

We Do All Kinds of Upholstery Work. If You Have a Chair That Needs Recovering, Phone Us, and We Will Send for it.

VOL. L. NO. 343.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1910.

FIFTIETH YEAR

CONCESSIONS FOR IRISH SUPPORT

Wm. O'Brien Asserts That Several Have Been Offered by Chancellor Lloyd George to Secure Passage of Budget

REPORTED PLANS OF GOVERNMENT

Unionist Speaker Complains of Lack of Definite Policy in Regard to Food Taxation and Colonial Preference

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SELLS PROPERTY IN VANCOUVER

F. G. Vernon of This City Disposes of Water Frontage on Burrard Inlet to French Capitalist for Quarter Million

VANCOUVER, April 9.—French capitalists have just purchased \$125,000 worth of water frontage on Burrard inlet, the property is adjacent to the sugar refinery, and extends east from the deal, which was negotiated by Geo. Edmund Francis of this city, and includes several lots with a frontage on Powell street.

FALLS TO HIS DEATH

Vancover Man Slips From Fire Escape at Eighth Floor of Exchange Building

VANCOUVER, April 9.—E. B. P. McMain, a well-known business man, formerly of Spokane and Coleman, Alb., was killed this afternoon in the Penber-Hastings alley at the rear of the Exchange building, next door to the Province office.

PARIS TRAGEDY

PARIS, April 9.—A tragic scene occurred in the Ninth Correctional Chamber the other afternoon. A stylishly dressed young woman was in the dock on a charge of stealing a fox-skin muff from one of the large stores, and the magistrat had sentenced her to a month's imprisonment and \$20 fine. She was just leaving the dock when she drew a revolver and shot herself in the breast. She fell with a cry to the ground, and the court suspended its sitting.

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CHARGED WITH MURDER

NEW YORK, April 9.—Frank Keller, principal in the fatal prize fight of school boys at Garfield, N.J., which resulted in the death of Gilbert Trilow, was arrested today at Wilmington, Delaware. Tonight he was brought back to Hackensack, N.J., and lodged in jail charged with murder.

WAR EXCITEMENT IS HIGH IN LIMA

Government Said to Be Negotiating for Loan in France—Private Contributions of Money Are Received

LIMA, Peru, April 9.—Warlike excitement continues here. Among those who have offered their services to the government are 2,000 Japanese and 500 Italian residents. The Japanese merchants here also offered to contribute a large sum of money to the war fund, for the administration of which the government already has appointed a commission. Up to the present nothing definite has been decided upon, nor has either Chile or Ecuador presented any basis of settlement.

INDIANS DYING OF STARVATION

Hudson's Bay Company Official Tells of Great Mortality Among Aborigines

EDMONTON, April 9.—A. Brabant, Hudson's Bay factor on the Mackenzie River, who has been a resident of that district for over twelve years, brought into the city today news that slowly but surely the Indians in the north are dying of starvation.

NANAIMO PIONEER

Mrs. Baker Passes Away at Advanced Age Ignorant of Death of Her Son in Victoria

NANAIMO, April 9.—The death occurred in this city on Thursday night of Mrs. Mary Ann Baker, widow of the late George Baker, a pioneer of Nanaimo, whose death occurred some four months ago. The late Mrs. Baker was a native of Eberly Hill, Staffordshire, Eng., 80 years of age, and had been a resident of this city for upwards of 50 years. Her death is particularly sad from the fact it followed so soon after that of her son James, who passed away in Victoria on Tuesday, and whose body was brought here on Thursday for burial.

FOR A GREATER BERLIN

Prizes Offered for Plans for a Growing City to Accommodate a Growing German Capital

BERLIN, April 9.—The efforts of the minister of the interior to mediate to prevent the proposed strike in the building trades have been fruitless. The employees yesterday refused a proposal submitted to them by a consolidation committee, composed equally of employers and workmen, and later a meeting of the committee passed a resolution for a complete lockout beginning April 16. Such a lockout would affect at least 160,000 men. The trouble had its origin in the unanimous rejection by the men of a proposed wage tariff.

NO DRINK NEAR ARENA OF BATTLE

NEW YORK, April 9.—"Call the Jeffries-Johnson fight a temperance battle when you get tired of referring to it as the greatest heavyweight contest ever signed, and you will score a knockout," declared Jack Cinnamon, one of the promoters of the coming fight, before he left for the west. "There will be no liquor sold at or near the Emoryville track on July 4th, the day of the battle. Thousands of dollars have been offered for the best prizes, but Cinnamon is as strongly opposed to selling drinks near the arena as I am. Should the negro stout Jeffries supporters by winning, there is no telling what might happen if men fired with intoxicants turn upon those who will cheer Johnson. It was too great a risk to take."

ATTORNEY GENERAL TO TOUR THE PROVINCE

Will Report to the Government With Recommendations Regarding Different Registry and Other Offices

REMOVAL INVIDIOUS

Transfer of Torpedo Works from Woolwich to Greenock is Depreciated

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SHOW SYMPATHY WITH ECUADOR

Thirty Thousand Chileans March Through Streets of Valparaiso in Demonstration of Feeling Against Peru

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FIGHT FOR CONTROL

Shareholders of Kanawha and Michigan Railways Make Appeal to Courts

STOCK CONTAINS TOO MUCH WATER

Reason Given by Well Posted Men of Upper Country for Recent Slump in Shares of Granby Mining Company

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 9.—David H. Gould and John P. Stanton, of the New York minority stockholders of the Kanawha and Michigan railroad company, today began an action to evade a decree of the circuit court of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway companies from voting Kanawha and Michigan stock recently acquired, at the annual meeting on June 25th.

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CAPITAL INFLATED TO ABSURD EXTENT

Profit Sufficient to Pay Good Dividend on Actual Outlay—Price Goes Down to Basis of Real Value

NELSON, April 9.—Local mining men well posted on the situation at the Granby mines in the Boundary country do not see what is wrong with the stock of the company. "Too much water in the stock" is the repeated explanation here.

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FRAUD IN REAL ESTATE DEAL

VANCOUVER, April 9.—Thos. R. Connerly was today sentenced to two years in jail for fraud in a real estate deal.

BIKES KILLED

NEW YORK, April 9.—While training for a race tomorrow, Maurice Van Dendries, an amateur bicyclist, was almost instantly killed at the Vedroos race track, in Newark, N. J., today. He sprang head first into a post, crushing his skull.

ROBBER CAPTURED AFTER FIGHT

DE MOINES, Iowa, April 9.—In a running fight, in which a dozen shots were exchanged, Jack Hardy, accused of robbing the bank at Randolph, Neb., of \$10,000 recently, was caught in the railroad yards by special policeman Bond today.

RAILROADS WIN POINT

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9.—In three opinions filed today by Judge Sandford of the United States circuit court of appeals, the railroads won an important point in their fight against the 28 hour stock law. The court ruled that where an agreement is signed by the shipper, cattle may be hauled 28 hours without stopping for water, feed or rest.

WRIGHTS MAKE CONCESSION

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Wright Brothers reached an agreement today with the Aero Club of America which assures the future of aviation contests in this country. The Wrights agree to issue licenses to those aviators who do not use Wright machines and the Aero Club agrees to countenance no contests unless the aviators concerned shall obtain licenses from the Wrights. In short, the Aero Club of America will dictate the conditions during the life of the agreement and the validity of the Wright patents.

MAKES CLAIMS FOR GOVERNMENT

Attorney General Wickersham Contends That Pledges Have Been Fulfilled and Much Good Work Done

CHICAGO, APRIL 9.—Attorney-General George Wickersham, in an address to the Hamilton Club members at the annual Apogee Dinner here tonight, warmly upheld the tariff administration.

Judge Emory Speer, of Georgia, discussed the dimly receding line of sectionalism between North and South and Governor Ebenzer of Minnesota, addressed himself to the subject of the "New North."

Mr. Wickersham declared that the first year of President Taft's administration, so far as possible in that short space of time, was a fulfillment of the pledges made in the Republican platform. Expenses of administration had been reduced, revenue increased, reliable information bearing on the correction of corporate evils collected, and, in a general way, forces organized to save and arrestively manage the country on promises made to the people.

MURDERER AS MAID

Starting Experience of Russian Princess Who Harbored a Criminal in Her Entourage

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—A well-known society lady, the Princess Olga Z., as she is styled by the newspapers, here, has just had a remarkable experience.

Some months ago the Princess engaged a young woman, who looked like a looking woman, who proved herself very capable, being particularly useful as a dressmaker. A day or two ago she was surprised to receive a visit from two detectives, who asked to be permitted to see the servants of the establishment. The male servants were accordingly called in one by one, but the detectives did not find the person of whom they were in search amongst them, and asked to see the woman folk.

It was then discovered that the invisible lady's maid was missing. She was eventually discovered hiding in a cupboard, and it was thereupon explained by the detectives that the person of the guileless "maid" the Princess had been harboring for nearly a year, the suspected murderer, Michael Lophkin, of whom the police were in search.

The detectives told the Princess that they had never before seen a man masquerade as a woman so perfectly.

NOVEL PLAN OF THIEVES

Pumped Furnace Through Keyhole to Lull Guards While They Slept

BRUSSELS, April 9.—A robbery of the most ingenious kind has just been perpetrated at a jeweller's shop in the Rue Beuve, which is much frequented both by day and night. Thieves entered an empty shop next door, climbed along the roof through the skylight of the jeweller's premises, and went downstairs.

They evidently knew that the jeweller's brother, the only partner in the house, slept in a room on the second floor. Working silently, they pumped up a furnace through the keyhole of the locked door. The jeweller's brother awoke next day with a bad headache and found the room still full of fumes. On going down to the shop he found that jewels valued at \$50,000 had been stolen. So far there is no clue to the thieves.

FOR A GREATER BERLIN

Prizes Offered for Plans for a Growing City to Accommodate a Growing German Capital

DEAL INVOLVES FOUR MILLIONS

Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company Sells Part of Its Large Timber Area to Fraser River Lumber Co.

FROM COMOX TO CAMPBELL RIVER

Chemical Plant Not Affected by Sale—Fraser River Concern Operates Extensively On Vancouver Island

VANCOUVER, April 8.—The timber limits of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing company, in the Comox valley, Vancouver Island, comprising twenty-five thousand acres and extending from Comox to the Campbell river, a distance of thirty-two miles, have just been purchased by the Fraser River Lumber Co. The deal is easily the largest ever made in the province in British Columbia, the price being about \$4,000,000.

The tract in question is regarded by experts as the finest area of Douglas fir in existence, containing, it is estimated, between four and five billion feet. The Fraser River Lumber Company had previously acquired about twenty-five thousand acres of timber limits in the Comox valley near Comox, where extensive logging operations are now being carried on. The combined holdings give the company the largest and most valuable tract in the province. Its value being estimated at \$6,000,000.

The Fraser River Lumber company has already built eight miles of standard gauge railway through its limits, and recently awarded a contract for an extension of eight miles at a cost of about \$250,000. It is proposed to tap the new reserves at several points. All the timber will be towed to the company's big plant at Millie, near New Westminster. Its chief shareholders are A. D. McRae, president; Col. Davidson, vice-president; Edward Swift, the Chicago meat packer, and the Mackenzie & Mann interests.

The recent deal by no means disposes of all the timber limits of the Victoria Lumber, whose directing spirit is Frederick Weverhauser, of Minneapolis, described as the owner of most standing timber than any other individual on the continent. The vending company does not intend to go out of business. Its principal assets at Comox will be operated on its present large scale.

TALLYRAND EPIGRAMS

French Countess Gives Some Worthy of Her Illustrious Namesake.

PARIS, April 8.—The Countess Vera de Tallyrand, a well-known social leader in the highest circles in Paris, has prepared a surprise for her wide circle of friends by having printed for private circulation a little book of aphorisms on life and love, entitled "Thoughts and Remembrances."

This work the Countess says reveals herself as a keen student of mankind and the possessor of a delightful wit tempered by broad and kindly philosophy, and by that touch of cynicism which points an epigram. Here is some useful advice to men cooling their heels in the matrimonial mill: "To please women one must adhere to only one."

"Women never come of age; reason irritates when sentiment guides them." "Woman is like the dew. If it is a tear of dawn, a fall of pure alabaster, but if it falls at night it is mud."

"When woman loves she pardons every crime; when she is loved she does not forgive even virtue." "Of her own sex the Countess remarks: "The coquette takes her desire to please for her need for love."

"The first thing that women know is that they are beautiful; the last thing they perceive is that they are old." "A woman is like an army; she is irrevocably lost if she has no reserve."

FOR A GREATER BERLIN

Prizes Offered for Plans for a Growing City to Accommodate a Growing German Capital

BERLIN, April 8.—Plans for a "Greater Berlin" have just been worked out as the result of a prize competition between leading architects, builders and town planners. Prizes of \$7,250 each have been awarded for schemes which per three generations into the future, and contemplated by Berlin that will be in the year 2000, which is fixed as the period when the capital will team with a population of 10,000,000.

Meantime it is estimated that trade and traffic will have tripled by 1920, and that the population will then be 4,500,000, or roughly double the present total. In 1900 the total will reach 6,450,000, and in 1975 it will aggregate 8,250,000. "In a population of 10,000,000," say the professors who captured the second prize, "we divine a great peril for Berlin, a peril for which we must be prepared." It is proposed to avert this danger by a far-sighted plan to regulate the construction of street buildings and parks so carefully that overcrowding will be practically impossible.

F. L. Berry left yesterday for Chicago and other eastern cities over the Northern Pacific railway.

Slender Spring

Rose, garter tops, with laced heel and toe. Col-gold, cadet blue, sky gold, cadet blue, sky gold. Per pair.....75c

TRAFFIC

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UMBER SCOW

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to tow the lumber
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the scow and tied
to Cook's slip.
The tug slept another
the horizon, and steam-
buoy, cast off the
the scow and gaily
to Cook's slip.
The tug slept another
the horizon, and steam-
buoy, cast off the
the scow and gaily
to Cook's slip.

TURNE

AILS WERE LOST

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Blue Funnel Line
at Seattle.

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saw the last of the
from the scow.

largest land deals in

Kootenays has just been
J. L. Hirsch of Nelson
John B. Winlaw of
acres on the Slocan
Winlaw and Perry. The
900. The tract which
is the full width of
aged-off arable land, and
of the valley. Included
of Winlaw.

MILLER BILL OUT FOR THE SESSION

Left Hung Up in Committee After Two Days of Discussion—Strenuous Fight Over Proposed Measure

MCCOLL AMENDMENT

Premier's Suggestion That the Committee Report Progress Adopted—Doubt As to Matter Being Again Taken Up

OTTAWA, April 7.—The Miller anti-gambling bill, which has commanded the attention of the house for two days, was put out of existence for this session tonight by the slow but sure method.

The death-bed scenes were somewhat marked with confusion, and its dying hours were noisy, there being so mistaking the sentiment of the house regarding the legislation.

After remaining the argument this morning the talk went on briefly, that of the features being the strong condemnation of the bill by Mr. Aylesworth, who did not mince words in expressing his contempt for "an outrageous measure which should not pass."

Tonight, however, the final locking of horns came after two days of general talk on the race track gambling question, and the bill was taken up clause by clause, as was then the case.

McCull, who had in hand the opposition to the measure in the shape of an amendment of some length which dealt with the various clauses of the Miller bill, began to strike the vital spots of the legislation of the member for South Grey with the dagger of his amendments.

On the first clause, which dealt with Mr. McCull's motion that it be struck out. Amid a scene of great excitement which had been going on for some time, a division was in committee, but a standing vote taken.

The first clause was killed by the narrow majority of 18 to 17. It was then that the death knell of the bill began to toll. On section two, Mr. McCull made a similar motion, that it be struck out.

Mr. Miller moved an amendment to this that the clause be changed with respect to the meaning of the word "place," which had been the subject of discussion.

Mr. Miller's amendment was negatived by 37 to 74, and clause 3 was struck out. Mr. Miller's amendment was negatived by 37 to 74, and clause 3 was struck out.

The votes were not by any means confined to party lines. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Fitching, Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Patterson voted with Mr. Miller, as did Mr. Borden and many other Conservatives, particularly from Ontario.

The French Canadian vote was almost solid in opposition to the bill. After becoming seized of the feeling of the house in regard to the bill, Mr. Miller conceived the idea of putting it out of its pain with his own hand.

He proposed to do this, of course, if carried would have meant instant death. It was also meant that it would defeat the aims of those who desired to have the law with respect to race-track gambling and the shortening of the term of meetings by substituting the McCull amendment.

Mr. Fitching suggested that Mr. Miller should change his motion to one that the committee "rise, report progress and adjourn." This motion was carried, and a slight breath of life in the body of the bill which might have been taken into activity at some remote period.

There was opposition to Mr. Miller's first motion on the part of those who desired to see the bill, but the motion was carried, and a slight breath of life in the body of the bill which might have been taken into activity at some remote period.

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A PRESENT DUTY.

Canada is, for good or ill, committed to the naval policy devised by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. There have been various opinions as to its wisdom, but it is too late now to make a change, although we may well regret that a broader plan. It is the duty of all Canadians to take things as they are and turn them to the best possible advantage. Extreme partisans on both sides may continue to assail their opponents with all manner of charges. That is a way they have. They are under the impression that the public is on the alert to see how nasty they can be, whereas only a few persons are at all interested in political blarney, and those few would vote for their party through the heavens fell. The great mass of the people, after a political contest, either electoral or parliamentary, is over, wish to settle down and make the best of the result.

Applying this idea to the naval policy of the country, what do we find? We find that Canada is to have a navy of her own. We find that the government is prepared to have the vessels built in Canada if it is possible to do so on reasonable terms; we find that provision is to be made for the establishment of great drydocks that will be available for naval purposes; we find that one naval station is to be on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific coast. These are no longer matters for discussion, but are accomplished facts, so far as anything can be accomplished to which the formal sanction of Parliament and the assent of the Governor General have not yet been given. They therefore present a condition for the consideration of the people, and bring us face to face with the question: What are we going to do about it? We do not mean as politicians, but as citizens of Canada and as residents of a locality, where one of the naval stations is to be.

St. John has already taken steps to secure one of the drydocks and it has a shipbuilding plant in sight, it is true, anything that Victoria can do to place herself in a similar position, and if so what is it? We are only going to ask the question this morning, and we do so in the hope that it will receive consideration from those persons who may be in a position to suggest an answer. It is time to think about taking advantage of Canada's special policy, as far as can be done legitimately by the people of this locality. Perhaps the Board of Trade and the Development League may be able to devise some line of action that might be followed with some hope of practical results.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Addressing the Ontario Club in Toronto, Mr. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, said: "The government has authorized me to announce that before the close of the present session, Parliament will be asked to make a very liberal appropriation for the purpose of securing the services of an efficient commission of investigation on technical education." He added that the commission would probably consist of five men, and they would be the best whose services could be secured, and in outlining the plan to be followed, he said:

"The commission will not be limited in the scope or character of its work. It will not be content with observations and investigations at two or three centres. It will be asked to travel from one end of Canada to the other; to do its work thoroughly; to perform its mission in the fullest sense of the word. It will meet the employers, the boards of trade, the workmen. It will study their needs and seek to understand them. It will look for possible opportunities of bettering industrial conditions."

"And when it has completed all this work, it will not be done. The government proposes to give the commission the right to travel the United States and Germany and France and Britain and other European countries, if necessary, to see and to study industrial processes and industrial equipment."

"It is proposed to give Canada the best—to give our country the opportunity to be in the van of this great, progressive educational movement. It is proposed to submit a plan of technical education which may be taken up by the provinces—for, under the British North America Act, they have jurisdiction in educational matters—that will prove in every sense worthy of their adoption, and lead to a betterment of industrial conditions in Canada."

This is exceedingly interesting, and when Mr. King adds that Canada must pay greater attention to technical education, if she is "to hold her own and get to the front," he takes a position with which there will be hearty sympathy. When it comes to working out a system of technical education in which the Dominion can participate, some difficulties are likely to present themselves, but if they are approached in the right spirit, they will readily be overcome.

QUEBEC AND THE EMPIRE

It may be recalled by some readers that a few weeks ago the Colonist presented for the consideration of its readers some reasons why, in its

opinion, the people of Quebec have the strongest possible incentive to remain loyal to the British Empire. The views expressed in the article were much commented upon and many persons were good enough to say that they had never looked at the matter in the light in which it was then presented, and were glad to have their attention drawn to it. That the arguments advanced upon that occasion are not those of the Colonist only will appear from the following letter written by a correspondent, who signs himself "St. Denis," in Le Canada. After saying that a dissolution of the British Empire would bring an end to all the constitutional privileges enjoyed by Quebec, the correspondent goes on to say:

Now, what would the loss of these guarantees mean for the Catholic religion, the French language and the civil laws of the province? All these questions satisfactorily settled after a whole century of struggle would have to be taken up again, and who will be bold enough to assert that the same amount of success could again be surely achieved by the French speaking Catholics of Canada? It would be folly to deny that it is in the interest of the French-Canadian people to try and maintain the supremacy of England, so as to preserve the privileges granted them since the Quebec Act of 1774. Mr. Bourassa, who invokes the Monroe doctrine as protection for Canada in case of war, seems to forget that at the time of the rebellion of the thirteen colonies against the metropolis, one of the grievances invoked by the Americans was precisely the fact that the Mother Country had granted to the French-Canadian and Roman Catholic religious and national customs. The most strongly opposed to any movement of dissolution, and when, in 1775, young Abbe Carroll with a view to induce them to join the American Rebels, he was met with the reply that "protection is called for loyalty."

These considerations ought not to be lost sight of in the discussion of questions relating to the solidarity of the Empire and the attitude of Quebec under such conditions as may hereafter arise.

THE CENTRE OF THE PROVINCE

Most people think of the Grand Trunk Pacific as a railway in the northern part of the province. It is not. It traverses the province about midway between its northern and southern boundaries. We take the following from the Port George Tribune:

Stuart Lake is in the geographical centre of the mainland of British Columbia. Around it and extending far to the south and south-west is a region of great promise. There is much exploitable land. Approximations of the size of the area have been attempted. Dr. Dawson says that there are perhaps 1,000 square miles in the lower Nechaco valley, and 300 square miles in the vicinity of Stuart Lake. The latter he assigns to a much larger area, more adapted to the cultivation of hardier vegetables, such as oats, barley, and probably wheat. Around Ootsabunket Lake there is an agricultural tract of many square miles and the Bulkley valley, which though not drained by the Bulkley or the Fraser, is adjacent to the localities just referred to and having an area of 11,120 acres; Pacific, which is connected with Stuart river, and has an area of 86,240 acres; Francois, area 50,000 acres, drained by the Skekoko river into Fraser Lake, which empties into the main Nechaco, and Ootsabunket area 40,000 acres, is the main source of the Nechaco. A close approximation of the area is impossible, not only for the lack of exhaustive surveys, but also because so many factors have to be taken into account in determining the adaptability of farming of land in this part of the world. Dr. G. M. Dawson fixed an altitude of 3,000 feet above the sea level as that which the cultivation of crops is safe, although he himself cited a case where "fine grass and good grain" were growing at an altitude of 4,000 feet. He also says that "by the agency of man great changes will be produced here as in other countries." Other considerations to be taken into account are the shelter afforded by high land, the amount of rainfall, and where this is insufficient in summer, the facilities for irrigation. Concerning the fertility of the soil there is no doubt.

Around Stuart Lake there is a large area of fertile land, where under present conditions, oats, barley and all the ordinary vegetable crops yield luxuriantly. Wheat will not be a safe crop until a large area has been cleared, so as to do away with the risk of summer frost. For dairying no country could be better adapted.

The older settlers in British Columbia understood these things better than more recent comers. When the mines of Kootenay came prominently into public notice some fifteen years ago, most people proceeded forthwith to forget what they knew about the great central plateau, as it used to be called. We recall that once a railway promoter objected very strongly to the

term "plateau" being used in connection with this part of the province, because he said it conveyed the idea of elevation, and that would be fatal to any claim as to the fitness of the land for farming. There is not much doubt that the use of this term did create a wrong impression, which not even the reports of Dr. G. M. Dawson could wholly remove. So much had people lost faith in this great interior region that when the late A. L. Poudrier, P. L. S., sent in a favorable report concerning a portion of it, the provincial government hesitated to quote it and discouraged the acceptance of it as accurate. But Poudrier was right about this as he was right about Graham Island, and though his life closed under an intellectual cloud, he was indeed a prophet, although without honor in his own country.

We now know that along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and extending for many miles on each side of it is a region of splendid possibilities from the standpoint of the settler as well as from that of the miner. And let it not be forgotten that further north than we yet know very much about, and yet within British Columbia, there is a great region yet to be explored. As a matter of fact we believe time will show that, as far north as the Sixtieth parallel and further east along the valley of the Liard, there is a region that will one day be the home of the hands of men women and children, prosecuting various industries and living in communities equipped with all the appliances of civilization.

A contemporary gravely asserts that Sir John Macdonald was the author of the saying that an election is like a horse race in its uncertainty. What nonsense that is! The expression was in common use all over Canada long before Sir John became a national figure.

The customs receipts of the Dominion for the year ending March 31st will, it is estimated, not exceed \$21,000,000 when full returns are in. The highest record in any previous year was in the year ending March 31st, 1908, when the figures were \$33,231,000. Last year the total was under \$48,000,000.

In his speech on the tariff settlement with the United States, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is quoted as stating that "commercial war is not far removed from actual war." We do not so remember Sir Charles Langford's language. As we recall it, what he said was only that Canada was "within measurable distance of commercial war" with the United States, and that he went no further. The distinction is not very important, but the misquotation illustrates how even the most careful speakers sometimes go astray.

Sir Edward Shackleton says that Robert W. Service surpasses Rudyard Kipling in telling of the lure of the vacant places of the earth, and talking to the Press Club of Washington, he quoted these lines from Service:

"Yes, they're wanting me, they're haunting me, the awful lonely places; They're whining and they're whimpering as if each had a soul; They're calling me from the wilderness, the vast and god-like spaces, The stark and sullen solitudes that sentinel the pole. And now they're all a-crying, and no use me denying; The spell of them is on me and I'm helpless as a child. My heart is aching, aching, but I hear they're calling me from the wilderness, 'Tis the lure of little voices, 'Tis the mandate of the wild."

Prince Edward's Island has a law prohibiting the use of automobiles on the public roads in that province. Recently a Bill was introduced into the legislature to permit the use of these vehicles under stringent regulations, but it was defeated. The debate seems to have been quite animated. Some of the speakers expressed the opinion that the time had come when the use of motors would be permitted, but one member asserted his conviction that they would never be allowed on the Island. The argument against motors was that with a railway for the full length of the Island, the spell of them is on me and I'm helpless as a child. My heart is aching, aching, but I hear they're calling me from the wilderness, 'Tis the lure of little voices, 'Tis the mandate of the wild."

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Or the unsightliness of Warts, when these terrible worries and blemishes can be quickly, painlessly and safely removed without injury in any way, with BOWES' CORN CURE

You will never regret the wise purchase of a bottle of this matchless liquid. Easily applied with a cotton-tail brush. The whole outfit costs only 25c at this store. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

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GOOD news for hotel-keepers and saloon men—a big shipment of bar spoons, liquor mixers, julep strainers, bottle caps, all sorts of hotel ware—glass ware, table ware—in fact everything necessary for the proper furnishing of an up-to-date hotel. You'll find these newest additions in the Silverware Department.

Special attention is directed to our offerings in hotel crockery. We have just lately added a new stock pattern that'll please you. We stock large quantities and can look after your orders in good style.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| BAR SPOONS
We show four sizes in these. Neat style, heavily silver-plated. Priced at, per dozen, \$4.50, \$4.00, \$3.50 and \$3.00 | ROUND WAITERS
Heavily nickel-plated styles. Several sizes.
7-inch size, at \$1.25
10-inch size, at \$1.50
12-inch size, at \$1.75
14-inch size, at \$2.25 | JULEP STRAINERS
Patent adjustable style, heavily nickel-plated. Price each \$1.00
Bottle Caps, nickel-plated, at, per dozen \$1.50
Wine Coolers, heavily nickel-plated, at each \$7.50 |
|--|---|--|

REVOLVING BOOK CASES

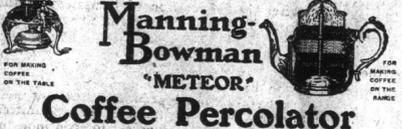
Here's much called for piece of furniture—a revolving book case. We have just received two very attractive styles, in golden oak and in Early English finished oak.

These have three shelves, open on two sides. The whole revolves, making it a most convenient book-case for student or anyone having occasion to frequently refer to different books. You can do this while comfortably seated.

Smart designs and well finished. Made of selected oak. Priced at, each \$16 Third Floor.

Drink Better Coffee and Save One-Third

Coffee is healthful if made right. A great many persons who cannot drink coffee made by ordinary methods are really benefited by drinking coffee made by the



The grounds are above the liquid and as soon as the water in the lower compartment becomes heated it is forced up through the central tube and sprayed over the ground coffee automatically, and, filtering through, absorbs all the flavor and aroma, leaving bitter *tanin acid* behind where it can do no harm. To obtain the same strength use one-third less coffee than by other methods.

We have just received a big shipment of these. Come in and let us explain the proposition.
For Table Use—nickel plated or copper, at \$12.50, \$11 and \$10
For Stove Use—nickel plated, at \$6, \$5.50 and \$5

Time to Think of Carpets

LET US SHOW YOU HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

WHEN we say we can save you money on your carpet purchases, we mean it—we CAN save you on the carpet appropriation. We don't mean that we will sell you carpets for less money than any other establishment, or that we give you "extra quality at the same price" in floor coverings is in suggesting a carpet of quality—

Though selling only reliable, well known and guaranteed brands we have built a magnificent carpet business. Patrons of years ago are still our customers—and our boosters. "Quality" tells every time—and no where is it more desirable than in the carpets.

We stand back of every yard we sell—ready to "make good" if occasion should arise. You are protected in your carpet purchases here. Here is a price list of "quality" carpets—and it never changes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| INGRAIN CARPETS from, per yard 60¢ | VELVET CARPETS from, per yard \$1.50 |
| TAPESTRY CARPETS from, per yard 75¢ | WILTON CARPETS from, per yard \$1.80 |
| BRUSSELS CARPETS from, per yard 85¢ | AXMINSTER CARPETS from, per yard \$1.90 |

These prices are for carpets made and laid by skilled workmen.

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A Magnificent Collection Ready for Spring Selling

SQUARES and Rugs have grown very popular with a large section of the public—are growing more so each season. There is much to commend them. Not the least of the advantages possessed by rugs is the ease with which the cleaning work may be done, and the fact that if a change to another room is desired, it can be made without much trouble and without alterations to the carpet.

Western Canada has never seen a better showing of Rugs and Squares than is now on exhibition in our carpet department. Upwards of 500 different rugs are shown on our specially constructed rug racks, besides some that cannot find a place on these racks. An excellent choice of rich and beautiful rugs—a display every homekeeper ought to see.

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FIRST of all the carpets must be cleaned this Spring. Then let us relieve you of this disagreeable and tiresome task. We take up the carpet, clean it and relay it for you per yard.

Perhaps you have decided to change the carpets—put the parlor carpet in a bedroom, or something of that sort. They'll require some alterations. Let us do this work for you. Experienced men are ever ready to execute your demands. Right now is an excellent time to get this work done. Send in your order today.

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Send your orders by mail to us and have them filled where it is a habit to fill mail orders right.



ENGLISH SOVEREIGN

Edward III. had four sons, Black Prince who predeceased a son who came to the throne as Lionel, Duke of Clarence, whose wife was Mortimer, Earl John, Duke of Lancaster, whose throne as Henry IV.; and Ed of York, whose grandson Richard right to the crown in the reign of Duke of Clarence, although to relying upon his descent from Ed of York. His son became King IV. The struggle between the Duke of Clarence and Lancaster are known as the Roses.

After the insurrection of Jack C of England was carried off by the Duke of Somerset, the ment of Henry VI. being unequal He was very unpopular, and Richard, made every effort to rid self with the people. He looked u and was popularly regarded as the crown, but in 1453 Queen Ma birth to a son, which event destroy hopes, and two years later civil wa York being resolved to assert his force of arms. At first he was u and Parliament declared him guilty treason, but in 1460 having gaine over, the royal forces at Northampton were prompt to rescind nation, and it was agreed that he recognized as heir to the crown to sion of the King's son. But Quee was made of too stern stuff to boy's claims to be set aside in th she endeavoured to crush the Duke She administered a severe defeat to ist forces at Wakefield when the slain. The King thereupon joined and his so doing gave the York colorable right to say that the aggr broken, and Edward, son of the D upon reasserted his father's claim to and declared his intention of winning battlefield. The people of London sympathy with him and a sort of election was held in that city at wh chosen sovereign and formally cro at once acted with vigor against of Queen Margaret and gained a sig at Towton. Thereupon Parliament ordinance declaring that the Lancas were usurpers. Margaret refused to with help from Scotland and France to put an efficient force in the field, not equal to that of Edward, and of Hexham in 1464 put an end fo being to all her hopes. The next ye posed King was taken prisoner, s appearance the position of Edward

Edward, active as he was in the not wise at all times. He had com the Earl of Warwick, the celebrated to whose influence and energy his po largely due, to negotiate a marriag in France; and shortly afterwards Elizabeth Grey, an English lady be the influential Woodville family. In the King's lack of good faith and the Woodvilles; Warwick declared Edward and, after six years of int fusion and civil war drove him ou kingdom and replaced Henry IV. throne. Thereupon Parliament rep previous ordinance and declared H and his son the lawful heir to the following year Edward returne battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury, of Henry were overthrown. War slain in fight as also was Edward, Henry, at this time a lad of eighteen after Henry, who had fallen into hands, died, doubtless assassinated male line of the Lancastrian house b tinct. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lanc two families, one of which was only by the grace of Parliament, which act to that effect in his lifetime. I family, which was extinct in the n Margaret, Countess of Richmond, cended and it was upon her son, Har that the hopes of the Lancastrians centred. Edward IV. died in 1483 crown passed to his infant son Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was guardian to the lad, and he almos began to intrigue to obtain the sover er. The validity of the marriage of IV. was questioned, and the claim that Edward himself was not in poi the son of Duke Richard of York. A of the Estates of the Realm was it was declared that Richard of Glou the rightful heir to the throne, and crowned accordingly. The death of and his younger brother Richard lowered. The story of their assassinat Tower is too well known to call for a passing reference.

Harry Tudor thereupon asserted to the crown. In 1485 he landed in coming from Brittany to which he banished. The battle of Bosworth lowed on August 22nd, when Rich slain. Harry took the throne as Her and Parliament proceeded forthwith his title and to declare that the cro thereafter belong to him and his di

An Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Edward III. had four sons, Edward, the Black Prince who predeceased him and left a son who came to the throne as Richard II.; Lionel, Duke of Clarence, whose daughter became the wife of Mortimer, Earl of March; John, Duke of Lancaster, whose son came to the throne as Henry IV.; and Edmund, Duke of York, whose grandson Richard asserted his right to the crown in the reign of Henry IV., claiming it by virtue of the descent from the Duke of Clarence, although to some extent relying upon his descent from Edmund, Duke of York. His son became King as Edward IV. The struggle between the descendants of York and Lancaster are known as the Wars of the Roses.

After the insurrection of Jack Cade the government of England was carried on practically by the Duke of Somerset, the mental equipment of Henry VI. being unequal to the task. He was very unpopular, and Richard, Duke of York, made every effort to ingratiate himself with the people. He looked upon himself and was popularly regarded as the heir to the crown, but in 1453 Queen Margaret gave birth to a son, which event destroyed Richard's hopes, and two years later civil war broke out, York being resolved to assert his claims by force of arms. At first he was unsuccessful, and Parliament declared him guilty of high treason, but in 1460 having gained a victory over the royal forces at Northampton, Parliament was prompt to rescind its condemnation, and it was agreed that he should be recognized as heir to the crown to the exclusion of the King's son. But Queen Margaret was made of too stern stuff to permit her boy's claims to be set aside in this way, and she endeavoured to crush the Duke of York. She administered a severe defeat to the Yorkist forces at Wakefield when the Duke was slain. The King thereupon joined the Queen and his son doing gave the Yorkist party a colorable right to say that the agreement was broken, and Edward, son of the Duke, thereupon reasserted his father's claim to the throne and declared his intention of winning it on the battlefield. The people of London were in full sympathy with him and a sort of popular election was held in that city at which he was chosen sovereign and formally crowned. He at once acted with vigor against the forces of Queen Margaret and gained a signal victory at Tewton. Thereupon Parliament passed an ordinance declaring that the Lancastrian house were usurpers. Margaret refused to submit and with help from Scotland and France was able to put an efficient force in the field, but it was not equal to that of Edward, and the battle of Hexham in 1464 put an end for the time being to all her hopes. The next year the deposed King was taken prisoner, and to all appearances the position of Edward was secure.

Edward, active as he was in the field, was not wise at all times. He had commissioned the Earl of Warwick, the celebrated kingmaker to whose influence and energy his position was largely due, to negotiate a marriage for him in France; and shortly afterwards married Elizabeth Grey, an English lady belonging to the influential Woodville family. Incensed at the King's lack of good faith and jealous of the Woodvilles, Warwick declared against Edward and, after six years of intrigue, confusion and civil war drove him out of the kingdom and replaced Henry IV. upon the throne. Thereupon Parliament repealed its previous ordinance and declared Henry king, and his son the lawful heir to the crown. In the following year Edward returned. At the battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury, the forces of Henry were overthrown. Warwick was slain in fight as also was Edward, the son of Henry, at this time a lad of eighteen. Shortly after Henry, who had fallen into Edward's hands, died, doubtless assassinated, and the male line of the Lancastrian house became extinct. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, had two families, one of which was only legitimate by the grace of Parliament, which passed an act to that effect in his lifetime. From this family, which was extinct in the male line, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, was descended and it was upon her son, Harry Tudor, that the hopes of the Lancastrians were now centred. Edward IV. died in 1483 and the crown passed to his infant son Edward. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was declared guardian to the lad, and he almost at once began to intrigue to obtain the sovereign power. The validity of the marriage of Edward IV. was questioned, and the claim was made that Edward himself was not in point of fact the son of Duke Richard of York. A gathering of the Estates of the Realm was held, and it was declared that Richard of Gloucester was the rightful heir to the throne, and he was crowned accordingly. The death of Edward and his younger brother Richard soon followed. The story of their assassination in the Tower is too well known to call for more than a passing reference.

Harry Tudor thereupon asserted his claims to the crown. In 1485 he landed in England, coming from Brittany to which he had been banished. The battle of Bosworth Field followed on August 22nd, when Richard was slain. Harry took the throne as Henry VII., and Parliament proceeded forthwith to ratify his title and to declare that the crown should thereafter belong to him and his direct heirs

and to no others. The civil war did not, however, end. Lambert Simnel claimed to be Edward, Earl of Warwick, and was crowned King in Ireland, only to be overthrown shortly after he landed in England. Then Perkin Warwick declared himself to be Richard, Duke of York and son of Edward IV. This was a somewhat formidable rebellion, but it was brought to an end by the submission of Warwick to the King in 1498. This ended the Wars of the Roses. Henry VII. had married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., and therefore a representative of the House of York. Their son Henry was therefore possessed of such title to the crown as came by descent through both these branches of the family of Edward III., and when on his father's death in 1509, he came to the throne as Henry VIII., he reigned by undisputed right of hereditary succession as well as by parliamentary sanction. He was the only King of England in a hundred years whose title to the throne was undisputed.

The effect of the Wars of the Roses was two-fold. The baronage of England was almost exhausted by the long continued and fierce struggle. Much of the best blood in the kingdom was shed for either the White or the Red Rose. Whole families became extinct. Titles lapsed, estates changed hands and it may almost be said with truth that the old order of things quite passed away. The second result was largely in consequence of this. By the death of so many powerful barons, as well as by its vacillating course, Parliament became greatly weakened, and thus the way was prepared for a reassertion of absolutism which continued with more or less interruption until Charles I. was beheaded and the right of the people to self-government placed forever beyond question.

THE JEWS

After the destruction of Jerusalem by the Emperor Titus, the Jews began to scatter into the nearby parts of Asia, Europe and Africa. As a rule they were everywhere well received, and if it had not been that the remnant, which remained in Palestine, were very overt in their efforts to preserve the peculiar features of their nationality, they might have been permitted by their Roman conquerors to continue in peaceful occupation of the land. But the national spirit died hard, and as it was coupled with a revival of the strict observance of religious ceremonies, the emperors saw in the movement a menace to their supremacy. Severe repressive measures were adopted, and there was a general exodus of the people to Babylon, where the descendants of those, who had not returned to Palestine after the Captivity, were living in peace and prosperity. The movements of races which took place in the early part of the Christian Era and the beginning of Mohammedanism continued to drive the Jews even further afield, and about A.D. 700 they had become a people without a country, yet inhabiting all countries and everywhere setting an example of industry and thrift. As Christianity grew in power, and the Church became identified with political policies, the persecution of the Jews began, and it has continued, in some places, without interruption until the present day. A Jewish writer expresses the opinion that this prolonged period of persecution has very seriously affected the physical characteristics of his people, while it has in certain respects sharpened their intellectual activity. The modern Jew is the product of centuries of wrong, and no greater proof can be asked as to the splendid inherent qualities of the race than is afforded by the manner in which, given the slightest opportunity, its modern representatives are able to force themselves to the front in any line of human endeavor.

It was proposed to close this series of articles with some mention of the great Jews, who during the last two centuries have laid mankind under tribute to their great mental powers, but the task is too great to be undertaken here. A mere list of the names of the Jews, who have been very eminent in art, science, business, war, adventure, and politics would fill more than a column, and to recount their achievements would require many pages. Suffice it to say that distinguished as Jews have been in music, they have been equally distinguished in science; that their skill with the brush has been no greater than their prowess with the sword; that in the domain of physical science and in that of geographical exploration they have pushed their researches far and well; that they have enriched literature by their contributions and nations by their statesmanship. The unhappy Russian Jewish peasant, who lives hourly in dread of the loss of property and life, the haggling petty trader, the Jew of the so-called comic papers may not be very heroic figures, but they are representatives of the most heroic race of which we know anything. If their ancestors had been less heroic, less devoted to their faith, less inspired with racial pride, there would have been no Jews today, for they would have been merged in other nationalities. We read of the Visigoths, the Vandals, the Huns and other nations, who came down upon Europe a thousand and more years ago. They were wonderful peoples in many ways, and strong enough to sweep everything before them. But they were not strong enough to retain their racial individuality, and they became assimilated with each other and with the nations, whom they overthrew, to make the modern Europeans; but the Jews have remained distinct during the three thousand years of storm that swept over the lands around the Mediterranean, like some great rock, which the waves of

a tumultuous ocean may overwhelm, but cannot destroy. Egypt, Babylon, Persia, Greece, Rome, Mohammedanism and Christendom have failed to extinguish this wonderful people, or to blend them with other branches of the human race so as to destroy their identity. Perhaps there is nothing in all history that can be compared with this. The story of the Jewish people is one of strange vicissitudes. It tells of great achievements and of almost infinite littleness, of wonderful progress and of almost indescribable retrogression, of phenomenal strength and of astounding weakness, of loyalty to tradition and yet at times an inexplicable abandonment of the principles lying at the base of national existence. It is a story of glory, and a story of shame; a story of triumph and a story of utter defeat; a story of sublime courage and a story of amazing cowardice. And yet through it all the Jew has remained the same, and, dismissing from consideration the fact that Jesus of Nazareth was a Jew, and therefore eliminating from the subject the effect of Christianity, it may be claimed that no race has done anything like as much for humanity as that wonderful people who look to Abraham as their father.

At present there are estimated to be about 10,000,000 Jews in the world, but in this number only the descendants of the tribe of Judah and Benjamin, and of such representatives of the other tribes as were dwelling in "the cities of Judah" at the time of the rupture between Judah and Israel. They are probably more numerous now than ever, and their numbers are steadily increasing. How many descendants there are of the Ten Tribes and what nations represent them today, are among the unsolved questions of the time. Israel was a much greater nation than Judah, and its future is not accounted for by any of the ordinarily received explanations. The people of Israel, who were carried away by Sargon II. into the mountains, which lie south of the Caspian Sea, vanished absolutely from sight.

THE TRUE OLD WORLD

Preconceived ideas are hard to overcome, and possibly in no line of research is this more difficult than in matters relating to the early history of mankind. Antiquarians have looked to Egypt, Babylon, China, India and elsewhere in the Eastern Hemisphere for the origin of civilization, and have rejected all suggestions that possibly it is to the Western Hemisphere we must look for the first evidence of human progress. Plato wrote that, when he was in Egypt, he was told by the priests that a long time previous to his visit an island existed beyond the Pillars of Hercules, whose people had attained a high stage of civilization. This statement was promptly labelled a myth, and even to this day the man, who avows his belief in the Lost Atlantis, does so with some little hesitancy. When some years ago Dr. Le Plongeon and his wife, after years spent in exploring the ruins of Yucatan, suggested that these might be found the source of Egyptian civilization, "the self-constituted authorities," as M. Comyn Beaumont calls them, received the suggestion with ridicule. And yet these explorers brought to light facts explainable on no other explainable hypothesis, as far as is now known, than that the Nile Valley derived its primary impetus from the people on the shore of the Caribbean Sea, if, indeed, the former country was not colonized by the latter. Lack of space makes it impossible to give here more than a mere outline of the facts, which Mme. Le Plongeon has collated in a recent article.

One of the interesting features of them is the remarkable similarity between the Egyptian and Mayan alphabets. So marked is this that Dr. de Plongeon, who was familiar with the former, found no difficulty in reading inscriptions in the latter. Another point of resemblance between the two races was found in the sacred character ascribed by the Mayans to the mastodon and by the Egyptians to the elephant. The association of the serpent with the royal families was also characteristic of both countries. Osiris was a great Egyptian deity, whose priests wore a leopard skin, and in his worship the skins of leopards played a prominent part. Osiris had two sisters, Mau or Isis and Nike. In very ancient days there was in the Mayan country a great prince, whose name was Coh, which means the leopard, and he had two sisters, Moo and Nike. On Coh's tomb there is a sphinx, or leopard with a human head. In Maya, as in Egypt, brothers married sisters in order that the royal blood might be preserved undefiled. The Mayan goddess Moo was worshipped in the form of a bird of beautiful plumage, and in Egypt Mau, or Isis, was frequently so represented. One of the titles of Osiris was "King of the West." The more ancient Egyptians burned the hearts of the dead and placed the charred remains in funeral urns; so did the ancient Mayans. Both races looked upon the crocodile as sacred. The Egyptians ascribed their civilization to Menes, and said that before his time twelve gods ruled the land. On a building in Yucatan of ancient Mayan origin, whereon the Creation is symbolized, there are the totems of twelve kings, and in the Mayan tongue "menes" stands for law-giving. Egyptian chronology had a period of four years; so had Mayan chronology. The Egyptians were accustomed to represent man as being formed from clay on a potter's wheel; so did the Mayans. Descent was reckoned in Egypt by the female line; so also was it in Maya. Many other points of resemblance can be mentioned.

It may be asked why the claim should be made that Egypt derived its civilization from Maya, and not Maya from Egypt. In this the answer seems to be that Egyptian records suggest the former, but in Mayan records there is no hint of the latter.

A Century of Fiction

XXVIII
(N. de Berquin Lagin)

Washington Irving

There is no one who holds quite the same place in American letters as Washington Irving. Indeed he has been aptly styled the "Founder of American Literature"; and not only has his name become familiar to his own countrymen, English-speaking people the world over have learned to know and to love him if for no other reason than that of his being the author of that enchanting story "Rip Van Winkle."

Irving's was a delightful personality, and one can read his best qualities in his strong, mobile face. There are geniality there and sympathy, kindness and courage; a whimsical little twist of the mouth that betrays his love of fun; an alertness in his eyes that betrays his ready wit, while his whole broad-benevolent countenance expresses the gentle, optimistic philosopher.

Washington Irving was born in New York, in 1783, while the British troops were still in possession of that city, and he died just before Lincoln was made president. His parents had lived in New York for twenty years prior to his birth. His father, William Irving, was a Scotsman, a native of the Orkney Islands, who first met his wife, a very beautiful and accomplished girl, when he was serving as a petty officer on board a packet. Washington was the youngest of a family of eight sons, and from his earliest years showed a roving, romantic disposition. He was delicate until he reached maturity, suffering from pulmonary affection which necessitated his living, as far as possible, out-of-doors. This sort of existence exactly suited the tastes of the young lad, who cared little for hard study but who loved to wander about the environments of his town, especially on the wharves where he could watch the ships come and go, and dream of the lands from whence they came. He loved to read books of adventure and to go to the play house. He lived in a world of his own imaginings nearly all through his boyhood. As he grew to manhood he made endless friends. He loved his fellow-kind, and he was the jolliest sort of a companion. His disposition he inherited from his mother for whom he felt an affection little short of worship. He judged all women by the high standard she set him; and his reverence for the opposite sex is very evident in all his writings. His love story was a sad, but sweet one. He fell in love while quite a young man with a charming girl who returned his affection. She lived, however, but a few months after their engagement and her premature death nearly broke her lover's heart. She was the one love of his life. He never married, but remained faithful to her memory until his death.

Irving's first occupation was studying for the law, but he had no taste for such a vocation, and soon gave it up. He could not, and would not attend college; but, being a voracious reader of the best in literature, he trained his mind instinctively by the books with which he was familiar. This education was further advanced by his travels to England and the continent, where he went in search of the health which he had failed to find at home. Amid scenes of historical romance and tragedies he revelled in vast delight, making friends among the artists of the day wherever he went. He returned home after two years, his health entirely restored, and with a deep fund of information from which to draw for the construction of his own romances and sketches. His first work of note was the Knickerbocker "History of New York," which immediately made him something of a celebrity. After this he devoted most of his time to literature and produced many of his interesting works. He travelled abroad again several times, and was once connected with the diplomatic service in Spain for several years. While there he wrote one of his best stories, dealing with the Moorish invasion and occupation of that country. An extended trip in the Northwest of America gave him an insight into the life of the explorers, fur-traders, Indians, trappers and hunters of the mountains and the prairies, and some delightful volumes from his pen was the result.

His last works were in the form of biographies. "The Life of Goldsmith," "The Life of Washington" and "Mahomet and his Successors." The Life of Washington is an immense work, a little too full of detail to make popular reading, and of the three "The Life of Goldsmith" is by far the most entertaining and charmingly written.

We quote from Mr. Morse's criticism of this gifted author:

Irving was the first American man of letters whose writings contain the vital spark. No one would venture to say that he possessed a creative imagination of the highest order, such as Hawthorne for example was gifted with. The tragedies of life, the more strenuous problems that arise to torment mankind had no attractions for him. But he had nevertheless imagination of a rare sort, and the creative faculty was his also. Were this not so his books would have been forgotten long ago. Neither his play of fancy nor his delicious sense of humour, nor the singular felicity of his style, could have saved his writings from oblivion if he had not possessed in addition to these qualities, a profound knowledge of the

romance and comedy of life, and the power, which is vouchsafed to few, to surround his characters and his scenes with some of the mellow glow of his own sweet and gentle spirit.

Tales of a Traveller

This is a collection of sketches, some merry, some tragic, some pathetic, and all narrated in Irving's delightful manner. The author himself declares them to be "moral tales, with the moral disguised as much as possible by sweets and spices." The collection is divided into four parts. The first part relates some of the family ghost stories and traditions of a group of genial friends who have gathered as guests, underneath the baronial and haunted roof-tree of one of their number. Part II. relates the interesting story of the rise to fortune of one Buckthorne. Part III deals with the adventures of a band of Italian banditti, who capture a lonely young Venetian bride, who is in turn rescued by a seemingly timorous Englishman. Captain Kidd is the hero of the fourth and last part of the volume.

NOT THAT TIME

Thackeray, anxious to enter parliament, stood for Oxford, thinking he might win the seat from Lord Monck, who then represented it. Meeting his opponent in the street one day, Thackeray shook hands with him, had a little talk over the situation and took leave of him with the quotation, "May the best man win!" "I hope not," said Lord Monck, very cordially, with a pleasant little bow.—The Argonaut.

A "SHADY" PLACE

An hotel-keeper near New York city is a Frenchman, and his family know little more about English than he does. His suburban hotel stands in the centre of a square field with large trees. When the proprietor wanted to call attention to this advantage he put on his cards, "The most shady hotel around New York." The reputation of the place is beyond reproach and the proprietor does not know yet why so many persons smile when they read the line quoted.

WOULDN'T TRUST HER

One warm February morning in Florida a visitor was motoring with a young lady, and by a stream they got out to gather flowers. After a while a boy came up and said: "Hey, mister, is that your girl over there?" "Yes, I suppose so," said the man. "Well, tell her to go home," said he. "Us fellers want to go in swimmin'." He told the young lady of this odd request, but she had not yet finished her bouquet, and she said, with a laugh, he must tell the boys she wouldn't look. She'd shut her eyes. This they were duly told. And they consulted gravely on it. Then the spokesman returned and said: "The fellers says they dassent trust her."—The Argonaut.

OATHS DIDN'T COUNT

"There were many army chaplains," says General Josiah Pickett, of Worcester, "who adapted themselves to conditions, and were none the less religious in consequence. Our regimental chaplain—'Fighting Tim,' we called him—would sometimes grasp a rifle and get into the thick of the fight. He was up in front one day, during a brisk skirmish, peppering away with my company. Stopping for a moment at his side, I noticed that the men about him were 'swearing like troopers.' It was a habit some men had when under fire; and men were never known to use profane language in their calmer moments. Out of respect to the cloth, I reprimanded the men, reminding them that the chaplain was among them.

"Never you mind that, captain," broke forth 'Fighting Tim,' as he bit off a paper cartridge, 'any man who dies here will go to heaven so quick that the devil will never know he's dead.'—Denver Republican.

A WOMAN'S LETTER

Here is a letter contributed by "A Woman" to the Chicago Tribune. It speaks for itself, and it may be said that the defendant upon hearing the charge read pleaded guilty and threw himself upon the mercy of the court:

"In your column devoted to miscellaneous contributions from correspondents is one in today's paper signed Eugene F. O'Riordan, scolding at women who, he says, love dogs and do not love babies. A few such women doubtless exist, but not enough to get worked up about. Is Mr. O'Riordan aware that for every childless woman who does not love or wish children there are ten who long for them and are denied them? Let him do his railing at the men who are directly responsible for this condition of affairs. Any physician can tell him that in the majority of childless marriages the reason is that the habits of the husband have made it impossible for children to be born to him. Let him read the articles on the black plague now appearing in one of the leading magazines. If he knew more about the subject he would write in a different way. If some of the women who bear a lifelong headache because of the children that are denied them do at times act foolishly over a pet animal, it is a condition that should strike a man with its pathos. Reform your own sex, sir, and then you will not be troubled so much with the sights that so offend you."—Chicago Tribune.

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PITTSBURG BANKS DEEP IN GRAFT

Freely Handed Out Bribes for Purpose of Securing Privilege of Holding Funds at Low Rate of Interest

STRONG PRESENTMENT BY GRAND JURY

Collector of Delinquent Taxes Charged With Taking \$25,000 From One Bank to Be Used in Bribery

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 8.—A true bill, charging M. G. Lester, collector of delinquent taxes in Allegheny county, with bribery, was returned by the grand jury today, and at the same time a sweeping presentment was handed down with general charges that many of the 123 witnesses when the grand jury had had before it during the graft investigation thus far have wilfully withheld knowledge of graft secrets, and that a certain few have practically been guilty of perjury. Directors and officials of some of the six big banks which preyed by the corrupt depository ordinance were severely scored by the prosecutors.

The indictment of Lester follows his recent acquittal on a charge of perjury in claiming an alibi in connection with a previous indictment for alleged bribery. He is now charged with receiving \$25,000 from the Columbia National Bank of Pittsburgh on June 3, 1910. In the former indictment the date was named as June 8, and Lester proved that he was out of the city at the time. It is charged that of the \$25,000, he paid \$17,500 to Wm. Brand to bribe councilmen.

The indictment season reached that complex stage today where even the grand jurors thought it necessary to present a comprehensive review of all their work. It was declared most emphatically that former Councilman Chas. Stewart and Cashier James M. Young, of the Second National Bank, have concealed information from the grand jury inquirers. "We have grand jurors reporting that this bribe money—meaning \$15,000 charged as furnished by the Friend-Hoffstadt pool of bankers in New York. Although Stewart met this man at least on two or three occasions, all the while he knew his name and had several drinks with him, he nevertheless avers that he does not remember his name."

The grand jury also recommends a new investigation by the directors of the Second National Bank and in special terms charges that Cashier Young is to have been in the neighborhood at the time of the supposed murder. He got wind of their suspicions and fled. The last three months, practically since the time of the crime, the chase has continued. The grand jury being caught at Pemberton Meadows. He has been taken to Vancouver and will be charged with the murder, according to a report just received by the grand jury. The provincial police are undecided which will lead to his conviction.

Bored into Salt Water
CALGARY, April 8.—At a depth of 2,750 feet the Calgary, Alberta, water company were yesterday forced to stop sinking a well owing to encountering a large body of salt water. That depth is about sea level. Geologists do not confirm the rumor that it is the China Sea, but at the same time the phenomenon is a great puzzle to them.

Calgary Boy Killed
CALGARY, April 8.—The five-year-old son of Rev. Frank Pratt, Unitarian minister, was instantly killed here yesterday. He ran after a delivery tray and was climbing up on the tail board when a heavy iron truck fell backward from the draw, striking him on the head and fracturing the skull. He died instantly. His father is at present in Winnipeg.

Hudson's Bay Edmonton Land
EDMONTON, April 8.—City Assessor McMillan does not agree with Jefferson Levy, the capitalist of London, who says that the Hudson's Bay land divided lands in Edmonton are worth \$18,000,000, and that their increase in value is responsible for the jump of 26 points in Hudson's Bay shares in the past two months. The assessor claims that the property is not worth half that amount. The land is assessed as high as \$4,000 an acre, and some \$10,000 in taxes in Edmonton, and the assessor says they will pay much more this year, owing to the increased assessment of property.

Calgary Power Plant
CALGARY, April 8.—Yesterday the city commissioners, Aldermen and members of the press travelled to the scene of the Calgary Power Com-

pany's dam, where 14,000 horse-power is to be developed. The trip was made in a special train in record time. The company are spending \$1,500,000 in construction of the dam and plan which will have a reserve force of water about two miles long, between 70 and 75 feet in depth and 350 feet broad. Two hundred and fifty men are now working night and day shifts, and the plan will be completed by September. The dam is located 40 miles west on the Bow River.

SOME FOR CANADA

Four Hundred Passengers on Steamer Cairnrona Destined For This Country.

LONDON, April 8.—Of nine hundred passengers on the steamer Cairnrona, whose boiler exploded off Dungeness yesterday, four hundred were destined for Canada. Today there was a serious mutiny among the emigrants rescued from the Cairnrona and placed aboard the Uppland. Those on the Uppland were allowed to land yesterday, but when the Cairnrona started to land her 500 immigrants, the Dover authorities made strong protests. After a conference between the city officials and officers of the Cairnrona it was decided that the immigrants should stay aboard.

When the passengers learned of the decision they attacked the Cairnrona's officers and crew and attempted to gain control of the small boats and go ashore. A fierce encounter followed and the Cairnrona was compelled to signal the warships for assistance. The people were finally permitted to land and were taken to London, where the Cairn steamship company's officials will see that they are given care until they can be sent to their destination.

The emigrants from the Cairnrona will be joined in London by 400 others who were landed here by the steamship Uppland.

INDIAN TAKEN ON MURDER CHARGE

August Charlie Arrested at Pemberton Meadows on Suspicion of Having Caused Death of Howard Wade

August Charlie, an Indian, for whom the Provincial police have been searching for three months past, has been arrested at Pemberton Meadows on suspicion of having caused the death of Howard Wade, a rancher, of the Harrison Lake district. The body of Mr. Wade was found in Harrison lake, with an axe, foul play was suspected and indications pointed to an Indian, under the name of August Charlie, an Indian of the Province. The Provincial police was directed to the movements of August Charlie, an Indian of the Province, who was known to have been in the neighborhood at the time of the supposed murder. He got wind of their suspicions and fled. The last three months, practically since the time of the crime, the chase has continued. The grand jury being caught at Pemberton Meadows. He has been taken to Vancouver and will be charged with the murder, according to a report just received by the grand jury. The provincial police are undecided which will lead to his conviction.

WINNIPEGERS BUY BUSINESS SITE

Large Lot on Corner of Government and Comorant Street Is Sold for the Sum of \$84,000

One of the largest realty sales reported for some weeks has just been closed by a syndicate of Winnipeggers at a corner lot on Government and Comorant street. The price paid was \$84,000. The lot measures 120 x 120 feet and is a desirable business site. It has been bought for the purpose of investment.

Reducing Work Hours
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 8.—Notices have been posted in the New Haven road repair shops here reducing the number of hours worked per day from 48 to 40, all work on Saturdays being discontinued. It is understood here that similar orders have been given at the Reservoir shops of the company.

Peru Still Arming
WASHINGTON, April 8.—Warlike preparations against Ecuador are still going on in Peru, according to a dispatch received today at the State Department from the U. S. legation at Lima. The message states that the newspapers generally deplore the rioting which has taken place at intervals during the last week or more. The Peruvian government has given assurances that damages are to be paid those who suffered at the hands of the rioters, who, however, have been completely under control since Wednesday.

Canadian Bank Clearings
NEW YORK, April 8.—Bradstreet's weekly bank clearings for Canada: Montreal, \$1,788,000, increase 57.9%; Toronto, \$3,125,000, increase 30.7%; Vancouver, \$9,076,000, increase 88.9%; Ottawa, \$4,723,000, increase 21.2%; Quebec, \$2,486,000, increase 13.8%; Calgary, \$2,254,000, increase 55.4%; Halifax, \$2,287,000, increase 35%; Hamilton, \$2,065,000, increase 20.1%; St. John N. B., \$1,668,000, increase 23.1%; London, Ont., \$1,914,000, increase 32.8%; Edmonton, \$1,305,000, increase 18.8%.

Three Months in Jail
REGINA, Sask., April 8.—Night operator Voyer of the C.P.R. train was sentenced to three months in jail for three months for deserting his key on Wednesday evening. He was intoxicated and gave the despatcher the

TWO BATTLESHIPS FOR U. S. NAVY

House Votes for Their Construction at Cost of \$6,000,000 Each—Whole Navy Bill Appropriates \$128,037,602

TWO FLEET COLLIERIES AND SUBMARINES

Chairman Tanney of Appropriation Committee Enters Vain Protest Against Enormous Naval Expenditure

WASHINGTON, April 8.—By the decisive vote of 182 to 110, with fourteen members present and not voting, the house today authorized the construction of two battleships to cost \$6,000,000 each. This action was taken just previous to the vote on the naval bill, carrying \$128,037,602. This amount is about \$3,000,000 less than was recommended by the navy department.

In addition to the battleships, the bill also provides for the construction of two fleet colliers and four submarine chasers. As amended on motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, the two battleships and two fleet colliers must be constructed by firms operating under the eight-hour law.

Representative Hobson proposed an amendment providing for three warships. The house rejected the amendment by an almost unanimous vote. There was almost the same unanimity against an amendment by Representative Cronin, of North Dakota, who wanted no ships, and against an amendment by Mr. Thomas, of Ohio, who wanted four.

Representative Tanney, of Minnesota, chairman of the appropriation committee, offered an amendment for one battleship, and supposed that in a speech in which he declared that 72 per cent of the country's revenue is being expended for war past and to come. His amendment was rejected by 104 to 138.

MILLER BILL NOT DEAD

Author Says Its Supporters Will Rally Next Session—Horsemen Prepare for Races

OTTAWA, April 8.—H. P. Miller, M. P. of South Grey, referring today to the fate of his anti-slaughter bill, said he very much doubted if it would come up in any form again this session, but he added: "We are absolutely not quitters. We will be back next session and we are bound to win out. Seventy-five per cent of our constituents believe in with us and in the end that will win. The biggest influence against the bill, I think, was the speech of the minister of justice. It doubtless swung many votes."

People interested in the Blue Bonnets race in Montreal, and the Woodbine, Toronto, who have been here on pins today for a fortnight, went home today to arrange for their spring meetings. "Everything was held up, pending the fate of the bill," said a man from Blue Bonnets. "We will now fix dates and bring on horses."

Playing With Matches
WINNIPEG, April 8.—Albert Henry Jones, the three-year-old son of H. J. Jones, of the C.P.R., was burned to death last night while playing with matches.

Reducing Work Hours
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Aviators Have Troubles
MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 8.—Engine troubles marred today's session of the Memphis aviation meet. It was proposed to give a series of duration and height flights, but the motors of three of the Curtiss bi-planes prevented any spectacular flights. In another attempt to break his quick start record Glenn Curtiss today equalled the record he made yesterday, rising in 8.5 seconds. He again failed to lower the short start record of 98 feet made at Los Angeles. Chas. F. Williams was unable to get his machine in good working order and only attempted an ordinary trial flight. Three successful flights of short duration were made by J. C. Mars.

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Specials for Today

- WIDE PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS, regular prices per yard, 50c to \$1.00. Today's price **25c**
- LADIES' TAN LLAMA HOSE, regular price per pair, 50c. Today, 3 pairs for **\$1.00**
- BOYS' AND GIRLS' RIBBED WOOL AND COTTON MIXTURE HOSE. Today, per pair **25c**
- SCOTCH GINGHAM FOR CHILDREN'S DRESSES, checks and plain. Today, per yard **12 1/2c**

We have just received and placed in stock some exceedingly fine lines we would like you to inspect. They will please you.

COTTON SHANTUNGS, COTTON POPLINS, DRESS LINENS, FLOWERED MUSLINS, NEW FANCY DRESS NETS, IN ALL THE SEASON'S COLORINGS, NEW ALL-OVER LACES, NEW TUCKINGS, NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW SILKS.

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Here is Your Spring Suit and Overcoat

Ready to Wear the Day You Select it

The Fit-Reform way is the way of all good business men. They will not put up with the delays and annoyances and disappointments of having garments made to measure at a tailor's. They know that they get better style, better fit, better materials, better workmanship, better value in a Fit-Reform Suit or Overcoat, than they could possibly get at any custom tailor's in the land. Here is your Spring Suit and Overcoat—complete in every detail yet so constructed that alterations may be made if necessary—and the garments worn the day you select them. Let us show you some of the superb spring styles—the most elegant hand tailored garments ever made in this country.

ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

FRESH VEGETABLES For Your Sunday Dinner

- Rhubarb, local, per lb. 10c
- Asparagus, per lb. 10c
- Celery, per head 10c
- Cucumbers, each 10c
- Cauliflowers, 3 for 25c
- Tomatoes, ripe, per lb. 30c

CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs for **\$1.00**

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

"Good night, no more" signal. Fortunately the agent was secured quickly, and danger to trains was avoided by a new man taking the key. Voyer made his own defence, and contended that as Regina was a divisional point, all trains must stop here. There was no danger through his deserting his key. The magistrate decided to make an example of Voyer, this being the second case within a week.

Copas & Young

THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Don't sell goods below cost to hold their business. If they had to they would shut up. They didn't start or expect to do business on that basis and no one can give the Public a Square Deal. We never did believe in Bait, but we did and do in Live and Let Live Prices. Did the Combine?

- AUSTRALIAN or INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—Fresh in and the best value that can be offered—3 pounds for **\$1.00**
- CHRISTIE'S WATER ICE OR MAPLE WAFERS—Per tin **10c**
- PRIME ONTARIO CHEESE—Per lb. **20c**
- FINE ISLAND POTATOES—Nice and mealy. Per 100 lb. sack **\$1.25**
- GRANULATED SUGAR—20 pounds for **\$1.00**
- CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—The best flour on the market at the price. Per sack **\$1.75**
- OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR—Per sack **\$1.80**
- ANTI-COMBINE TEA—in lead packets. 3 lbs. for **\$1.00**
- FRY'S BREAKFAST COCOA—1-2 lb. tin **25c**
- OGILVIE'S ROLLED OATS—8-pounds sack **35c**
- NICE DATES—3 pounds for **25c**
- FRESH NEW ZEALAND JAMS—all kinds. 4-pound tin **50c**
- ST. CHARLES' CREAM—Large 20-oz. can **10c**
- CARR'S ENGLISH MIXED BISCUITS—Per lb. **15c**

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ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Corner Fort and Broad Streets—The Only Independent Store

Phones 94 and 95 Quick Delivery Phones 94 and 95

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rug: Large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices. **B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD** 500 YATTE STREET.

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MISS TALBOT TELLS MEMBERS OF WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB OF THE OBJECTS OF THAT ORGANIZATION.

By the invitation of Mrs. Fred. Pemberton, the vice-president of the Women's Canadian Club, its members, with Mrs. Paterson, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, and a number of other guests met at her beautiful home, "Mountjoy," to listen to an address from Miss Talbot, the talented secretary of the Victoria League.

The day was delightful, and the long interval between the arrival of the cars gave the guests an opportunity of admiring the gardens, with their wonderful variety of spring flowers. After tea was served, and an opportunity given all present to meet Miss Talbot, the ladies took their seats in the music room and Mrs. Pemberton said:

Ladies.—It is my very pleasant duty today to introduce to you Miss Talbot, of the Victoria League. I know I speak for you all when I say that we deeply appreciate the honor that so busy a woman has done us in giving us an entire afternoon of her short stay here, and that we are all looking forward with much pleasure to her address.

Miss Talbot heard Miss Talbot expressed her very great pleasure and sense of the honor done her in being asked to address the Women's Canadian Club of Victoria. The people of England had watched with extreme interest the progress of the work of the Canadian Clubs of Canada.

Through Lord Milner, Mr. McKinder, Mr. Amery and others of the eminent British speakers who had addressed meetings of the club in various cities, members of the league had come to appreciate the work it was doing in giving the people an opportunity of listening to the personal experiences and opinions of distinguished visitors from different parts of the Empire. She presumed the aim of the Women's Canadian Club was similar, and had great pleasure in addressing its members.

The purpose of her visit was two fold: she had been sent out by the executive in London to promote a closer understanding between British people, however far apart, and to gain as far as possible accurate information concerning the aims and interests of the people as well as their material condition. In the second place she was to confer with similar societies, and where there was an empty field organize branches of the League. She was in short a learner and an organizer.

The principles of the league were broad. It aimed to bring about a real understanding between the British Empire. It was independent of party. Miss Talbot knew that imperialism had been made to serve the purposes of party, but this was not the aim of the league, which welcomed alike the anti-imperialist and the imperialist, and the advocate and opponent of woman suffrage. Although it had been founded by a small party of women, both superior to operating in the league, it recognized no distinction of class, and did not value the sentiment of imperialism which did not seek opportunities for service.

The Guild had been founded in 1901 at the suggestion of Lady Edward Cecil, who had been born in Madras. About the same time the Guild of Loyal Women had been formed in Africa, and the daughters of Empire organized in Canada. The speaker showed how the patronage of the Princess of Wales had been obtained. When first rejected, she refused, and it was not till Lady Jersey and other members had convinced her that the organization had done real work in the Empire, that she was induced to accept the financial basis that she consented to give the league the prestige of her name.

During Mrs. Talbot's visit to Australia branches of the league had been organized in West Australia, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. In New Zealand many branches were organized in both islands. In Canada, Miss Talbot would not try to interfere with the work of the Daughters of the Empire, which was already in the field. Need of Education The need of education which was one of the first things that the Victoria League was very obvious. There was in many places an impression among the young people of the colonies that the old country was brought to mind, and was farther from the truth. The nation had all the energy and activity which would make it a power in the world. The speaker spoke of the difficulty of ruling India, and the other lands peopled by native races, and showed the many means were taken to make the young familiar with the different parts of the Empire. Picture talks, libraries, literature, biographies and the Mosque of Empire were among these. In this work Mr. Hallam, a former master of Harrow, was very active, and was eminently fitted for the work. A series of lectures to be working in the future had been organized. There was no jingoism or empty bragging.

The speaker described the social work and said that through the league every traveller who had an introduction to work in the Empire, not only with the home life of Great Britain but could be placed where he would have the best opportunities of gaining desired knowledge. Artists, teachers and college students were invited to take part in the work. Miss Talbot told of how Mr. Falconer and Mr. Chamberlain had welcomed Canadian teachers who were in Downing Street, and how their ten days' visit they had been entertained by the league. At this end the speaker spoke of the work of the Victoria League and of the work of the Victoria League in the settlement of the Old Land in their own homes and in the Victoria League. Miss Talbot spoke of the pleasure she had experienced during her visit to this beautiful and attractive city. Mrs. Brooke Robertson spoke very warmly of the love Canada bore to the Motherland. Miss Talbot would see larger and finer places but none hol-

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

VICTORIA LEAGUE'S SECRETARY'S VISIT

Miss Talbot Tells Members of Women's Canadian Club of the Objects of That Organization.

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The principles of the League were broad. It aimed to bring about a real sense of union, and to give to the Empire. It was independent of party.

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Need of Education The need of education which was one of the objects of the Victoria League was very obvious. There was in many places, the impression among the young people of the colonies that the old country was played out. Nothing was farther from the truth.

The speaker spoke of the difficulty of raising funds, and the other ladies replied by native races, and showed the need that the British peoples of the overseas dominions should appreciate the responsibilities of the motherland.

Many means were taken to make the young familiar with the different parts of the Empire. Picture talks, school libraries, literature, biographies and the Mosque of Empire were among these. In this work Mr. Hallam, a former master of Harrow, was very active, and was eminently fitted for the work. A series of lectures to working men had been organized. There was no jargon or empty high waving.

that was more loyal than the little city that bore the name of the good queen. She moved a very heavy vote of thanks. In seconding it Mrs. C. E. Cooper expressed her sense of the duty of hospitality, mutually owed by the people of the Old Land and the new, and her faith in the greatness and goodness of the British nation. The vote was carried unanimously, and after singing the National Anthem the meeting adjourned.

INTEREST IN RACE BETWEEN RIVAL LINERS

New Blue Funnel Liner and Empress of Japan Left Yokohama on the Same Day for this Port.

Will the new Blue Funnel liner Proteus or the white liner Empress of Japan win the race from Yokohama to Vancouver, which started on April 3? This is the question which is being discussed on Vancouver waterfront, and the general opinion is that the white liner will pass as the cape ahead of the big freighter, which is on her maiden voyage. Both left Yokohama on April 3 and the Proteus will be given all she will stand by Chief Engineer Collins, who is determined to lower the record made by the Teucer of the Blue Funnel fleet.

When Mr. Collins was chief of the Helerophon he held the record for the run from Yokohama to this coast for one of the Blue Funnel fleet, but the Teucer arrived here in July, 1909, after smashing the Helerophon's record and setting up a new one which has never been beaten by one of the fleet. She crossed in 12 days, 22 hours 24 minutes and now that Mr. Collins has a new vessel it is certain that he will try to beat this with the Proteus. The Empress of Japan, it is believed, can still manage to pass into the straits ahead of the liner, but they are both scheduled to arrive on April 15. Which will win?

Passengers Give Thanks Capt. Davidson, of the steamer Montague, in receipt of a letter signed by the passengers of the steamer who were quarantined at William Head recently. The letter expressed their appreciation of the services of the S. S. Montague, who have been in quarantine at William Head since the 11th inst., desire to express their thanks and hearty gratitude to the ship's officers who have been our companions here, and to the quarantine officers for their untiring efforts in making everything pleasant during our stay with them. Everything possible has been done to make our confinement as light as possible.

FREE GOLD FOUND IN STEWART MINE

Great Excitement at New Northern Camp Over Latest Discovery at Two Hundred Foot level.

Free gold has been found in the Stewart Milling and Development Company's mine at Stewart, and there is great excitement in the northern district. The discovery was made on the 200-foot level.

The news from Stewart will doubtless increase the value of which commenced some time ago with regard to this district. Advices from the northern camp are to the effect that Henry Thorne, foreman of the company's mine, arrived in Stewart just before the last steamer sailed with samples of the free gold ore found in the Stewart area place. The rich ore was found at the 200-foot level. The miners there are in five feet and the ledge had been widened to the full width of the drift when the cross was made but two feet of ore was uncovered. The samples have been sent down and will be assayed at once.

The discovery was to have been kept quiet, but the mine foreman had not been in Stewart an hour before the news of the discovery had been carried to the head of the Fraser River, and there was a constant stream of visitors at the company's offices to see the samples.

A correspondent writing from Stewart says: "The finding of free gold on the George E. has caused much excitement in Stewart since the camp was started."

Stewart Forging Ahead The scene of the latest mining excitement is at the head of Portland Canal, where the town of Stewart has been established, already well filled with people, and hotels and business blocks are under construction. Quite a boom has been on there for some months with the prospect of continuing. The government has provided \$15,000 for a wharf there and Mackenzie & Mann, who have bought acres of land adjoining the townsite and interests in many of the mining properties, are preparing to build a railroad from Stewart up the valley.

The George E., on which the find of free gold was made, is one of eight claims owned by the Stewart Milling and Development Company on the north side of Clatsop Creek.

That other finds may be anticipated in this district is indicated in the report of a report issued for the provincial government by Herbert Carmichael, assayer, in which he said: "There still remains ample ground that either has not been prospected at all or only in a very hurried and superficial manner, and the country at the head of Bear River and between Bear River and American Creek seems to promise a return for careful prospecting. The districts at the head of Salmon River and Marmot River have also hardly been touched, while much unknown ground lies at the head of Hastings Arm of Observatory Inlet."

"The government has dealt generously with the district in providing the necessary facilities, and the outlook for this section of the province is such that there is every reason to believe that the future is bright."

PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

Harvey A. Cameron, one of the pioneers of Kalo, has just died.

The Nicola Valley has inaugurated an active publicity campaign. Delta is advertising \$125,000 worth of waterworks debenture bonds.

A new temple of the Pythian Sisters has been instituted at Chilliwack. Merritt will celebrate Victoria Day on the 24th and 25th proximo.

An insane man is at large in Coquitlam municipality. The Fernie City Band is to be re-organized. Friday, May 6, will be celebrated as May Day at New Westminster.

Mallards have made their appearance in the Neches. C. de Pope is building a good hotel at Lewis Hill, Q.C.I.

Kamloops has provided for expenditures this year of \$50,000. Mr. Fulton has been appointed clerk of Kamloops city council.

W. T. Stein, of Vancouver, will audit the city accounts of Revelstoke hereafter at a salary of \$300 a year. Gordon Head is discussing the possibility of having an electric light service.

The B. C. Horticultural Limited is considering the advisability of putting a steamer on the Okanagan Lake. Penticon city council has granted the board of trade \$300 towards advertising the town.

Miss Donald, B.A. of Edmonton, is the new principal of Creston public schools. The congregation of St. James', Vancouver's oldest parish, are to erect a new \$100,000 church home.

The new Italian congregation of St. Mark's has decided to erect a handsome new church. Building operations are at a standstill in Port George for want of nails, windows, sashes and tar-paper.

A curate will be secured to assist Rev. G. C. de Batum as rector of Holy Trinity Cathedral, New Westminster. Mayor Lee, of New Westminster, has announced that he is opposed to accepting the plans of any subdivisions that provide for any blind streets.

The widow of Charles Pearce, who died by the explosion at Nanaimo last October, has brought suit against the B. C. Telephone Co. Queen Charlotte, B.C., claims that it is the logical site for a smelter to be duplicated on the Gibson airship invented by a Victorian.

Fireman Peter Blister was shot through the shoulder by a Vancouver Metropolitan building at the Terminal. The cost is to be \$225,000 and construction is to be completed within one year.

Alfred E. Laidler of Vancouver is credited by the press of that city with the invention of a flying monoplane the day after the explosion at Nanaimo. The cost is to be \$225,000 and construction is to be completed within one year.

Before the Fire Commission at Nelson numerous representative lumbermen testified that risks on their industrial property on the coast of the province on account of the excessive charges made by the local underwriters.

Sabatino Ricci, an Italian bookbinder at Vancouver is missing under mysterious circumstances. He was called away from his work by an unknown stranger who said to him: "You are wanted at court." He has not since been seen, nor had he been wanted in any of the courts.

An important addition to the C. P. R. passenger service has just gone into effect which brings Spokane and Nelson but one day apart. An extra train has been put on from Spokane to Curzon Junction, connecting with the west-bound express on the Crow line.

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Delicious Dried Fruits Prunes, per lb, 12 1/2c, 10c, 8c and 5c. Peaches, per lb, 20c and 12 1/2c. Pears, per lb, 20c. Apricots, 2 lbs, 35c. Apples, per lb, 15c. Nectarines, per lb, 20c. Silver Prunes, per lb, 20c. Smyrna Cooking Figs, 3 lbs, 25c. California Sultana Raisins, 3 lbs, 25c.

Special, This Week: FANCY ISLAND POTATO, per sack \$1.00

THIS WEEK Free Demonstrations of E. D. Smith's Jams DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street. Tels. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel 1590

LAWN MOWERS Lawn Rollers Lawn Sprinklers

HOSE Kinkless Hose Cotton Hose Rubber Hose GARDEN TOOLS

Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 53 244-546 Yates St.

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Henry Young & Co. Grocers. Creamery But... Maple Wafers... Flour... Young's Independent Store. Phones 94 and 95.

CAPTAIN TATLOW BADLY INJURED

Thrown from Trap at Five Thirty O'clock Had Not Regained Consciousness at Three A. M.

Thrown from his trap when his horse shied at a passing auto at the corner of Vancouver and Maclure streets...

His Career Robert Garnet Tatlow was born on Sept. 14th, 1858, in the town of Down...

Building of V. V. & E. Progress Made on East Side of Hope Mountains and on Orville Branch.

Princeton, April 8.—A good start on construction work on the V. V. & E. has been made on the eighteen-mile section of railway from Princeton west to Otter Flat...

French Canadians Move West MONTREAL, April 8.—Five hundred French Canadian settlers left for Saskatchewan over the Grand Trunk railway today...

Lake Winnipeg Steamer Burned SELKIRK, Man., April 8.—The steamer Wolverine, owned by the Northern Fish Company, which has dock here preparing for the opening of navigation on Lake Winnipeg, was completely destroyed by fire this morning...

PATTEN NOT AFRAID

Wheat and Cotton Operator is Still Most Emphatically on Bull Side of Market

CHICAGO, April 8.—James A. Patten returned from his New York trip today and appeared on the floor of the board of trade...

RAILWAYS HELD

Grand Trunk Pacific Taking Landseekers to Edmonton District—English Families on C.P.R. Ready-Made Farm

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Wanted-Persons to grow mushrooms

Wanted-Persons to grow mushrooms

RUSSIAN SWEET PEA CULTURE At this time of the year with the increasing of the days and the increasing of the sun, when verdant life is aroused from its long winter sleep...

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

SWEET PEA CULTURE

At this time of the year with the lengthening of the days and the increasing warmth of the sun, when verdant life is soon to be aroused from its long winter sleep, the lover of the beautiful in nature begins to make plans for the beautifying of the home surroundings in the way of boulevards, green swards and flower beds. It is difficult to conceive of a pastime more healthful and recreative mentally and physically; more elevating intellectually and morally, than the cultivation of flowers. To assist nature in ministering to the wants of this new creation, to watch it grow from an apparently inanimate seed into leaf and branch and develop into the full grown plant crowned with magnificent bloom awakens in ones bosom sentiments, the purest conceivable, aspirations the loftiest imaginable, such as can be appreciated only by those who have experienced them.

Good Seed Necessary

A history of the sweet pea from the year A.D. 1700, when it was first introduced into England from Sicily, on down through the years to the close of the last century when the Eckfords and Burpees gave us the present grandiflora type would be of interest. But much as we may be tempted, time and space compel us to restrain our desire in that direction and confine our attention to the cultivation of this most beautiful flower.

The first essential is good seed. Last year several persons drew the writer's attention to the fact that their sweet peas did not grow, and inquired the cause. Clearly the cause lay in the fact that the seed was no good. Those who buy sweet pea seed that has no other known merit than being cheap, cannot expect to get seed of the highest germinating quality, or that which will produce the finest type of bloom.

Many ways of growing this flower during the past two decades have been advocated. A few years ago in the Southern and Middle States, what is known as the trenching system struck the sweet pea enthusiasts; and it struck many of them hard before they were through with it. Trenches two or three feet deep were dug, with six inches of stone placed in the bottom for drainage, the balance being filled with alternate layers of manure and rich soil. This method had not been in vogue many years when a great cry arose. Blight had struck the sweet peas—something never heard of before. Rev. W. T. Hutcheson, the great pea expert, was the first to direct attention to the cause. He declared that the trenching system, which was nothing short of a hot bed, had so debilitated the successive generations of the plant by forcing it into an unnatural growth, that it was susceptible to attack from disease, and had not sufficient vitality to withstand it.

We in Canada were more fortunate as our summers are cooler than in the Southern States. Nevertheless, even in this country, if trench-grown sweet peas were to propagate their own kind, the time would soon come when the sweet pea as we know it today would be known no more forever. But as this system is not now in vogue among commercial growers, those who buy their seed may safely practice it on a limited scale here in the cooler climate.

Preparing the Trench

As early in the spring as the ground can be worked select a part of the garden affording good drainage and plenty of sunshine (but not on the south side of a high board fence or wall), and there dig a trench about 18 inches wide and as many deep. Into this put a liberal quantity of well rotted manure and an equal quantity of earth, and mix well together. Mix until it looks like earth, after which tramp it down firmly with the feet. Repeat this until about two inches of the top. If bonemeal can be obtained it is preferable to manure for mixing with the top layer of earth.

Having prepared the bed, run two drills through the centre about four inches apart and two deep. Sow the seed evenly but rather thickly, say, one ounce to every fifteen feet of drill, in order to ensure a good stand, and when the young plants are well started, if quality is preferable to quantity—that is if the very largest and finest type of bloom is desired, thin the plants to stand one in a place and about three inches apart in the row. Cover the seed with two inches of fine soil, firming (not tramping) down well with the foot or the flat of the hoe.

The Early Period

The first six weeks of the sweet pea's existence from the time of germination is largely taken up with root formation—the building of that firm foundation upon which the magnificent superstructure is to be reared. Herein is to be found the reason for the vine not growing more than four or five inches in almost as many weeks after it first appears above the ground.

At this time do not give any water, as there is usually a sufficient amount in the ground to supply all the moisture necessary during this period. After the plants have been above ground for four or five weeks water may be given with a lavish hand, always thoroughly soaking the ground, but not frequent enough to make the ground soggy. Keep the surface soil loose to a depth of several inches by frequent hoeing, which prevents evaporation and allows the air to penetrate to the roots.

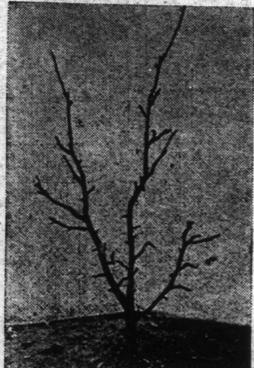
When the weather becomes hot and dry spread about the vines a layer of grass clippings (if you rake your lawn), to a depth of two inches, or half rotten manure, pine needles or anything that will conserve the moisture by excluding the hot rays of the sun while, at the same time admitting the air, will answer the purpose.

Give support to the vines very early. For

this purpose ordinary brush is the most satisfactory as it allows the vines to grow in a more open way than is possible by any other method. Poultry netting four feet high makes a very good support. But in the hot days of summer the wire is liable to become so heated that it will burn the tendrils. Stakes driven in the ground every four feet with stout twine running from one to the other ever six inches is preferable to wire netting.

The Sweet Pea's Enemies

The sweet pea has but few enemies, the two worst being the red spider and the green



1.—A young tree that gives promise of making a shapely specimen as time progresses. Note how the growths have been cut back and how the leading shoots are growing in an outward direction.

aphis. The former feeds on the under side of the leaves, turning them a dull grey color. It is such a minute thing that it can scarcely be detected by the naked eye. A fine spray from the hose applied with considerable force to the under side is the best remedy. Soap suds may also be used by those who have no system of waterworks.

The green aphid feeds by sucking the juice from the tips of the young shoots and as they multiply very rapidly will soon destroy all the young growth unless measures are taken to prevent it. A good stiff spray from the hose whenever the peas are watered will keep them in check; or they may be killed by spraying with suds of ivory, whale oil or kerosene soap.

The cut worm is another enemy of the sweet pea. In fact it is the enemy of almost every plant that grows. It cuts its victims off near the ground as though done with a sharp knife. Poisoned bran will rid your bed of them. Take half a teaspoonful of paris green and one quart of bran, mix thoroughly in the dry state then moisten with water and sprinkle around the bed where the cut worms are known to be. An early morning hunt with a sharp stick will discover him about two inches below the surface of the ground near the scene of his destruction.

The sparrow may also be numbered among the enemies of the flower. When the plants are first coming above the ground these birds will pull them off by the hundred in their effort to get at the seed below. The writer had a whole row almost totally destroyed before the cause of the trouble was ascertained. Cover the row with a strip of thin cotton or cheese cloth for a few days, after which they will leave them alone.

"Rotation of Crops"

Do not plant sweet peas in the same place two years in succession. This plant is a gross feeder and certain elements necessary to its proper development become exhausted. But a year's rest will restore these needed elements so that the ground may be used for this purpose every alternate time.

The best time to prepare the sweet pea bed is in the fall. Prepare it in all respects the same as in the spring except that a liberal quantity of wood ashes may be mixed in the soil along with the fertilizer. The potash in the ashes helps to make a good firm stock. Fresh ashes should never be put on the bed in the spring as the lye is liable to burn the plants. Do not tramp the soil as is done with the spring prepared bed. It will settle itself sufficiently during the winter months. Instead of leaving a depression of a couple of inches fill the bed level or have it slightly rounded, so that it will not fill with water, and will dry away early in the spring when all that is necessary is to make the drill and put in the seed, which can be done much earlier than would be the case if the ground had to be thoroughly worked.

Many people will say that they have grown sweet peas—beautiful sweet peas—without half this trouble. And so they have. The sweet pea is a beautiful flower, no matter where it is found. In its original haunts in Sicily, long before the hand of the hybridizer began its work of transformation, when it bloomed only for the wild bees of its native land, it was a beautiful thing. And those who are satisfied with the sweet pea in its original beauty may have it with very little trouble. But they are living in a past age. However, this article has been written for those who are anxious to obtain the best that can be produced—the highest possibilities of the grandiflora type.—C. Mortimer Bizzo.

Rhubarb has been the standby for the Western farmers' table; but it is being supplement-

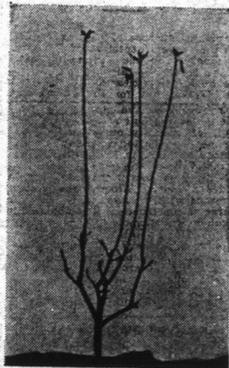
ed by many of the small fruits that respond to fair treatment in the Western climate, such as currants, gooseberries, strawberries and raspberries.

PRUNING AND TRAINING DWARF FRUIT TREES

Last week notes and illustrations dealing with standard pear trees were given; but, in the present instance, it is desired to call attention to the pruning and training of bush trees, a form of fruit trees that is most popular with owners of small gardens, and deservedly so. It is not everyone that has the necessary space to grow many standard fruit trees satisfactorily; but most lovers of the garden who are interested in fruit culture can find accommodation for a fairly good number of trees of bush or pyramidal form.

Readers should distinctly understand the difference between trees of bush form and those of a pyramidal character. The latter are most attractive in appearance when properly pruned and trained, but considerable care and attention are necessary if really symmetrical trees are to be brought into effect. Bush trees usually produce a good yield of fruit without taking up much space in the garden, and their chief difference from trees of pyramidal form is that they do not have a central leading shoot, the centre of the tree being kept open. By adopting this method of culture the side branches become strong and erect. Apples take more kindly to this method of pruning and training than any of the other equally popular hardy fruits, although they—plums, cherries and pears—not seldom succeed very well under similar treatment.

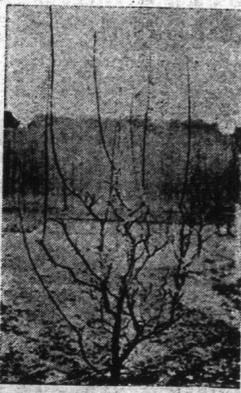
There are simple rules of pruning which every beginner should be most careful to observe. The first is to cut back the weakest shoots the more severely, as by so doing the new shoots that subsequently develop will break away stronger and larger as a consequence. Readers who are at all observant may have noticed that when weak shoots are only topped or cut back lightly, the shoots that subsequently evolve are of a very weak character, which means laying a bad foundation for future work. In the second place, remember, when pruning, to leave the bud on the outside



2.—Young bush apple tree with four leading shoots. The latter should be cut back to within 15 inches of their base; this will continue the method of training usually observed with this form of tree.

of the shoot, so that as it develops its growth an outward turn may be ensured.

The trees portrayed in the present instance were photographed in the garden of an enthusiastic amateur fruit-grower, whose trees invariably bear heavy crops of fruits. The garden is within five miles of the metropolis. In Fig. 1 a young tree that is well established is shown. It is growing in good soil, and gives



3.—A bush-trained tree a few years older than those shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This shows the method of training bush apple trees.

promise of making a shapely tree as time progresses. There are not as many side branches as one would like to see, but it serves the purpose of illustrating the pruning and training of a bush fruit tree in its earlier history. The

great thing to remember when pruning is to keep the centre of the tree open; cut back branches that cross one another unduly or that turn inwards. Light, air and sun can each then contribute its share towards a successful issue. Always use a sharp knife when pruning.

Fig. 2 is a good representation of a bush-trained apple tree. Varieties of apples differ in their character of growth, and should be pruned accordingly. The four leading shoots in this illustration will give the reader a very good idea how a tree of bush form can be properly developed. The pruning-knife has to be



4.—A typical pyramid apple tree with numerous fruit-spurs along the matured branches.

used to shorten back the leaders to within, say, 15 inches of their base. If cut just above an outside bud in each instance, the growths that will subsequently evolve will go to make a shapely tree and also ensure the shoots being well ripened. By observing this method of procedure there should be a good number of main shoots in the succeeding season, which, if treated in similar fashion when winter pruning is again necessary, should bring into being a bush tree of good form.

In order to illustrate the evolution of a tree grown in bush form, a specimen a year or two older than the one seen in Fig. 2 is shown in Fig. 3. It will be observed that the method of training advocated earlier in these notes has been continued, and that, as a result of careful pruning on the lines laid down, a really excellent little tree has been brought into existence. The leading shoots will be cut back almost immediately, and a shapely specimen thereby ensured. It is from these leaders that the shape of the bush trees and their progress are made.

Fig. 4 gives a fairly good representation of a bush apple tree. This is a specimen of good proportions, with numerous fruit-spurs indicated freely along the matured branches, and with the leaders not yet shortened back. From this picture it is easy to see how, by a system of progression, a large specimen tree may be trained, and how easy it is to grow quite a lot of fruit even in a small garden.—D. B. C. in The Garden.

SOWING GARDEN SEEDS

The success of our seeds generally depends upon how we treat them for germination. Failures and complaints of bad seeds are quite common. We are too apt to lay fault on the individual who furnishes the seed, condemning his seed as rubbish. I would not give the seed trade immunity altogether, but the non-germinating of seed is often due to our own negligence.

For flower seeds good, clean pots and boxes are essential. Boxes three inches deep with several holes bored in the bottom for an outlet for water, and made a convenient size, are first-class for seeds or plants. A good layer of rough leaves, rotted manure, pieces of broken flower pots, oyster shells or rough ashes should be at the bottom of the pots or boxes, then fill up moderately firm with fine soil to within an inch of the top. A mixture of loamy soil, sand and leaf soil make a suitable compost.

We have failed as yet to procure sieves from any of the leading seed firms for the purpose of grading or sifting the soil for seed sowing. For this purpose a fine mesh of mosquito netting will do by nailing a two-inch board round a square of it. Chicken netting, half-inch mesh, will also make a good sieve for sifting soil. With boxes, a flat board will make an equal level for the soil; for pots, anything round and flat is sufficient.

For very small seeds, such as begonia, glorioxia, lobelia, antirrhinum and coleus, water the seed receptacles with a fine rose can an hour prior to sowing. A mere dusting of fine soil is sufficient covering. The size of the seeds will almost determine the covering of the soil required. Begonia seed does not require any, coleus requires very little, while castor oil plant and sunflower want half an inch of soil.

A piece of glass should be laid over the seed pot or box, also a piece of brown paper before the seedlings appear, then gradually withdraw it when the seed receptacles become very dry. Do not apply a shower bath overhead, but hold the seed pot half way down in a pail or tank of tepid water. The water will thoroughly saturate the soil from the bottom, finding its way to the surface. This will be sufficient for a good many days, and better than daily dabbles on the surface. Seedlings like

to be kept tolerably dry before they gain strength. With a good sunny window, many fine plants can be raised, then remove to a frame outdoors.

Any haphazard or slipshod fashion with vegetable seeds will only result in disappointment. The ground is best forked over the day it is to be sown. A fine open mould, neither too wet nor dry, is best. Gardeners on a small scale should prepare a fine tilth of soil, raked level.

The alert gardener will take the first opportunity of a good day to sow onions, parsnips, carrots, beets, turnips, cauliflower, cabbage and parsley. All these will do with half an inch of covering. The culinary peas and flowering sweet peas require very early sowing, three inches deep. Label all seed correctly and give date of sowing.

Before we convict the dealer of bad seeds, let us consider if we have done justice in the preparation of the soil and the seed bed, having climate and price of seed duly noted. Buy from reputable seed firms.—Canadian Horticulturist.

APPORTIONING YARD MANURE

A point of importance in connection with the application of farmyard manure is its limited quantity. There are, it is true, several sources of bulky natural manures, such, for example, as accumulations of weeds, haulm, road-scrappings, pond and ditch cleanings, composts, and the like, rich in organic and earthy matter, which may supplement the manure heaps. By this assistance several acres may receive a dressing of fertilizing matter of great value, but this must not be confused with the regular output of farmyard manure, which is practically limited by the areas of straw, hay, and fodder generally, from which it is derived.

Incidentally the quantity is closely related to the number of live stock maintained, but any calculation as to the actual amount produced is beset with difficulties. It has been computed that one ton of straw, when trodden down by cattle, saturated with moisture, and supplemented by food residues, will produce four tons of fresh manure, and as an acre of corn will yield on an average one ton of straw, it is evident that 200 acres of corn will on this assumption give 800 tons of fresh manure. This is about the proportion of green fodder to dry hay or straw, and has been accepted as a basis for estimation, but must vary considerably, and in some measure must depend upon the amount of straw cut up into chaff and used as food, which, on many farms, is considerable. It is also affected by the degree of fermentation and consequent loss of weight from rotting, and each qualifying circumstance seems to reduce, rather than increase, the amount.

The point does not allow of a rigid conclusion, and the principal use of the estimate is to show how limited is the maximum production of dung on a farm; for 800 tons would only supply two tons per acre over the entire area of arable land, and leave none for meadows. If farmyard manure is only applied once in four years, eight tons per acre is all that could be available, which is a very moderate allowance. It is, therefore, evident that only one-eighth of the arable land can receive a dressing of sixteen tons to the acre in any one year, and this points to the necessity of apportioning the amount available to the best advantage.

Of late years there has been a tendency to reduce the dressings to ten or twelve tons to the acre, and as a single horse load of partially rotted manure weighs about 13cwt, this implies dressings of from fifteen to sixteen loads per acre. Taking the former weight, the total amount would serve for eighty acres of land, and the question is, where should it be bestowed? The two crops which most decidedly seem to need this manure are roots and wheat, 100 acres of each on a four-course, and eighty acres of each on a five-course system of cropping. The longer rotation, however, involves a smaller area of corn and roots, and consequently less dung, so that the four-course is more consistent with the assumption of 800 tons of farmyard manure produced per annum. It is, therefore, evident that either the roots or the wheat must to some extent do without it, and on this ground it is incumbent on the farmer to apply it where it is most wanted. In the first place potatoes, mangolds, and any root crops which are meant to be carried off the land ought to be dunged; while more distant fields, on which the roots are intended to be eaten on the land by sheep, may be treated with superphosphate and other artificial manures.

As to wheat, it may be unnecessary to apply yard manure when the land has been previously thus treated for roots, but clover leys, especially when they have been mown, ought to receive it as far as possible. If one-third of the root land and half the land intended for wheat get fifteen loads per acre the supply will be exhausted, and this seems to agree fairly with the practice of the best farmers, who manure the root land near the building, or wherever it is intended to strip them off the land, and as much wheat land as possible, where it has not been close-folded.

Another consideration of importance arising from the limited supply is the necessity of employing artificial manures in order to make up the deficiency of home-made material. Disparaging comparisons between yard manure and artificials are quite out of place when both are not only necessary, but are also mutually helpful. There can be no doubt that excellent root crops can be grown with superphosphate and other fertilizers, and if these are consumed on the land by sheep the soil is brought into very good condition for corn. Examples could be readily given of wide-lying farms in which the fertility of more distant and inaccessible fields has been kept up for many years by this system.

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We Do All Kinds of Upholstery Work. If You Have a Chair That Needs Recovering, Phone Us, and We Will Send for It.



Beautiful Net Blouses on Sale, Mon. Usual Price \$3.90 \$6.75 to \$8.75 for \$3.90

Our Broad Street windows are reflecting some very exquisite styles in Net Blouses. Some are in plain net, while a number are in figured styles, in ecru and white. Long sleeves and lined throughout. To say the least these are bargains of extreme merit. Every woman loves a pretty blouse, but generally look at the price. Monday the price is the last thing to be considered, the quality is such as to cause spontaneous buying enthusiasm. These were regularly sold for \$6.75 to \$8.75. Monday they are marked for quick clearance at \$3.90

See Broad Street Windows. Sale on Second Floor

High Priced Quality at a Low Price. Parlor Tables, \$1.90

If you were to buy a piece of wood to make a table of this size, you would find that it would cost you more than what we are asking for the finished article here Monday. These tables are made of golden oak, well finished. Legs are turned, while they have a lower shelf for books, etc. Home furnishers with half an eye for economy will readily see their exceptional opportunity of getting a good table for little money here Monday. Priced at \$1.90 See Broad Street window—Furniture Department 3rd floor.

The Men's Suits Which We Are Offering at \$10 Are, Without Doubt, the Best Values Hereabouts, Monday

The appearance of a man these days counts a great deal. While clothes don't make the man, nevertheless they create a good impression with everybody whom he may come in contact with. Clothes, like the kind we are offering here Monday, will readily appeal to every man who has a tendency of keeping a smart dressy appearance. They are positively the very best value that you can find not only in Victoria but in the province as a whole. They have those distinctive touches that characterize good tailoring. The materials are exceptionally fine, while the styles are snappy, indeed, without being in the extreme, in double and single-breasted effects. While the prices which we have marked them at denote economy in every sense. Better come to the Spencer Store Monday and try one on. Or today take a stroll by our Broad Street windows where they are now being shown.



Ladies With Half an Eye for Economy Should See Our Showing of Dress Goods at 75c

The line of Dress Goods which we have selected at 75c per yard is one which is well worthy the attention of every woman who wishes to save. This is one of the many advantages the Spencer Store has to offer, a fact which is known everywhere. Our immense purchasing power is the factor which enables us to sell such high grade material at such low prices. This includes nearly every known material, all 44 inches wide, in shades of wisteria, seaweed green, Copenhagen, electric blue, taupe, grey, navy, myrtle, brown, reseda, tan, cream, white and black. Monday, per yard 75c

Hair Dressing Done by Experts

When having your hair dressed for the opera or some entertainment, you want it to appear not only stylish, but you want to have it dressed becomingly. Madame Friede Russell, who is in charge of the Hair-dressing Parlors, is an expert in this line, and you may rest assured that if you visit her, your hair will be dressed in the latest and approved style demanded by Dame Fashion. Madame Friede Russell also makes a specialty of making switches from combings, also Manicuring, Chiropody, etc.

Parlors 3rd Floor Annex

Women's Underwear for Spring and Summer

- Women's Combinations, in lisle and cotton. Long sleeve, short and sleeveless, tight at knee. Also short sleeve and sleeveless, loose knee. Finished with lace. Prices, \$1.25, \$1.00, 85c, 75c and 65c
- Women's Fine Cotton Undervests. Long sleeve, high neck, buttoned fronts. Finished with a neat edge 50c
- Women's White Balbriggan Undervests, high neck, long sleeve, buttoned, and finished plain 50c
- Drawers to match, tight at knee, opened and closed. 40c
- Women's Fine Ribbed Cotton Drawers, wide style, finished with lace 40c
- Women's Black Cotton Drawers, loose and tight at the knee 40c
- Women's Undervests, in cotton and lisle. Short sleeves and sleeveless, low neck 35c
- Drawers, loose at knee, large size 35c
- Women's Undervests, in cotton. A lot of different styles, in short sleeves and sleeveless 25c
- A heavier weight in high neck, long sleeves, buttoned fronts 25c
- Drawers to match, loose at knee, finished with lace, also tight, ankle length 25c
- Women's Undervests, long, short and sleeveless 15c

The Best Values in Men's Shoes Can Be Had Here Monday at \$2.75



\$2.75 is certainly a very small price to pay for a good quality, strong shoe. These include Bluchers and Oxfords, in black and tans. When speaking of our Shoe Department we do so with pride, for every day we introduce ourselves to new friends. People who know simply come here because they are aware of the many savings which can be made, while an efficient staff of expert assistants are always here to see that you leave the store perfectly satisfied. Monday you had better try on a pair of these shoes at \$2.75. You'll be glad you did.

See Display Broad St. Window

If You Are Anticipating Spring Cleaning Needs

Visit the Hardware Department

- Yard Brooms, bass heads, and handle complete, from 35c
- Parlor or Carpet Brooms, from 35c
- Toy Brooms, from 15c
- Clothes Whisks, from 20c
- Scrub Brushes, from 10c
- Window Brushes, simple and effective 40c
- Self-wringing Mops, simple and effective 35c
- Extra Cloths for same, 2 for 25c
- "Grip" Mop Handles 15c
- Carpet Beaters, woven cane 15c
- Laundry Soap, in neat card boxes, 6 tablets, for 20c

Let the Vacuum Cleaner Do Your Spring House Cleaning

Don't worry over the task of housecleaning by doing it the old way. Our Vacuum Housecleaning System is the most modern method known. Perfectly dustless, no removing of carpets, etc., draws every particle of dirt out of the house by means of suction, while prices are most moderate. Ring up our Carpet Department and an assistant will call upon you and give you an estimate.

Enameled Ware That Has Stood the Test

Every housewife is most desirous at all times to see that she has good Enamelled Kitchen Utensils. There is nothing more disparaging than to see a nice looking saucepan chipped and grazed. Our stock of reliable enamel ware is most complete, while prices are the lowest in conformity with quality.

New Cereal Cooker, can be used as steamer, has inside saucepan with bail handle. Capacity of inner saucepan is two quarts. Material is good grade blue mottled enamel, and inside of both saucepans is finished in white. Regular \$1.25. Priced low at \$1.00

A full line of Saucepans, Kettles, Fry Pans, Pails, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Milk Pans, Measures, Funnels, and many other indispensable articles is kept in stock, in good quality enameled and tin ware. A periodical visit to this interesting section of the Big Store is advised.

- Large Stone Jars—
- 4-gallon capacity, complete with cover \$1.00
- 5-gallon capacity \$1.25

Just the thing for storing eggs

Chautauqua Bread Makers at \$2.25 and \$2.75

A new style, combining strength, simplicity and economy in price. Every machine fully warranted. This machine reduces time of kneading and does its work more effectively, thereby producing more digestible bread. Kneading is reduced to a minimum.

Kneader is made on correct lines, imitating action of hands in old method.

Handle is at side, thus making operation easy. Parts are few—only five—and simple, and are made of heavy tinned iron, therefore cleansing is easy.

Lid is perforated and can be used as strainer. Special prices for Wednesday's selling—

- 4-loaf size \$2.25
- 8-loaf size \$2.75

Correct Headdress for Men Whose Aim Is to Appear Stylish

This year our Hat Department offers you the greatest variety of fine headgear ever offered in the city. Included are a large variety of French Hats, greatly admired for their excellent qualities, also a splendid showing of the world-famous "Stetson," Borsalino, and Pelham Hats. When buying any one of these you may rest assured of its being correct in style, fit and quality. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$25.50.

Also a splendid line of Boy's Caps from \$1.50 to 25c.

Wednesday, We Hold an Important Sale of Ribbons

See Our Government St. Window Display of Beautiful Ribbons

Values in Ribbons Wednesday Will Surprise Everybody

Roger & Gallet and Piver Toilet Preparations

We have now a full assortment of Perfumes, Soaps, Sachet Powders, Toilet Waters and Face Powders, etc., manufactured by the above well known perfumers, and imported direct from PARIS at prices below what you have been accustomed to paying.

Perfumes, such as Vera Violet, Sofranor, Azures, Le Trefle, Indian Hay, Peau d'Espagne, Pomperis, Violette Duval, etc. Regular \$1.00 oz. Our price, per oz 85c

Sachet Powders, all popular odors and a few new ones. Per oz. 75c

Toilet Waters, all odors—Pivers'. Regular \$1.25. Our price \$1.00 Roger & Gallet's. Regular \$1.25. Our price \$1.15

- Soaps, various kinds—
- Regular \$3.00 box. Our price... \$2.25
- Regular \$1.00 box. Our price... 90c
- Face Powders, flesh, white, brunette—
- R. & G. Veloute 40c
- R. & G. Parma Violet 60c
- Pivers'. Regular 50c. Our price... 35c
- Pivers'. Regular \$1.00. Our price... 90c
- R. & G. Dentrifice 25c
- R. & G. Eyebrow Pencils 15c
- R. & G. Lip Salve 20c
- R. & G. Pomade Hongroise 15c
- Pivers' Cosmetique 15c

It will pay you to deal at our Patent Medicine and Perfumery Department. We are constantly adding attractive lines at prices to SAVE YOU MONEY.

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INDIANS CHEATED OUT OF HOMES

Member for Selkirk Exposes Scandalous Proceedings in Connection With St. Peter Reserve—Charges Made

SURRENDER SECURED BY FRAUDULENT MEANS

Indian Agent and Superintendent Accused by Mr. Bradbury of Being Guilty of Wrongful Acts Against Natives

OTTAWA, April 15—Miscellaneous government bills engaged the attention of the House today, the naval bill being postponed owing to the absence of H. L. Borden. The march of progress was halted tonight, however, while the story of the surrender of the St. Peter Indian reserve was told by G. H. Bradbury, the member for Selkirk. Mr. Bradbury did not mince matters in the slightest, and he unfolded the full story of how 21,000 acres of land were permitted to be flitted away from the Indians and permitted to fall into the hands of speculators and political friends of the Government at absurdly low prices. Mr. Bradbury made out a clear case against the department of Indian Affairs, proving up to the hilt that this wholesale robbery had gone on under the very eyes of the Indian agent, who was himself a buyer of these lands. Today this selfsame gang of land sharks and heifers were selling the Indians' property who they acquired at less than bargain prices at figures ranging from eight to ten dollars more than had been paid for it.

Mr. Bradbury handled his case well. He relied for his figures on the correspondence furnished in a return for his facts on his own knowledge of the circumstances of the case. The St. Peter reserve is situated in his constituency and he has seen the conditions described as an outrage against all decency. Mr. Bradbury alleged that many of the Indians saw the patents for their lands. The chief and councillors had been bribed and placated with whiskey. The fact that the surrender was asked for by Mr. Jackson, ex-member for Selkirk, on the eve of a general election showed that the favor was being secured for certain parties friendly to the Laurier government.

Mr. Bradbury told how Mr. Oliver had tried to block a full enquiry. An accountant of the department had been sent to Selkirk to make private enquiries, but Mr. Oliver might just as well have sent this innocent young man to Pekin to make enquiries as to seek information from these land grabbers. As he was unable to get private information, Mr. Bradbury had determined to fight the question out on the floor of the House. Less than 80 per cent of the voting strength of the St. Peter Indians had voted for the surrender, and yet Mr. Oliver had idly by and swallowed the whole of the proceedings. Not one-tenth of the band knew that the emissaries sent by the department were trying to secure their lands, on which they had lived for years, and to this very day, Mr. Bradbury declared, many of them were aware that their homes did not belong to them. Mr. Bradbury laid a serious charge at the door of Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, of bribing the Indians at ten voting places. He alleged that Mr. Pedley said when the Indians demurred at the surrender: "I have \$5,000 in my pocket. If you vote for the surrender tonight I will divide this among you. If you don't vote I will go my way and you will get no money." Mr. Bradbury quoted from a letter to Mr. Oliver from Mr. Pedley, in which he stated that not all the money had been spent. Mr. Bradbury was still speaking at 12.45 a. m. having completed up to that time the longest speech of the session, even beating Hon. Mackenzie King, who held the record for one day only.

Mr. Bradbury concluded at 1 a. m. with a resolution condemning the government for its share in the transaction. Mr. Oliver moved the adjournment of the debate, which goes on tomorrow.

Mr. Fisher's civil service resolution was considered in committee of the whole, passed, and a bill founded thereon read a first and second time. It provides for the employment of temporary clerks for three years for census work instead of for six months, as provided in the present act, as well as for the increase of salaries of certain officers of the outside service in the customs, inland revenues and post office departments. The opposition urged for increases to the outside service generally, but Mr. Fisher could hold out no hope of anything in this direction being done this session. Mr. Fisher admitted that the proposed salary increase of from \$500 to \$600 was due to the fact that it was impossible to secure clerks with technical knowledge for the lower salary.

Mr. Fisher's bill to amend the navigable river rivers protection act was considered in committee, and reported after some discussion, the general opinion being in favor of the bill. It now stands for third reading. There was some talk over Mr. Amos's resolution providing that the bounty on crude petroleum may be shared by the owner or occupant of the soil damaged by drilling or mining operations. This chiefly affects the counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton in western Ontario. The