25 to .30  
Salmon, per lb., .15 to .20  
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Eggs, per dozen, .25  
Beans, per lb., .05 to .15  
Beets, per lb., .05  
Carrots, per lb., .05  
Brussels Sprouts, per lb., .15  
Pork, dressed, per lb., .12 to .15  
Mint, per bunch, .10  
Cucumbers, each, .25

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Lamb, per lb., .12 to .15  
Lamb, per quarter, .12 to .15  
Lamb, per quarter, hind, .12 to .15  
Veal, dressed, per lb., .15 to .18  
Guinea Fowl, each, .40 to .50  
Chickens, per lb., .25 to .30  
Chick, dressed, per lb., .25 to .30  
Ducks, dressed, per lb., .25 to .30  
Salmon, per lb., .15 to .20  
Bacon, per lb., .25 to .30  
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Beets, per lb., .05  
Carrots, per lb., .05  
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Mint, per bunch, .10  
Cucumbers, each, .25

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Lamb, per lb., .12 to .15  
Lamb, per quarter, .12 to .15  
Lamb, per quarter, hind, .12 to .15  
Veal, dressed, per lb., .15 to .18  
Guinea Fowl, each, .40 to .50  
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Eggs, per dozen, .25  
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Beets, per lb., .05  
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Cowichan Creamery, per lb., .25  
Green Peas, per lb., .08  
Eggs, per dozen, .25  
Beans, per lb., .05 to .15  
Beets, per lb., .05  
Carrots, per lb., .05  
Brussels Sprouts, per lb., .15  
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Mint, per bunch, .10  
Cucumbers, each, .25

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Lamb, per quarter, hind, .12 to .15  
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Best  
**PROMOTE  
 THUSIAM**  
 25c  
 50c  
 60c  
 50c  
 50c  
 \$1.00  
 35c  
 10c  
 25c  
 15c  
 25c

DDAY  
 15c

**& CO.**  
 Merchants  
 els. 52, 1052 and 1950

**COMMENT ACT  
 OF GOVERNMENT**

Farmers' Institutes Praise Introduction of Irrigation Legislation

**MARKETING THE PRODUCE**

Believe That Some Co-operative System Should Be Devised

(From Friday's Daily)

At yesterday morning's session of the Farmers' Institute convention the following resolutions were adopted:

Moved by Mr. V. D. Curry and seconded by Mr. John Dilworth:

Whereas farmers' institutes have in the past frequently urged the introduction of legislation having for its object the improvement of the system of acquiring water:

And whereas the bill now before the legislature is in our opinion just in principle and carefully guards existing rights with a view to their complete utilization and finally provides adequate means to insure a fair distribution of water:

Therefore be it resolved that this meeting heartily endorses the principle of this proposed legislation, and congratulates the commissioner of crown lands upon bringing in this bill.

Moved by Mr. T. Abbott and seconded by Mr. John Dilworth:

Whereas it would tend greatly to the benefit of the agricultural interests of British Columbia, and whereas there is at the present time no agricultural college in this province, and whereas the methods and the needs of agriculture in this province are themselves quite distinct from those which are practised in the other provinces of the Dominion:

Therefore be it resolved that this Central Farmers' Institute do hereby petition the provincial government to establish an agricultural college in this province of British Columbia, coupled with the recommendation that the lines which are followed at Guelph should be adhered to here as closely as possible and practicable, including the establishment of an experimental farm for the purposes of imparting practical instruction. (Applause.)

Moved by Mr. John Dilworth and seconded by Mr. V. D. Curry:

That this meeting recommends that the open season for deer shall extend from the 15th of October until the end of the month of November upon the mainland, and further, that no one person shall be allowed to kill more than three deer during one season.

Moved by Mr. Dilworth and seconded by Mr. James Bailey:

That the department of agriculture of British Columbia should be transferred to the Dominion Government, the necessity of more rigid inspection of fruit coming into this country, as well as into the Northwest provinces, including Manitoba.

Moved by Mr. Bailey and seconded by Mr. Dilworth:

That the Central Farmers' Institute approves of the action of the provincial inspection of fruit, pests in connection with all fruit, and in conformity with the requirements of the Horticultural board.

**Censure Detested**

Moved by Mr. Harris, Matsqui, and seconded by Mr. H. B. Phillips, of Langley:

We enter a strong protest against the arbitrary manner in which the provisions of the Horticultural Act have been carried on during the past year by the various inspectors upon the Lower Mainland.

This motion led to a very general and in some instances, to a somewhat acrimonious discussion, which, however, resulted in its defeat. The vigorous protest by the Farmers' Institute of Langley in reference to the manner in which the provisions of the act had been enforced was read by Mr. Phillips, but Mr. Thos. Cunningham presented a complete and satisfactory defence of the proceedings of the inspectors, who had been employed under his direction by the department.

**AFTERNOON SESSION**

It was moved by Mr. V. D. Curry, and seconded by Mr. John Dilworth, that in view of the clearing land, a bonus say, of \$1 a box upon powder which had been granted by the government.

Mr. Terry considered this request as pettifoggery. While he used powder from two to three tons of powder a year in blasting out stumps, it did seem to him to be a rather pettifoggery measure to take up the time of the meeting in making such a proposition. To ask for a bonus of \$1 a box was cutting matters pretty close.

Mr. Matheson urged the case of the struggling new-comers who amid very serious difficulties were even clearing the steep hillsides which the old-timers thought would never be so much as touched by the agriculturist, and anything that would cheapen the cost of clearing land was of the greatest advantage to the country as a whole in improving its most important asset, the material extension of the agricultural area. And even if the powder were supplied to the struggling settler free, the government would be working in the very interests of the country as a whole.

Mr. Heatherbell: If powder is cheapened to the farmer it will come back to the treasury ten-fold. (Applause.)

Mr. Curry held that this was a vital question, which affected the interests of the whole province. (Hear, hear.) If powder is cheapened it would be aiding in adding to the permanent assets of the province. (Hear, hear.) And it was clear that the duty of the present progressive government which so strongly favored the development of our industries had been shipped to this farmer got powder as cheaply as possible. (Applause.)

Mr. Corbett warmly supported the proposition, although he did not intend to clear any more land, he was no longer personally interested in the matter.

Mr. Gillespie: "It is a paltry thing in my estimation to ask for the reduction in price of \$1 a box, but in

stead it would be much better to ask the government to take steps to reduce the freight rates upon powder. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Palmer: That is quite an unnecessary request as the government has already taken steps to secure such a reduction. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Terry complained that the C. P. R. at the present time only permitted freight rates to be reduced upon Monday in each month. But the government had succeeded in getting the freight rate brought back to the figure of \$5 a box, or \$5 for five boxes and this was quite as much as they should ask for. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Harris: It seems to me that this question can be very safely left in the hands of the government. (Applause.)

Mr. Randall: The government should be urged to make such arrangements will enable us to get our powder at a lower rate. (Applause.)

Mr. Collins: The government has already done a great deal for us in securing the reduction in price from \$7.50 to \$5.25 and in enabling us to get our powder at the wholesale rate. (Applause.)

Mr. Dilworth was opposed to a request of \$1 a box, but did favor all as possible. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cook stated that in his district this powder cost them from \$9 to \$9.75 per box, which was more than a serious tax upon their resources. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dilworth, seconded by Mr. Dilworth, moved in amendment that the government should be urged to take steps to have the price of stumping powder reduced. And upon being taken the amendment was carried.

Mr. Collins, seconded by Mr. Heatherbell, moved that the government be requested to bore one or more experimental artesian wells upon Vancouver and adjacent islands, and urged in support of his proposition that the aridity which during recent years had prevailed during the late summer and the fall seasons necessitated resort to irrigation, but as artesian boring was a very expensive affair it would be well for the government to take the initiative steps, for if they could get upon the islands, they could easily beat the whole of the rest of the province.

Mr. Curry doubted very much whether artesian water basins could be found so near the sea.

Mr. Collins: "But we are sure that we have them."

Mr. Curry: "In the Upper country the experiments on these lines were unsuccessful."

**Irrigation in Upper Country.**

Mr. Scott urged the importance of developing a proper system of irrigation upon the islands, in view of the dryness of their summers.

Mr. Collins: "One or two borings were made upon Salt Spring Island for coal and the result after a depth of from 200 to 300 feet was penetrated was that a flowing well was developed and it has been flowing ever since."

Mr. Palmer: "I would take the liberty of pointing out at this stage in the discussion that as far as Salt Spring Island, at all events, is concerned, you have already abundantly proved your own proposition. (Laughter.) The motion was lost."

Mr. Corbett moved, seconded by Mr. Heatherbell, that the government be requested to establish a system of supervision and inspection over the market of the fruit of the province with a view to establishing confidence and of ensuring an honest return to the producer.

**Handling of Produce**

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Curry, that in view of the serious losses which were being incurred in the market of farm produce the time had arrived for the establishment of more sensible and business-like methods in the interest both of the producer and of the consumer through a system of co-operation based upon sound business principles.

Mr. Corbett contended for the establishment of a central exchange in each district for the distribution of farm produce and held that at the present time the margin which existed between the price which the producer paid, was altogether too great.

Mr. Matheson stated that although he approved of the motion, the farmers in his own district had been placed "in the hole" to the extent of \$15,000 through the operations of such an exchange. The motion, however, was defective owing to the fact that it merely contained a suggestion.

Mr. Bailey supported his amendment and Mr. Curry had added to this amendment a clause requiring the cost of such inspection and supervision to be charged against the produce in question. (Hear, hear.) Although the management should be in the hands of the government in order that order might be brought out of chaos. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. C. Harris, of Arrow and Slocan, cordially supported this proposition. The government officer in such a case would act in the capacity of an umpire. (Hear, hear.)

The beef which came to them from the Northwest was of the best quality, and the stamp and the same system was pursued in Australia, in New Zealand and in the Old Country. It really meant a government guarantee more than anything else and the fruit industry in the existing circumstances was badly in need of such assistance. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Corbett favored the establishment of two exchanges, one upon the coast and the other in the most convenient point in the eastern section, which should work together, as two such exchanges could handle all the produce which could be supplied by the different outside associations, as in this way the farmers could efficiently control the output of their produce, while the consumers would be infinitely better off than was the case at the present time. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was carried on a vote of 2 to 12. Mr. Palmer remarking, however, that many delegates have not voted at all.

Mr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Abbott, requested to refuse a grant during the present session to the B. C. Fruit and Produce Exchange.

Mr. Cook explained he had learned that a scheme was on foot to secure a grant of \$2,000 or even more to this central exchange, although to do so would, in his opinion, be simply throwing good money after bad. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Corbett pretended that they did not know where such missing fruit had gone, and no record of it could be found. While he understood that the sellers for this exchange were paid by the very men who purchased their goods. In one case a shipper had only

obtained from this exchange 27 cents a crate for his straw boxes, although the cost of it placed upon the boat was 74 cents a crate. A huge shortage existed and in one instance a loss upon the business which was done by this exchange was \$5,340. Another grower had shipped over 500 crates, and yet all that he had received from this exchange was \$8.70. And in the circumstances it was an outrage even to think of giving a government grant to such an institution with such a record. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Abbott stated that he was among those who had been "pinched" by this organization, as although they had shipped their produce they had not been paid and they were even being charged \$10 a head for membership privately by this wonderful outfit. (Laughter.)

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Mr. Palmer having remarked that the other side of this question was not represented, Mr. Brooke replied that he was already before them to justify an expression of opinion on their part in respect to these peculiar transactions. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was unanimously adopted.

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While a great deal of this fruit was packed ideally many of the boxes had not been sufficiently filled, and were fastened down. The boxes should be packed extremely full, to insure firmness in the case of apples, during shipment.

He had examined four boxes of this fruit which were in the hands of the other exhibitors. The Gravenstein, which came from Kaslo, was in perfect condition, and was packed in state, while in the case of the Kings and Spitzbergen, he turned a box out to disclose that the fruit was as a single specimen was badly marked, which considering the distance travelled, and the time which had elapsed, was simply marvellous. Apples, moreover, should not be packed in straight rows, one by one, and here other, but diagonally, and in California fashion.

This fruit had been exhibited in 20 different places, while five tons of literature had been distributed broadcast over the United Kingdom, and in particular Dublin and the north of Ireland, Scotland and the south of England. As the result of this advertising a very large number of very desirable people would come out to this country in the next year, who had some capital, and who would go into mixed farming and fruit growing.

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# NEW GOODS FOR SPRING ARE NOW HERE

The joyous season when nature takes on her new garb is almost here, and The Big Store is also taking on a spring-like appearance as the new goods pour in. Every day sees additional novelties opened up. Our buyers in the markets now, are forwarding goods by express and mail as fast as they can secure the newest things. There is no time like the present in which to look through the assortment and make your early selection.

## New Costumes for Spring—A Good Selection Now on Display



**HANDSOME COSTUME**, as illustrated. This suit is made of a pretty shade of electric blue serge. The coat is thirty-six inches long, the back being slightly shaped, two rows of silk braid run down each side of the back. Flat collar of heavy black silk edged with Persian trimming, two rows of black silk braid over shoulders, down front and around bottom, plain sleeves with roll cuff to match collar. Plain skirt with short straps of silk braid finished with buttons to match coat. Price .....\$50.00

**STYLISH SUIT**, made of bronze green serge. Coat semi-fitted style, the back trimmed with buttons and braid, flat collar made of rich design, of Persian trimming, front has row of black braid and button and narrow braid trimming, sleeve trimmed with silk braid and cuff edged with Persian trimming, lined throughout with green silk. Plain gored skirt with front and side gores finished with braid and buttons. Price .....\$45.00

**HANDSOME SUIT**, made of electric blue serge. Coat made on the long, straight lines now so popular, flat collar of black silk edged with Persian trimming, two rows of black silk braid over shoulder and down front, with four short straps of silk with buttons, plain sleeve with cuff finished to match collar, lined throughout with white satin. Skirt made plain with rows of buttons on front. Price .....\$50.00

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### Reasons Why Our Costumes Always Lead

- Because they are exclusive
- They possess individuality
- They are absolutely correct
- They are perfect fitting
- They are splendidly made
- They will please you
- The styles are smart
- The colors the newest
- The prices most moderate

**STYLISH COSTUME**, as illustrated, made of fine hard twisted cream serge, with black hair line stripe. Coat 36 inches long, semi-fitted, with flat collar made of black satin duchesse finished with buttons, plain coat sleeve trimmed with buttons. Front fastened with three buttons, large Directoire pockets trimmed with buttons, lined throughout with white satin. Plain gored skirt with panel front trimmed with buttons. Price .....\$40.00

**STRIKING SUIT**, made of grey and black striped worsted. Coat made with semi-fitted back, finished with buttons, flat collar edged with fancy braid, roll cuffs trimmed with braid to match collar, cutaway front fastened with five buttons close together, lined throughout with black and white striped silk. Skirt plain gored in the newest cut. Price \$40.00

**COAT AND JUMPER SUIT**, made of striped cloth in peacock blue. The coat is 36 inches long, semi-fitted back with row of black satin piping down back, over shoulders and down front, roll collar finished with buttons and black silk, sleeves with rows of black piping and buttons, lined throughout with grey taffeta silk. Skirt made Princess style with jumper. Plain gored skirt with row of black satin down front. Price ....\$42.50



### New Wash Dress Goods

Striking examples of the wonderful advancement in the art of printing are the Wash Dress Goods shown this season. Such beautiful creations have to be seen to be appreciated, and we invite every woman in Victoria to inspect our fine of washing novelties.

- LINEN FINISHED SUITINGS**—Pink, light blue, tan and mauve, herring-bone stripes, white striped border. Special value ..... 25¢
- HOLLY BATISTE**—White ground, fancy dots of blue, green, tan, sky and pink, also sky, Copenhagen, tan ground, with white and green dots. Very sheer, dainty muslin ..... 25¢
- COTTON FOULARD**—In fancy dots and checks, splendid variety of light, med. and dark shades, with and without border. Very fine, soft material, looks like foulard silk. Very special value ..... 25¢
- FRENCH CHAMBRAYS**—Plain ground of mauve, green, tan and grey, with white striped border, absolutely fast in color, 48 inches wide. Special value ..... 50¢
- NEW WHITE GOODS**—Very fine muslin, with single and double thread checks of various sizes. Special value ..... 25¢
- NEW WHITE GOODS**—Light weight vestings with mercerized dots and stripes, large variety of patterns. Special value ..... 35¢

### Umbrellas to Match Your New Suit

According to the dictates of Dame Fashion, colored silk umbrellas to match the color of your new costume are necessary to be perfectly in harmony with the prevailing style. In all the large fashion centres this idea is exceedingly popular. Already there is a good demand here, showing that in this city the women dress correctly.

- COLORED SILK UMBRELLAS**, in greens, navys and browns, the very newest handles. Price \$2.50
- COLORED SILK UMBRELLAS**, in navys, greens and browns, very handsome handles. Price .....\$3.00
- COLORED SILK UMBRELLAS**, in browns, navys and greens, very smart and attractive handles. Price .....\$3.50



"Quite Right" Boots are Smart Styles

### Novelties in Lace Goods for Spring Wear

A number of high grade novelties in Lace Goods have come to us in the course of the last few days. They comprise Coats, Boleros, Scarfs and other articles. The lines mentioned are only a few of the many that we have to offer.

- LACE BOLEROS**, in fancy Battenburg designs. Price at \$3.75 and .....\$10.00
- LACE COATS**, in Baby, Irish and Battenburg, handsome patterns in all the latest shapes. Priced from \$12.50 to .....\$22.50
- NEW SHOULDER SCARVES**, in fine silk lace, pretty designs, in white, sky and black. Priced at \$3.75, \$6.75 and .....\$8.50
- FANCY SILK HEAD SCARVES**, for evening wear, in large square of fine crepe de chene, with rich Oriental colorings. Price .....\$8.75

"CUSTOM GRADE"

## Queen Quality Shoes

Of all that a lady uses, wears, or eats, nothing is more vital to her daily comfort than properly-fitted shoes. It decides the question of how she shall finish each day—whether tired and unhappy or rested and comfortable. Not one woman in eight is properly fitted to proper shoes. If you will give us a little extra time some day, we will fit your feet scientifically and accurately to a pair of "Queen Quality" Shoes. Your discomfort will cease from that hour.

Prices \$4.50, \$5 and \$5.50

### New Silks on Display

Very handsome and attractive are the new Spring Silks. Many entirely new ideas are shown in fancy effects, while in plain colors we have several new shades in addition to the more staple colors. We mention a few of the qualities and prices.

- FANCY STRIPED LOUISINE SILKS**, in pink and white, sky and white, tan and white, brown and white. Price ..... 75¢
- PONGEE SILKS**, in self colors, fawn, tan, mole, grey, reseda, Nile, myrtle, sky, turquoise, cardinal, grenat. Price ..... 75¢
- FANCY LOUISINE SILK**, handsome small, medium and large checks, very smart, in shades of brown, fancy mixed checks in large designs. Price .. 50¢
- FANCY CHECKED TAFFETA**, in small, medium and large checks. Price .. 50¢
- NATURAL PONGEE SILK**, 25 inches wide. Price ..... 35¢
- NEW BATAVIA SATINS**, wool back, a new material just out, comes in light and dark shades. Price, 42 inch wide .....\$1.50
- NEW BATAVIA SATINS**, wool back, 44 inches wide, a full range of the newest shades just to hand. Price .....\$2.50

### New Combs and Hair Ornaments

Just in from New York, the latest novelties in Combs and Hair Ornaments. These are some of them.

- THE MANTILIA COMB**, the very latest fad, plain and fancy shell, prices, 50¢, 75¢ and .....\$1.00
- HAIR BARRETTES**, in fancy shell, very wide. Price 50¢ and 75¢
- THE VENUS BARRETTE**, in bronze with safety lock attachment. Price .....75¢
- SHELL RIBBON COMBS**, plain and fancy. Price, 50¢ and .....75¢
- BACK COMBS**, plain and fancy. Price, 50¢ and ..... 75¢
- JEWELLED BACK COMBS**. Price, 75¢, \$1.00, \$2.00 and .. \$2.50
- CLEOPATRA HAIR PINS**, in shell. Per set of three ..... 25¢
- NEW BELTS**, in a combination of elastic and leather, all shades. Price, 75¢ and .....\$1.00

### New and Stylish Dress Goods for Spring

New Dress Goods opening every day. Every day sees additions to our stock of Staple and Novelty Dress Goods. We have many new lines that you would like to see, and that we would like to show you.

- FANCY TWEEDS**, in new light checked effects, also stripes. Very special value at ..... 25¢
- NEW SPRING TWEEDS**, a nice assortment in stripes and small checks. Price ..... 50¢
- FANCY MOHAIR**, in stripes and checks, in a good variety of shades and colors. Price ..... 50¢
- FANCY TWEEDS**, a nice lot of light shades in fancy checks and stripes. Price ..... 75¢
- FANCY MOHAIRS**, a good variety of fancy designs in striped effects. Price ..... 75¢



"Quite Right" Boots Will Wear Well

## New Spring Footwear for Men

The variety and excellence of our new style conceptions in Oxfords, Bluchers and Gibsons, make our range easily the leader. The conservative elegance of style and fine quality, no goods at our prices have more to recommend them. The range is the most complete and up-to-date on the Coast. The materials, the highest grade obtainable. The workmanship, perfect. The last and styles, scientifically designed to fit all feet. The price, right.

We specially mention our \$5.00 line, which is characteristic of the whole. This line comprises: BOOTS AND OXFORDS, in Black, Tan or Ox Blood, Kid and Calf and Patent Leather, narrow, medium round, full round and Broad Orthopedic lasts, genuine Goodyear Welt soles. Every pair guaranteed .....\$5.00

We would impress on our patrons that our staff of shoe clerks are expert feet-fitters, who will be glad to show you our goods, even though you are not at present needing shoes.

Our Mail Order Catalogue is Now Ready

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Our Mail Order Catalogue is Now Ready

## GREAT CROWDS IN WASHINGTON

Today's Inauguration Ceremonies to Be Witnessed By Multitude

### ELABORATE PREPARATION

New Head of Nation to Assume Office Shortly After Twelve O'clock

Washington, March 3.—A vast array of people tonight tramped through streets of the national capital in downpour of rain in eager expectation of the nation's greatest of all pageants, the presidential inauguration. The spirit of celebration is supreme and everything in complete readiness for the great quadrennial event Congress practically has cleared desks, both houses working under pressure.

President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft sleep under the same roof after a strenuous day spent in receiving callers. All the members of cabinet resigned, in accordance with custom and the labors of the inaugural ceremony were completed. Numerous hosts have gathered here in all parts of the country waiting the coming of tomorrow's spectacle, Mr. Taft will be inducted into highest office in the gift of the people. The rush of visitors from all parts of the country continued unabated today, and the city is in the usual inaugural state of congestion. It is estimated that fully two hundred thousand people are being run at intervals by incoming train and boat adds its quota to the visiting throng. Trains from all points are being run at intervals a few minutes, in order to accommodate the crowds, and railroad officials estimate that upwards of sixty thousand persons arrived here today and will remain here through the night. The hotels and boarding houses have been taxed to their utmost to accommodate the thousands.

Numerous military and civil organizations arrived during the day, among them the famous Troup A. of Cleveland, which will act as Mr. Taft's escort. The families of Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, in the person of the grand marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic will be missing in the parade tomorrow. Mr. Taft, the present head of that organization telegraphed that he would be able to attend in person, but a telegram which caused him to lose one of his arms.

The programme of the inaugural ceremonies promises that the president-elect, the vice-president and vice-presidents have been named by the committee on Congress proceeded from the White House to the capitol in carriages, and will be followed in carriages by members of the cabinet, the secretary of the president-elect, and the secretary of the senate chamberlain. Promptly at noon Vice-president Sherman will take the oath of office, the senate chamberlain will then organize. The oath of office for Mr. Taft will be administered by Chief Justice Fuller of the supreme court of the United States at 12.40 p.m., on a stand at the east front of the capitol. Following this ceremony President Taft, heading the inaugural party, will leave the capitol at 1.15 p.m. for the White House. Mr. Roosevelt will immediately escorted to the union station, where he will board a train for New York. Between 2.30 and 5.30 President Taft will review the parade from a stand in front of the White House. The great fireworks display will occur on the Washington monument lot from 7.30 to 9 p.m. The inaugural feast, the inaugural ball will be opened in the pension building at nine o'clock p.m.

**Youthful Hero**  
Port Colborne, Ont., March 2.—A year-old Willie Anderson proved himself a hero today when he rescued Frank Neff, aged five, from drowning in the harbor. Neff had fallen up for the third time when he was seized by Anderson and dragged him to safety.

**Galliano Murdered**  
Winnipeg, March 3.—The provincial authorities have reached the conclusion that the unknown Galliano bomber discovered in the snow half-mile from J. C. Hargrave's corduroy camp on the Canadian Northern Sandhills, with the throat cut ear to ear, was murdered, and C. G. Nerling, who returned from scene this morning, will hold an inquest tomorrow.

**Michael Coffey's Sentence**  
San Francisco, March 3.—Former Supervisor Michael W. Coffey, convicted recently of accepting a bribe of \$4,000 to vote for a trolley franchise for the United Railroads, was sentenced today to seven years' imprisonment. In common with other members of the Schmitz board of supervisors implicated in the bribery disclosures, Coffey confessed before grand jury and was granted immunity. Later he refused to give incriminating testimony.

**Drowned in Capilano**  
Vancouver, Mar. 3.—Japanese men on the Capilano Rume near Second canyon found the body of a young man named John T. MacLay on the banks of the stream yesterday morning. The coroner notified and an inquest was held at North Vancouver in the afternoon which the jury returned the verdict that the deceased had met death by accidental drowning. He was well dressed and was 17 years old. It is thought that while climbing, he must have lost his balance and fallen into the stream. The deceased was the son of Mr. Mrs. R. A. Maxwell, who live at corner of Keefer and Dundas streets.