ELVE PEOPLE KILLED IN WRECK OF TRAIN

lment and Consequent Collision on Rock Island Railway

ING CAR BROKEN TO PIECES

nger Train at Full Speed Thrown ainst Freight Train Standing on Siding

erloo, Ia., Sept. 6.—Twelve peo-re killed and 12 injured in the of an express train on the Rock railway at Norris, Ia., today. train, which was northbound, d the track while going at full and collided with a freight train ng on a siding.

dead: P. B. Oliver, Waterloo; Goodman, Waterloo; J. N. Wat-Vaterloo; C. L. Landphere, Shell Ia.; W. Ray Johnson, Water-Dr. Christer, Minneapolis; Lep-oga, Hammond; a laborer, name wn, Hammond; W. H. Meyers, eman, Burlington, Ia.; three un-led men.

injured were brought to Water-d placed in the Presbyterian hos-All of the dead and injured were smoking car, which was imme-behind the baggage and mail The smoking car was complete-nolished, there being not one of wood left large enough to a top for an ordinary kitchen ta-he dead and injured were strewn among the wreckage. The north-express was 10 minutes late rris siding, and there a south-freight train was waiting for xpress, which came thundering at a terrific speed in an effort ke up time. Just as the engine express was to pass the freight the trucks of the express the track and the engine with terrible force into the of the freight, wrecking both of gines and telescoping baggage nail cars and demolishing the g car, in which a number of ere riding.

as among the occupants of this t the only injuries and fatalities ed. The passengers in the two aches following the smoker es-with only a violent shaking up. uers immediately attended to re of the injured and take the rom among the wreckage. Phys-and hospital attendants were brought to Norris on a special up in this city.

ng to the delay in the arrival county coroner, it was impos-to identify the dead, and only mes of those known to the excit-ssengers were secured.

Boy Drowned

Westminster, Sept. 6.—James, even-year-old son of C. Wil-of South Westminster, was ed Wednesday evening while g on the bank of the river. The father witnessed the mishap, but nable to save him.

ISH COLUMBIA AS SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE

ial Representative of C.P.R. Preparing Pamphlet Advertising Province

(From Friday's Daily)

C. Hacking, of the tourist depart-of the C. P. R. is in Victoria on portant advertising mission. The dian Pacific has for some years out a publication called "Fish-nd Shooting" which is supplied tending visitors who are seeking formation regarding the sporting rces of Canada. This publica-was originally printed several ago, and so is no longer up-to-and Mr. Hacking's mission is to re the necessary data for a new hlet of a similar character which be absolutely up-to-date and re-in all respects. It will be de-to the fishing and shooting re-of British Columbia alone, and ot touch the rest of the Domin-Mr. Hacking said:

will be unique in that it will be st careful and comprehensive lation giving all the data sports-thinking of visiting the country possible require. It will give s and locatons of all the princi-out streams, the best places for ng and what game can be ex-d in given localities. I am visit-he places myself with a rod or as the case may be, so if I say is good fishing in a certain n I shall know what I am talk-bout. I also am getting figures the cost of the various trips—much guides want a day, the cost ck-animals, and so forth. All this nation will be gleaned direct from en in the business and so will be le. The publication will be got-ut in the C. P. R.'s well known style. It will be most hand-y illustrated and artistically got-p. Our idea is to reach the wil-sportsmen of the southern and rn states and get them out here. ave been in the province about months on this trip and expect end another six weeks up and the coast before I go eastward ."

Young Italian Killed

hel, Sept. 6.—G. Romans, an Ital-about 18 years of age, met with al accident on Friday last while ed in blowing out a stump near o. 8 fan. He had placed a heavy e of dynamite under the stump had turned away and was mak-r a place of safety when he was k on the back of the head by a piece of wood, the result of xplosion. He was taken to the l hospital, but never regained iousness.

COMMISSIONERS WILL REPORT ON IRRIGATION

Hon. Mr. Fulton and Prof. Carpenter Back From Dry Belt

Hon. F. J. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works, with Prof. Louis G. Carpenter, the irrigation expert from Colorado, and Rex Child, secretary to the minister, returned to the city yesterday from a trip through the dry belt for the purpose of investigating irrigation conditions generally.

The main purpose of the commission was to collect information with a view to amending the Water Clauses act where it affects irrigation and to draft legislation furthering irrigation projects.

"We visited the dry belt and will now commence the preparation of our report," the minister stated. "We spent a day and a half at Ashcroft, two days at Kamloops, three days at Vernon, two days at Mission Valley and Kelowna, a day at Penticton and another day between Osoyoos and Keremeos, and a half day on the Similkameen. We went thoroughly into irrigation matters and are now preparing a report. Upon this report and the resulting legislation, the development of irrigation in the province will largely hinge."

Mr. Fulton stated that conditions generally throughout the portion visited were very good. Everyone they met, those interested in irrigation matters and all, seemed much pleased that the government was actively taking up the scheme and believed that much good would be accomplished.

It was decided to distribute rain gauges throughout the country to obtain a record of the rainfall. Some time before the end of the month, Mr. Fulton may possibly visit Colorado to get an insight into conditions there, where many of the problems which will have to be met here have already been solved.

Mr. Fulton expressed himself much pleased with the progress which has been made by the various private irrigation schemes throughout the dry belt which are doing good work.

Prof. Carpenter Surprised

"Prepared as I was to visit a wonderful country, it quite surpassed my anticipations," remarked Prof. Carpenter when questioned regarding his tour.

"People are doing wonderfully well with their fruit and it looks as though they had only begun their expansion. Indeed that is what has impressed me throughout British Columbia. You are just commencing to realize your possibilities and to open up your resources, which are wonderful.

"We visited some of the heads of the streams and obtained a good idea of the general character of the country," he continued.

"In all the interior, the rainfall is either scanty as a whole or at some season of the year. In the mountain ridges which project above the rivers the rainfall is greater. These, however, are mostly beyond the range of agriculture, so that speaking generally the greater portion of British Columbia between the Cascades and the Rockies is deficient in rainfall for at least a portion of the year. Some exceptions there are to this, but it is true generally.

The climate is relatively mild. In fact a great deal of it is milder than in corresponding countries hundreds of miles to the south. It would grow fruits like peaches in places. Undoubtedly there is considerable difference in the climates of localities quite close together. The difference is sufficient to make it possible to grow some fruits in sections which cannot be grown in others quite near by, but experience alone will show this.

Great Possibilities

"Almost all the territory we visited has great possibilities. What has already been done in growing such fruits as apples, peaches, pears, plums, etc., is simply marvellous.

"Generally speaking, the larger rivers of the interior are down below the surrounding country. Hence the problem of irrigation is either that of getting water from the side streams which rise in the lower mountains, or of pumping.

"As these side streams usually run short in portions of the year when the fruit most needs it, the conclusion must be drawn that the natural development of irrigation will be by the storage of water in reservoirs—saving the water in the spring or in times of plenty, for use in late summer or when the streams are low. This means a considerable expense, but with lands worth as much as land in British Columbia when watered, it will be justified. In some parts of the province there are natural lakes which can be utilized at very small cost and even when reservoirs have to be constructed, the cost is small compared to the value of the returns.

Reclamation Has Begun

"There is bound to be a very great increase in the irrigated area. In fact the movement towards reclamation has scarcely begun. This is largely due to the fact that the early holders of land have possessed it in large bodies and would not break it up into small holdings. The land that has had water brought to it is commanding very large prices for a new country and this is a stimulus to development. The many houses which are being put up by new settlers indicate that they have considerable means and are being attracted by this province as a place to make their homes.

"It is impossible to estimate the extent of reclamation which will take place in the next few decades. The examination of the bench lands and of the character of the land on the mountainsides show that the first impression that there is only a small area of land available for agriculture is incorrect, and that the limit is going to be set by the water supply and its utilization rather than by the area of the land. The great value that the lands have as soon as water is supplied means an intensification of the struggle for water that has been felt in other irrigated sections, for the water will have a corresponding value. This has been realized by many of the people of the province and has undoubtedly been the cause of the present movement to investigate the water question in preparation for the future.

Work to Be Undertaken.

"We discovered that in very few cases are there large tracts of land in single bodies. The tracts along the larger rivers available for irrigation are nearly always in small bodies and so situated that a ditch from the main stream would be very long and expensive.

"The small streams of necessity can irrigate relatively small tracts, hence so far the development in the province has been mostly development of small ditches and pumping from the smaller streams. Some larger ones are projected or are under construction. The largest single one we visited is the White Valley Irrigation & Power Co.'s canal near Vernon, in which a former governor-general, Lord Aberdeen, is interested, I believe.

Some of the Systems.

"This includes a reservoir at Jones creek at an elevation of 4,600 feet. The canal is an inverted siphon, carrying water across a valley some 300 feet below the level of the canal. A part of this was constructed last year, and a large force is now at work completing and extending the canal. The reservoir is of a type of many possible in this province. It is a natural lake covering 600 or 800 acres, where the water is raised some 10 feet by the construction of a dam only 180 feet long. Although every pound of supplies, including cement and tools, have to be packed in on the backs of horses for nearly 20 miles, the cost per acre foot of water is remarkably low, as compared with what we think reasonable in Colorado. After leaving the reservoir, the water follows the bed of the stream to the headgate of the canal, some 15 miles below, and is then taken by the canal. This system is being planned so as to irrigate some 15,000 acres.

"Another irrigation system that has been constructed is on Penticton creek. It is the one in which the Shatford brothers are interested. The canal is much smaller than the previous mentioned, but there have been many more difficulties to meet. Messrs. Shatford and their engineer have met and overcome many difficult problems with regard to distribution.

"They likewise have under consideration a much longer canal to irrigate land along the Okanagan river as far as Osoyoos. Preliminary surveys have been made, and more detailed surveys are under way. Many others have been examined and would make a long list. Many are noteworthy in some particulars. Nearly all are combined with the storage of water in reservoirs.

Do Not Know Possibilities

"It is noteworthy that in many cases they do not know what are the possibilities for storage, for in many cases the streams have not been explored. No trails, or roads even, have been run into the mountains, nor do they know the extent of the watershed. The desire for storage will give impetus to exploration for this definite purpose, and many now unknown will undoubtedly be discovered. It will be found as with the experience of older irrigated sections that a surprising amount of water may be stored on unpromising watersheds."

Professor Carpenter will remain in the city for several days collecting further information with regard to previous legislation and judgments affecting water rights in this province and will then return to Colorado. The compilation of his report will take some considerable time.

Pain anywhere, pain in the head, painful periods, Neuralgia, toothache, all pains can be promptly stapped by a thoroughly safe little Pink Candy Tablet, known by Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets. Pain simply means congestion—undue blood pressure at the point where pain exists. Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets quickly equalize this unnatural blood pressure, and pain immediately departs. Write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., and get a free trial package. Large box 25 cents.—Cyrus H. Bowes.

(From Sunday's Daily)

Champion Broncho Here.

Chilliwhack Cherub, the broncho which took the prize at the local exhibition last fall, is here again to defend its laurels. The broncho arrived from Chilliwhack yesterday on the steamer R. P. Rithet.

Some Magnificent Plums

Henry Kearns has some magnificent plums on view at the Tourist association rooms. They weigh four to the pound, and many have declared them to be the finest they had ever seen. Mr. Kearns grew them in his garden on the Craigflower road.

Placer Mining Claims

The "close" season for placer mining claims in the Atlin mining division begins September 15. According to the provisions of the placer mining act, an absence of 72 hours from a claim during the working season without a permit from the gold commissioner leaves the claim open to re-staking. Notice has been posted that all claims legally held are laid over until June 15, 1908.

Duncans to Nanaimo

The British Columbia Telephone company will, according to the Cowichan Leader, shortly commence the construction of a new local line between Nanaimo and Duncans in order to provide a double service between those points. By means of the duplicate service it will be possible to talk from Duncans to Nanaimo direct while the line is busy with Victoria—something that at present cannot be done. It is stated that the line will be ready within a month's time.

Oyster Company Meeting

The West Coast Fishing company held its first general meeting in the office of the secretary, Dr. G. L. Milne, last evening, when Dr. G. L. Milne, Colonel A. Markham, Capt. G. V. Williams, James F. Myhan and W. K. Houston were elected directors. At a meeting of directors held at same place and time, Dr. G. L. Milne was elected president, James F. Myhan vice-president, W. R. Houston secretary-treasurer, and Capt. G. V. Williams manager of the company. Capt. Williams reported the oysters on the beds in Esquimalt harbor are in fine condition, and those intended for sale this year will be ready for shipment in a week or two.

Witch Doctoring

A curious case of witch doctoring occurred recently near Vryheid, in Natal. A boy belonging to Chief Kembi's tribe returned to his kraal from Johannesburg, sick, and Manousi Uhlongtwa, a learned Kaffir doctor, diagnosed his ailment as madness. A hole was dug in the clay, deep enough to cover the patient to his shoulders, and bundles of wood were put into the hole and set afire. After the wood had burned for an hour water was thrown on the fire causing clouds of steam. The patient was placed in the midst of this heated furnace, and carefully covered with a cowhide. One witness said the steam, escaping through an opening in the skin, severely burned him on the arms and shoulders, so the state of the unfortunate patient was obvious. The doctor said they could take the man out when he became unconscious, but they found him dead. Four months later native gossip carried the story to the authorities, who exhumed the body and arrested the doctor, who is now serving eighteen months' hard labor.

FATE OF EXPLORERS IS VERY UNCERTAIN

Dog Returns to Camp but No Word Is Received From Missing Trio

Further advices received here of the Arctic exploration expedition which sailed from Victoria on May 21, 1906, in the schooner Duchess of Bedford, formerly the sealing schooner Beatrice of this city, in search of land believed to exist in the Beaufort sea, show that the vessel has been probably lost, as many here believed would be the case when she started, and there is considerable anxiety regarding the fate of Capt. Mikkelsen, and Ernest De K. Leffingwell, heads of the expedition, and a third member, whose name is not given, but who is believed to be Dr. Howe, or Einar Ditlevsen the former surgeon of the expedition and the latter a Danish artist and zoologist. News of the expedition was brought by Alfred Harrison, a British explorer, who went two years ago to Bankisland, via the Mackenzie river, with the same end in view as had Capt. Mikkelsen and Ernest Leffingwell, namely, the locating of unknown land in the frozen north. Harrison reported on arrival at Athabasca Landing by the steamer Midnight Sun, on which he was a passenger from Herschel island, that Ernest Steffansen, ethnologist of the Anglo-American expedition, had arrived at Herchel lisand from Fort Anxious island and stated that the Duchess of Bedford had filled with water and everything on board had been removed to the shore, the schoonner being in danger of sinking.

Mr. Steffansen said that Capt. Mikkelsen and E. de K. Leffingwell, and another whose name was not given, left the schooner in February to journey over the ice to the northwest. As planned by Capt. Mikkelsen in many conversations with a Colonist reporter the intention of the explorers was to start in March and cross from the depot at which the schooner was made secure to Melville island, thence over the Prince Patrick island, from where a cut was to be made into the unknown in about north northwest, establishing, if it was possible, through the tide cracks a line of sounding for sixty miles with a view of locating the continental shelf, with the main idea of discovering an insland continent believed to exist in the Beaufort sea.

It is upon this trip that the trio had started in February, a month in advance of their anticipated programme, and since nothing has been heard of them. The explorers well knew the arduous nature of such a journey. They made every preparation for the journey over the ice, which they expected to occupy sixty days, before leaving Victoria. The food was prepared in soldered tins, each holding a supply for a week. The contents being prepared after discussion with Eustace Miles, the dietetic expert. The food held by the tins included nuts, dried fruit, proteid nut butter, proteid cocoa, proteid biscuits and honey, sweetmeat with jelly and cheese.

The expedition picked up dogs on the northern coast when the voyage north a trip full of incident. Seamen refused duty and revenue cutters were called on to quell disturbances, whalers towed the vessel through openings in the ice, and from November of last year when the schooner was held fast in the ice near Bankisland nothing was heard of the daring company until the news which has caused alarm fro the safety of the adventurers. Sled teams were taken to draw the supplies of the trio which went on the perilous journey over the ice in search of the unknown land. The intention was to kill the extra dogs as the food supply diminished and keep only as many as necessary to haul what supplies remained.

Mr. Steffansen, who told Mr. Harrison that the explorers were missing, stated that alarm for them was increased by reason of the fact that one of their train of dogs had returned. Failing to make their way back to the Duchess of Bedford it was the intention of the explorers either to strike out across the ice toward Point Barrow or across to Wrangel island, with the hope of being picked up by a chance whaler. In an interview before starting north Capt Mikkelsen said:

"Should the soundings show that we have crossed the edge of the continential shelf then we will shape our course so that the edge is passed southward, by means of which we can determine that edge on more than one-quarter. When the state of our provisions warns us that it is wise to do so we will cut down to the coast and regain civilization as soon as possible. If we have food enough we may make a dash for Wrangel island. In any event we take chances on being picked up by a passing whaler."

Mr. Harrison reports when he last heard of the party that seventy days had elasped since the start upon this journey was made and that their companions were alarmed for their safety.

Both Mikkelsen and Leffingwell have been on previous Arctic trips, and so have several of their companions. Mikkelsen joined a Danish training ship as a middy when 14, and three years later gained a position on a government expedition to the east coast of Greenland. In 1900 he and Leffingwell were members of the Baldwin-Zeigler expedition which reached 82.30 degrees north. Then he had command of a revenue cutter on the Icelandic coast and later was in the Danish merchant service. During the Russo-Japanese war he made two successful trips running the blockade to Vladivostok. He is 32 years of age. Leffingwell is also a young man, his father being a wealthy resident of Chicago. Leffingwell, the younger is well known as a geologist and has done considerable valuable scientific work.

Queens Taller Than Kings.

It is a curious fact that at this time nearly all the Sovereigns of Europe are shorter than their consorts. For example, King Edward is an inch or so shorter than Queen Alexandra. Czar Nicholas II. looks quite small by the side of the Czarina; the Kaiser is just a trifle shorter than the German Empress, and, for that reason, always insists that she shall sit down when they are photographed together; the King of Italy hardly reaches to the shoulder of Queen Helena; Queen Amelia of Portugal is a shade taller than Don Carlos; and Alfonso of Spain is half a head shorter than Queen Victoria Eugenie. In fact, the King of Norway and the Prince of Montenegro are the only two rulers who are very much taller than their wives.

HENRY YOUNG & CO'S

Grand Fall Millinery Opening

TODAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

ARE THE DAYS WE SPECIALLY AND CORDIALLY INVITE LADIES TO CALL AND SEE THE VERY LATEST AND MOST EXCLUSIVE IDEAS OF MADAME LA MODE.

THERE'S a picturesqueness about the 1907-8 Millinery—a return this autumn to the fashions of our grandmothers, for everything in the large "hat beautiful" is on a lavish scale. Here will you see the enormous mushroom brim with tall crown, delightful in its modification, a similar design with a truly "fetching" bend of the brim to the left side, most becoming to a pretty face, the large chapeau with brim turned up directly off the face to display the wealth of hair beneath, and many other simply ravishing styles.

These designs will perhaps seem rather startling at first, but you will come in again to see them, and you'll like them better the more you see of them. The big plumes and the high crowns will not seem so extreme at the second view. The size of the new chapeaux will not seem quite so imposing. Come in and get used to the new effects before you decide what suits you best. We have Hats for every taste, and you may rest assured the "Young" designs are right as Paris herself.

All are delightfully romantic looking creations, and with more than a dash of la belle Parisienne chic and picquancy. There is small limit to choice or fancy in the radical design departures from preceding modes in the Paris, London and New York adaptations, which sometimes have a tasteful blending of the dashing Cavalier and the graceful Gainsborough types. Styles are really too numerous to mention. Quite a sprinkling, too, of smartly tailored effects for street wear, and many extremely coquettish creations for those who must have a small Hat. Our large staff of clever milliners are on hand to copy or adapt any of the new Parisian ideas to your taste.

Come and gather latest hints on "what to wear" and "how to wear it," for indeed there is a great deal in the knowing how to wear the new fall hat. You will admire the beautiful new color contrasts, too. The artistic elegance of this season's Millinery Opening presentation far outclasses all our previous similar displays.

Headquarters for Dress Goods

Dents' Gloves

Henry Young & Co.

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Milliners

Dress-Making

Etc., Etc.

MEN BUSY CLEARING THE RIGHT-OF-WAY

Work in Progress on Line From Nanoose Bay to Alberni

(From Friday's Daily)

Beaumont Boggs, who, with his son, has been on a short hunting trip in the neighborhood of Nanoose Bay, returned to the city on Thursday. In conversation with a Colonist reporter he remarked upon the great activity in that section consequent upon the work being done by the C. P. R., which has commenced work on the building of the line from Nanoose Bay by way of Englishman's river to Alberni. A large gang of workmen is now busy clearing a right of way through the bush and rapid work is being done.

A great many people are going into that part of the island looking for coal rights and timber limits, and everywhere through the country the greatest activity prevails. The line of railway will be a great boon for that section and will do much to open up the rich tracts adjacent thereto.

DEATH.

It is Not Annihilation But Merely a Change of Energy.

What we call death is not annihilation. It is only a change of energy. Decay is simply the breaking up of life into new and more multiplied forms of life.

The latest science recognizes at least nine different forms of energy into which a single force may pass and repass without diminution or loss. That of course is the great discovery of modern science, that energy may be transformed from one form into another, may be transformed from one body to another but cannot be destroyed.

Not immediately was the bearing of this scientific law on the doctrine of immortality recognized. And yet, as the mind adjusted itself to almost protean forms of energy, it became apparent that life itself, which is the highest form of energy we know, must inevitably become subject to this law.

Death, when it touches a human life, is not destruction of energy, it is simply a change through which life passes into some new form of activity.

Your candle, for instance, burns down to the socket and after a flicker or two goes out. To the eye of sense that is the end of your candle and it has been used over and over again as the image of death. But according to the law of the conservation of energy the light and heat of that candle are not lost. They have passed into other forms of energy, more subtle but not less real.

A log is slowly consumed upon the hearth until nothing remains but a heap of flimy ash, but the light and energies of that log are not lost. The life which was in that tree deposited in that log certain forces and the fire has liberated these forces in other modes of activity. The whole universe is a vast area of ceaseless, indestructible energy, of which life is the highest type.

Within the last half dozen years science has emphasized still another fact, namely, that the more powerful a force is the less visible it is to the human sight, the less susceptible of recognition. The energy of radium, for example, is so tremendous that the hundredth part of a grain of radium dropped into its own weight of water will change its temperature of that water from the freezing point to the boiling point in a single hour.

It is of course admitted that this does not prove the immortality of the individual soul by any means, but it does prove the indestructibility of life. Religion has surely gained a magnificent trophy from science when science tells her that life is an indestructible element in the universe.—North American Review.

He Died

"Did Perkins die a natural death?"

"Oh, yes. But I can't remember now whether he was murdered, killed in a railroad accident or hit by an automobile."—Life.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE

September, 1907.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Time.	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
1	4 32	3 1	.....		.....		20 29	7 8
2	5 22	2 9	.....		.....		20 54	7 7
3	6 10	2 7	16 03	7 6	18 23	7 4	22 33	7 6
4	6 54	2 5	16 17	7 6	19 07	7 3	23 42	7 7
5	7 32	2 5	16 22	7 5	19 45	6 9	.....	
6	0 38	7 8	8 09	2 4	15 30	7 4	20 21	6 5
7	1 31	7 8	8 44	2 6	15 47	7 4	20 57	6 1
8	2 20	7 8	9 20	2 9	16 08	7 5	21 37	5 6
9	3 10	7 7	9 57	3 3	16 32	7 5	22 21	5 0
10	4 06	7 6	10 35	3 9	16 56	7 6	23 09	4 5
11	5 12	7 2	11 14	4 6	17 23	7 7	.....	
12	0 03	4 0	6 29	6 9	11 54	5 3	17 49	7 9
13	1 00	3 5	8 08	6 7	12 30	6 0	18 14	8 0
14	2 01	2 9	10 12	6 7	12 54	6 7	18 41	8 2
15	3 04	2 5	.....		.....		19 22	8 3
16	4 05	2 2	.....		.....		20 20	8 3
17	5 05	2 0	14 51	7 6	17 02	7 4	21 31	8 2
18	6 00	1 9	14 51	7 6	18 06	7 1	22 56	8 1
19	6 50	2 0	14 55	7 5	18 56	6 6	.....	
20	0 16	8 0	7 37	2 2	14 58	7 6	20 00	8 8
21	1 24	7 9	8 22	2 7	15 07	7 6	20 49	5 0
22	2 28	7 7	9 02	3 3	15 23	7 7	21 34	4 4
23	3 33	7 5	9 40	4 0	15 44	7 9	22 18	3 8
24	4 41	7 2	10 17	4 9	16 08	8 0	23 04	3 4
25	5 56	7 0	10 55	5 6	16 31	8 0	23 53	3 1
26	7 16	6 8	11 37	6 3	16 54	7 9	.....	
27	0 44	3 0	10 12	6 9	12 26	6 9	17 10	7 8
28	1 39	2 9	.....		.....		17 23	7 7
29	2 36	3 0	.....		13 25	7 0	.....	
30	2 34	3 0	.....		14 06	7 7	.....	

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures used for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the average level of the lowest low water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the Datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbour are reduced.

For Esquimalt (at the Dry Dock) add to time of tide at Victoria: for high water 14 m. for low water 17m.

LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Flour	
Royal Household (Hungarian) a bag	$1.75
Lake of the Woods, a bag	$1.75
Calgary, a bag	$1.75
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.50
Snowflake, a bag	$1.60
Snowflake, per bbl.	$6.10
Moffet's Best, per sack	$1.75
Moffet's Best, per bbl	$6.50
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.50
Three Star, per sack	$1.60
Foodstuffs	
Cracked Corn, per ton	$35.00
Bran, per ton	$26.00
Shorts, per ton	$27.00
Manitoba Feed Wheat, per ton	$37.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	$33.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	$31.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$20.00
Cornmeal, per ton	$35.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$27.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	$33.00
Middlings, per ton	$30.00
Vegetables	
Lettuce, two heads	5
Cabbage, local, per lb.	5
Cauliflowers, each	25
Garlic, per lb.	10
Onions, local, per lb.	2½
Cucumbers, hot house, each	5
Tomatoes, hot house, per lb.	10
Potatoes, local per sack	$2.00
Peas, local, per lb.	8
Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs.	25
String beans, per lb.	8
Vegetable marrow, each	10 to 25
Corn, per doz.	35
Green peppers, each	3
Chili peppers, per lb.	30
Celery, per head	20
Egg Plant, per lb.	15
Dairy Produce	
Eggs	
Fresh Island, per doz.	45
Cooking, per doz	35
Cheese	
Canadian, per lb.	25
British Columbia, per lb.	20
Neufchatel, each	5
Cream, local, each	10
Butter	
Manitoba, per lb.	35
Best Dairy, per lb.	35 to 40
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	45
Delta Creamery, per lb.	45
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.	45
Fruit	
Oranges, per doz.	30 to 50
Lemons, per doz.	40
Figs, cooking, per lb.	8 to 10
Rhubarb, per lb.	5
Apples, California, 2 lbs. for	25
Apples, local, 4 lbs. for	25
Bananas, per doz.	35
Figs, table, per lb.	15
Grape Fruit, per doz.	60
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	20
Raisins, table, per lb.	25 to 60
Cantaloupes, each	10 to 20
Peaches, 2 lbs.	25
Peaches, local, per lb.	20
Grapes, California, per basket	50
Watermelons, each	50 to 75
Pineapples, each	50
Island plums, per lb.	5
Pears, local Bartlets, per lb.	5
Blackberries, per lb.	15
Nuts	
Walnuts, per lb.	30
Brazils, per lb.	30
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.	75
Almonds, California, per lb.	30
Cocoanuts, each	15
Pecans, per lb	30
Fish	
Sturgeon, per lb	10
Finan Haddies, per lb.	20
Oolachans, smoked, per lb	15
Cod, salted, per lb.	10 to 15
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb	15
Cod, fresh, per lb	8 to 10
Flounders, fresh, per lb	6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb.	8
Salmon, fresh red, per lb.	10
Salmon, Humpback	20 to 25
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	20
Clams, per lb	5
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	40 to 50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	40 to 50
Shrimps, per lb	30 to 40
Smelts, per lb.	8 to 10
Herring, kippered	15
Meat and Poultry	
Lamb, per lb	15 to 25
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.00 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb	12½ to 18
Geese, dressed, per lb	18 to 25
Ducks dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb, live weight	15
Chickens, broilers, per lb	30
Guinea Fowls, each	$1.00
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	60 to $1.00
Hare, dressed, each	75
Hams, per lb	22 to 30
Bacon, per lb	22 to 30
Beef, per lb	8 to 18
Pork, dressed, per lb	15 to 18

We Gladly Invite Comparison

Between the Celebrated

GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO

and any other instrument made in Canada

You will find the old reliable Gerhard Heintzman to be

BETTER MADE
BETTER LOOKING
BETTER SOUNDING
AND BETTER WEARING

than the others while they cost no more than many vastly inferior instruments

Inspection Invited

FLETCHER BROS.

93 Government Street