VICTORIANS SHOULD WORK FOR COLLEGE

Superintendent of Schools Says Steps Should be Taken at Once

TELLS HOW IT CAN BE SECURED

Favors Control by Private Corporation and Affiliation With McGill University

Ever since the establishment in Vancouver of a college controlled by a duly incorporated local board, under the name of the Royal Institute of Learning, and in affiliation with the McGill University, the consensus of opinion among Victorians appears to have been that this city's chances of obtaining facilities for instruction in all the branches of higher education have passed away.

F. H. Eaton, superintendent of the Victoria public schools, a member of the aforementioned board and one of the best posted educational authorities in British Columbia, contends that those who hold such a belief are laboring under a serious misapprehension of the condition of affairs. He says, moreover, that the time has arrived for the citizens interested to take the initial steps towards procuring for the Island a seat of learning such as has been in existence in Vancouver for the past year. Unless something is done without delay he thinks it altogether probable that British Columbia's capital will get so far behind as to become altogether "out of the running."

The Vancouver Plan

Mr. Eaton yesterday went into the situation most minutely explaining it point by point, in order that any misunderstanding which might still exist could be made clear. In the first place he detailed the arrangement which had resulted in the formation of the Royal Institute of Learning and the establishment of a college under its control in the Terminal City. The initiative in that movement had been taken by Prof. Troy, of McGill university. He had interviewed the Vancouver school board and astertained that it was willing, in recognition of the advantages to be derived through the inauguration of college work, to continue the payment of the salaries of the teachers then employed, who would be used for teaching the branches of instruction which would be introduced. That concession was the corporation's donation to the institution. Organization having been advanced to this extent it was announced by the Lieut. Governor, A. C. Flumerfelt and F. Carter-Cotton that they would be willing to endow a chair each. Thus three chairs were provided for. The board of control then was formed, consisting of the minister of education, the superintendent of education, a representative of McGill university, with which the college was to become affiliated, reprrsentatives of the Vancouver board of school trustees, the three individuals who had bestowed endowments, and others. This body was thereupon incorporated under the name of the Royal Institute of Learning. In this way the college, of which the Terminal City now boasted, had been formed and had since been maintained and operated with gratifying success.

Fully Warranted

The time had come for Victoria to take steps in the same direction. It was true that the local High school was entitled to take up some work outside its scope and that, for that reason, it had become entitled to the use of the term "college." But he did not see why a college equal in standing to that in vogue on the Mainland should not be established here. The local population was sufficient to warrant the initiation of the project immediately, there being at present about fifty students engaged in matriculation work. Besides, he pointed out, there was every indication that Victoria was going to expand in every way during the next few years. When this fact was taken into consideration he did not think that it would require any stretch of the imagination, providing the higher education here were placed upon the same basis as in Vancouver without delay, to picture such a marked development in the course of the next five years as would necessitate the construction of a college building distinct from the structure now utilized as a High school.

Question of Control

If Victorians demonstrated a desire to have a seat of learning established in their midst, Mr. Eaton did not believe that they would experience much difficulty in accomplishing it. In undertaking such a thing, however, he thought it should be understood that it was almost essential that the organization should be controlled by a private corporation. Only by adopting that method could the project be expected to meet with success—at least that had been his experience. It was by the formation of a board of management, untrammelled by outside influences, that those inclined to subscribe endowments were encouraged and which also allowed the college to be maintained in an up-to-date and progressive manner.

Affiliation

He had no hesitation in saying that if the residents of this city took the first steps, that the Royal Institute, which was in control of the Vancouver college, would be perfectly willing to preside over the destinies of a similar institution here. As a matter of fact such a possibility had been discussed at a recent meeting of that board and had not been productive of any unfavorable comment. Of course it was understood that the local school board should do the same as that of Vancouver, under the same circumstances, namely, agree to continue the payment of the salaries of teachers now employed in the High school. In return they would be entitled to representation upon the board of management. The college would be given the same academic standing as that of the Terminal City by affiliation with the greatest of Canadian universities—McGill.

Mr. Eaton was asked whether it was not likely that some Victorians would object to the organization of a local seat of learning subsidiary to McGill university on the ground that it would be giving that institution too great a monopoly in the control of the higher branches of learning in British Columbia. In reply he acknowledged that possibly that question would be raised. To his mind, however, it was absurd. It would be necessary for any college which might be formed in Victoria to be united with some institute of learning of accepted standing. That fact could not be denied by anyone looking at the matter intelligently. For instance, he said, it would be ridiculous for any students to take a course in a local college if, when successfully passing their examinations, their certificates were not recognized by some national institution. There was only one of the latter which was in a position to take up work in British Columbia and that was McGill. There had been some mention of Toronto university. In regard to the latter institution he could only say that its charter practically confined its operations to Ontario.

Too Soon For University

In respect to the proposal that a provincial university should be established, Mr. Eaton affirmed that it would be out of the question to undertake such a thing at present. As far as he knew those who discussed such a project freely were of the opinion that it should be undertaken by the local government and maintained by the public treasury. In his opinion were a university inaugurated upon a basis of that kind it would not flourish. But it was exceedingly improbable that the authorities would undertake the contract. A Seat of Learning, he stated, had to be maintained, not only by the ratepayers, but by the endowments of wealthy philanthropists, and governed by an independent body of men. Those conditions were necessary before a university could hope to be a success. They were what had made the name of McGill international in its renown.

But there was another important point to be considered in connection with the university question and that was whether the proposed new institution would have a sufficiently large population to furnish enough students to warrant its existence. He did not think British Columbia had yet reached that stage in its development. There was no doubt, however, that the Vancouver college, now governed by the Royal Institute, and the projected local educational establishment would gradually evolve into a provincial university worthy of representing the richest province of Canada.

Accidents will Happen.

But if you are prepared for them beforehand, they are soon mended. **Bruises, Wrenches, Neuralgia, Sciatica and Strains** yield instantly to

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R. M. MARPOLE ATTENDS MEETING OF DIRECTORS

Details of E. & N. Operations Discussed—C. P. R. Land Clearing Scheme

A meeting of the board of directors of the E. & N. railway was held yesterday. The proceedings opened in the morning and lasted well on into the afternoon. R. Marpole, general executive assistant to the C. P. R., and vice-president of the local line, was in attendance. Asked whether any business of public import had been transacted, he replied in the negative. The matters which had been under consideration, he said, were of no general interest; merely being details in connection with the operation of the system. The question of the extension of the road or the policy of the C. P. R. in respect to the development of Vancouver Island had not been discussed.

In regard to railway construction, he could add nothing to what had been said by C. E. Cartwright, the divisional engineer, in an interview published in Friday's edition of the Colonist. He had outlined the situation correctly.

He could give no further information as to the company's plans for having large areas of land included in the land grant which the C. P. R. obtained when assuming control of the E. & N. railway, cleared and otherwise prepared for settlement. Arrangements had been made by him for an interview with the local agent of the company which had undertaken the contract. In all propability details would be discussed on that occasion.

Mr. Marpole will return to Vancouver on Monday.

Hindus to Be Deported

The four Hindus who were arrested some time ago on charges of vagrancy, having been found begging on the streets of this city, will be deported. The decision was arrived at by the immigration authorities yesterday, and the men are now in the hands of Dr. G. L. Milne. They were sent to Vancouver last night, and will then be shipped to Calcutta.

PROPOSED LARGE GAME PRESERVES

Government Will be Asked to Set Aside Areas of Crown Lands

BOTH ON ISLAND AND MAINLAND

Recommendations by United States Sportsmen Who Recognize Value of Animals and Birds

A matter of much interest to the sportsmen of the province will be brought to the attention of the government by F. W. Kermode, curator of the provincial museum, early in the present week. He will recommend the establishment of two large game preserves in British Columbia, one on the Mainland and the other on Vancouver Island. While, owing to the presence of the E. & N. railway land grant on the Island, there will be some difficulty in choosing a suitable location, the area for the Mainland has been practically decided upon.

In his efforts to secure these necessary preserves for the protection and breeding of the wild game of the province, Mr. Kermode has been aided very materially by William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological park, who is an enthusiast on big game in this province, and has made several expeditions in the Kootenay country. His work, "Camp Fires in the Canadian Rockies," is the standard work on sport in East Kootenay. His efforts have been able seconded by James M. Phillips, of Pittsburg, a prominent man in the steel industry, who is also an enthusiast on the subject of the proposed preserve.

While it is satisfactory to know that outside authorities are taking great interest in the preservation of British Columbia game, the sportsmen of the province are also supporting Mr. Kermode in the proposition. Among those who may be mentioned are Warburton Pike, the provincial game warden; the passenger officials of the C. P. R., and the Fernie Game association, to the north of which town the proposed preserve for the Mainland is situated.

It is best described as a tract about 30 miles wide and averaging 15 in width, between Elk and Bull rivers, having an area of about 450 miles. Its limits, as proposed by Mr. Hornaday, are as follows: Commencing at the mouth of Wilson creek, about a mile above Smith's ranch, thence north, following the east side of the Elk river wagon road to the bridge across that river, thence following the west bank of Elk river to Sulphur creek, thence west along Sulphur creek to its source, and over the divide to Mack's creek, thence along that creek, north of the westermost point of Monro lake, thence south to the Bull river trail, and along the east bank of Bull river to the west end of Grizzly pass, thence east over that pass and down Wilson creek to the point of commencement.

The district mentioned, which is not known to contain any mineral deposits of value, and is not suited for agriculture, swarms with game of all kinds. The country is mountainous in the extreme, and is thought to be the best available area for a game preserve.

Mr. Kermode's recommendation will be accompanied by a letter to him from W. A. Hornaday, reading as follows:

New York, Feb. 1, 1907.

"Dear Mr. Kermode,—I have for some time been intending to write you about my move for the creation of a game preserve in the country between the Elk and Bull rivers. In that matter, the idea needs all the active support which it is possible to secure. There is no opposition, but the people of British Columbia are so busy making money that it is not an easy matter to induce a sufficient number to stop to think about turning a bit of wild country into a permanent game preserve. The country is so grand, and also so well filled with game, it would be a thousand pities to have it 'shot to pieces.' If the reservation is made now, it will constitute a game refuge so thoroughly stocked with fine game that British Columbia will be proud of it for two centuries.

"There is so much game in that area now that I really do not dare to state publicly how much there is. If this reservation is formed it will quickly become famous. The provincial game warden is heartily in favor of it; so is the Canadian Pacific railway; and Mr. Warburton Pike is doing all that he can to further the idea; but it needs pushing by someone on the spot, like yourself.

"W. T. HORNADAY.
"Director."

It is understood that the various game associations of the province will be requested to take the matter up, and, if possible, the setting aside of both preserves secured at the forthcoming session of the legislature.

PARISIANS' WELCOME TO BRITISH SOVEREIGNS

Paris, Feb. 9.—All this week interest centred on the King. There is no necessity to say which King. For Parisians today, quite as much as for the English, there is only meant by the former when they speak of "le Roi!" just as there is by the latter ed Miguel Zamacois, and Mme. Bernhardt's role in the play is that of a page who for love of a girl disguises himself as a hunchback and enters her father's service as a jester.

King at the Telephone

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt on Tuesday morning was informed by her maid that some one, who refused to give his name, was telephoning and wished to speak with her. Mme. Bernhardt accordingly went to the telephone and cried, "Who is there?"

"It's the King of England," came the reply in a voice which the actress recognized as that of His Gracious Majesty King Edward had telephoned personally to inform her that he and the Queen intended to attend the representation of "Les Boufions" that evening, and, after a friendly chat by wire, the King asked what time the curtain went up, as he wished to be there at the beginning.

when they say in a reverential voice, "the King." Both sovereigns have made a conquest of the Parisian public.

Although not here in full regalia, so to speak, for fancy are traveling incognito, under the title of the Duke and Duchess of Lancaster, the royal visitors have been given a reception as hearty as it was tactful.

All the week long crowds have greeted them every time they left or re-entered the British Embassy, where they have been stopping. Their passage in the streets and their shopping excursions have been watched with sympathetic interest, and their presence in the theatres has proved an extra attraction for spectators and an additional stimulus to the artists.

One of the first theatres visited was Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's, for both King and Queen have great admiration and a warm personal liking for the famous tragedienne. This personal regard is illustrated in a little episode that preceded their visit to Mme. Bernhardt's theatre, where a play in verse called "Les Boiffons," a piece of considerable poetic charm but of very attenuated dramatic interest, is being presented.

It is by a young poet and journalist nam.

"For you, sire," replied the tragedienne, "we will not begin before a quarter to nine."

The story has two morals. First, that great Kings are only to be surpassed in politeness by a great artist, and, second, that foreign monarchs can get people on the telephone in Paris, which is more than any ordinary native can do.

King's Chauffeur Held Up

Another incident in connection with the royal visit involved not the King, but his chauffeur in difficulties with the police. On Saturday afternoon a policeman stopped an automobile in the Avenue de l'Opera because it was keeping to the left instead of to the right, as is the rule of the road here.

In the automobile besides the chauffeur was a grave and somewhat phlegmatic individual. As it turned out, neither of the two could speak French. The policeman had no acquaintance with any other language, so the crowd that quickly gathered enjoyed immensely the following dialogue:

"Dites donc, vous autres! Qu'est ce que vous faites. Vous marchez a gauche. Vous savez bien que c'est defendu."

"I don't understand."

"Qu'est ce que vous dites. Vous vous fichez de moi."

"I cannot understand what you say. We are English."

"Dites donc! Vous avez fini? Prenez votre droite et allez vous-en."

"Please be polite."

"Ah! c'est comme cela. Donnez moi vos papiers."

"Papers. We have no papers."

"Bien! Vous faites les fumistes, eh, bien; mes gaillards, nous, nous expliquerons au poste."

So the policeman walked along by the side of the automobile to a police station, in the rear of the Banque de France. There matters were straightened out. The machine belonged to King Edward. The chauffeur and mechanic, who cannot speak a word of French, were trying it before the arrival of the sovereign. Naturally, they were keeping to the left, as in England.

The commissaire gave them a little advice and put them en route for the British Embassy.

At seven o'clock in the evening the same automobile and the same chauffeurs were again arrested, opposite the Musee Grevin, for insisting upon breaking the rule of the road again. They were set free with a caution to go and sin no more. By this time the chauffeur has probably grown so accustomed to keeping to the right that when he is back in England he may have further difficulties with the police for not keeping to the left..

Queen Meets Cook

Another instance of the Queen's unaffected democratic spirit was forthcoming at a breakfast party given for the King and Queen by a personal friend. The Queen remarked on the excellence of the cooking. Her hostess replied that her satisfaction was all the more gratifying because the cook was a former compatriot of hers, a Danishwoman. The Queen, interested at once, asked that the cuisiniere should be presented after breakfast.

The message went to the kitchen to the consternation of the cook, who protested that it was impossible for her to appear before King Christian's daughter in the toilet she wore while cooking. But Queen Alexandra insisted, saying the costume did not matter.

Finally the cook of the North was prevailed upon to come to the salon, where she was closeted with Her Majesty for about a quarter of an hour, the conversation being carried on in Danish. Afterward the cook's emotion was so great that she could not restrain her tears.

Castellane Dinner Not Given

In society circles gossip had it that a dinner which was to have been given by Comtesse Jean de Castellane, sister-in-law of Comte Boni, in honor of the royal visitors, fell through because the King has openly declared he would not have anything to do with Comte Boni, whose name was on the list of guests.

MOTHER'S ANXIETY FOR HER CHILD

Under few circumstances does a mother feel herself so anxious and so helpless as when the child in whom her hopes are centred is seized with croup or bronchitis and struggles in vain to get its breath.

It is then she asks, "What is the most effective treatment I can buy? and probably remembers what her friends have told her about keeping Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house for use in just such emergencies.

Any cough mixture the dealer may offer is not good enough in the face of serious illness. You insist on having Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine because it has been proven by the tesa of time to be the most certain cure for croup, bronchitis and severe chest colds.

Children like to take Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and being composed of simple vegetable incredients, it is well suited for their use. 25 cents a bottle, family size 60 cents. At all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Write for Dr. Chase's Calender Almanac and enter the $200.00 Diary Contest.

DEATH TO PASSENGERS ON A NEW YORK TRAIN

(Continued from Page One.)

cars, but the flames were quickly extinguished and the firemen helped the injured. Special trains carried many of the injured to White Plains and Mount Vernon, while others were brought to the Grand Central station and sent to hospitals here.

The rear car, containing more women than the others, suffered the most because it was overturned before the coupling broke and released it from the cars ahead. It was torn to pieces. Broken bits of it were scattered a hundred feet across Woodlawn avenue.

Many passengers, practically uninjured, tumbled from the cars and hurried to telephones to summon aid. Others who were injured climbed from the twisted wood and iron and were helped to the roadside, where they were made as comfortable as possible until physicians arrived. When the ambulances arrived those desperately hurt were hurried to hospitals.

At 10:30 o'clock the police estimated the dead at between 20 and 35. The list of injured reached over a hundred.

Regiment Strengthened

A number of new recruits have been received into the ranks of the Fifth Regiment lately. A regimental order was published yesterday, placing eight new men on the rolls. The recently enlisted soldiers, with the numbers which they will assume as members of the regiment, are as follows: Gr. Peter Ewing, No. 311; Gr. George L. Underdown, No. 317; Gr. Frank Dresser, No. 319; Gr. F. Jepson, No. 202; Gr. Frank H. Cheney, No. 141; Gr. Arthur Knight, No. 128; Gr. A. Brerdfjord, No. 140; Gr. Alfred Kerry, No. 121.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE LOCAL MARKETS

There are ery few changes in the local markets, the only new consignment of importance being a first class shipment of finan haddies from New Brunswick, that wholesale at 10 cents per lb., and retail at 15 cents. Lemons have gone down 50 cents per box, being quoted at $4.00 to $4.50. Turnips have risen wholesale to $1.00 per sack.

The gratifying demand for British Columbia cheese, the product of the Langley factory, is most satisfactory. It rules 1-4 cent below the eastern at the wholesale house, but retails on an equal basis. There is not the slightest difficulty in disposing of the full output of the factory.

Yesterday's quotations were as follows:

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Vegetables

Lettuce (hot house) per crate	$1.75
Beets, per sack	$1.25 to $1.50
Carrots, per sack	$1.00
Cabbage, Cal., per lb.	3
Cauliflowers, Cal., per dozen	$1.85
Silverskin onions, per lb.	2
Potatoes, per ton	$18 to $20
Garlic, per lb.	10
Turnips, per sack	$1.00
Sweet potatoes, per lb.	4½
Cucumbers, hothouse, long	25

Flour

Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Monet's Best	$5.85
Flour, Hungarian Calgary, per bbl	$5.00
Flour, pastry, Monet's Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$4.55

Foodstuffs

Cracked corn, per ton	$30.00
Bran, per ton	$23.00
Shorts, per ton	$24.00
American wheat, per ton	$32.00
Manitoba feed wheat, per ton	$30.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	$25.00
Oats, Island, per ton	$26.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	$25.00
Barley, Island, per ton	$28.00
Hay, Fraser river, per ton	$15.00
Hay, Island, per ton	$16.00
Cornmeal, per ton	$33.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$27.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	$29.00
Middlings, per ton	$25.00

Fruit

Bananas, per bunch	$3.00 to $3.50
Lemons, per box	$4.00 to $4.50
Oranges, navel, per box	$3.00 to $3.50
Oranges, Tangerine, per box	$1.75
Apples, local, per box	$1.50 to $2.25
Pineapple, per dozen	$3.50 to $4.50
Cranberries, per bbl.	$14.00
Rhubarb, hot house, per lb.	12½

Produce

Eggs, local, per doz.	45
Eggs, Eastern, per doz.	30
Butter, local creamery, per lb.	40
Butter, Eastern, 14 lb. boxes, lb.	30
Butter, Eastern, 28 lb. boxes, lb.	29
Cheese, local, Langley, per lb.	15¾
Cheese, Eastern, drums	16
Cheese, Eastern, twins	16½

Meats

Veal, per lb.	12½
Pork, per lb.	11½ to 12
Tongues, per lb.	25
Beef, per lb.	8½
Mutton, per lb.	12½ to 20
American hams, per lb.	22½
Bacon, rolled	17½
American bacon, per lb.	25

RETAIL MARKETS.

Meat and Poultry

Hams, per lb.	25 to 30
Bacon, per lb.	25 to 30
Beef, per lb.	8 to 18
Pork, pressed, per lb.	12½ to 20
Mutton, per lb.	12½ to 20
Lamb, per quarter	$1.25 to $2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb	12½ to 18
Turkeys, Eastern, per lb.	25 to 30
Turkeys, local, per lb.	30 to 35
Geese, dressed, per lb.	25
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	25
Chickens, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb., live weight	15
Chickens, broilers, per lb.	25
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	60c. to $1.00
Hare, dressed, each	75

Fish

Oolachans, salted, per kit	$2.50
Cod, salted, per lb.	15
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	10 to 12½
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	15
Cod, fresh, per lb.	10
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	8
Salmon, salt, per lb.	10
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	15
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	15 to 20
Clams, per lb	8
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	50
Shrimps, per lb.	30
Smelts, per lb.	10
Herring, kippered	15
Herring, fresh, per lb.	6
Finnan Haddies, per lb.	15

Dairy Produce

Eggs—	
Eastern, per dozen	40
Fresh Island, per dozen	55
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	25
British Columbia, per lb.	20
Neufchatel, each	10
Cream, local, each	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, 14-lb. boxes	$4.25
Manitoba, per lb.	30
Best dairy, per lb.	30
Victoria creamery, per lb.	40
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	40
Delta creamery, per lb.	40
Chilliwack creamery, per lb.	40

Vegetables

Cabbage, per lb.	4
Onions, 6 lbs. for	25
Turnips, per sack	50
Potatoes, Island, per sack	$1.25 to $1.60
Cucumbers long, each	25
Carrots, per sack	1.25
Artichokes, per lb.	12½

Fruit

Oranges, navel, per doz.	25, 35, 40
Lemons, per doz.	30 to 40
Figs, cooking, per lb.	8 to 10
Figs, Smyrna, 3 lbs.	25
Figs, table, per lb.	20 to 25
Grape fruit, per doz.	50
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	15
Raisins, table, per lb.	20 to 50
Sultanas, Smyrna, best	15
Sultanas, California, best	15
Sultanas, medium	12½
Currants, new cleaned	10
Apples, local, per box	$2.00 to $2.50
Bananas, per doz.	35
Prunes, best, 2 lbs.	25
Prunes, seconds, per lb.	5

Nuts

Walnuts, English, best, per lb.	25
Brazil, per lb.	20
Pecan, per lb.	30
Almonds, Jordan, per lb.	75
Almonds, Cal., paper shell, per lb	30
Cocoanuts, each	15

Foodstuffs

Oats, per ton	$30.00
Wheat, per ton	$35.00
Barley, per ton	$30.00
Hay, Island	$18.00
Hay, Fraser, per ton	$16.00
Straw, per bale	65
Corn, whole, per ton	$32.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	$33.00
Cornmeal, per ton	$32.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40

Flour

Calgary, Hungarian, per sack	$1.60
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.00
Royal Household, per sack	$1.60
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.50
Feed—	
Middlings, per bag 100 lbs.	$1.35
Bran, per 100 lbs.	$1.25

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LAZENBY'S CHEF SAUCE—can't be beat. Per bottle 25c
LAZENBY'S RELISH—a genuine appetizer. Per bottle 25c
CHILI PEKA—a condiment for Spanish dishes. Per bottle 25c

SMOKED SARDINES 2 Tins for 25 Cents

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House builders have long known that the accepted method for keeping a house warm in winter is also the best one adapted for keeping it cool in summer—and that is a dead air space between outer and inner walls. The human house is governed by the same conditions.

Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear

Keep the body warm or cool, as occasion requires—In other words, maintain an even temperature; and one of the secrets of it lies in the layer of calm air contained in the porous mesh of the fabric.

The price of this Famous Underwear is per Suit $6.00

—AT—

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DELICIOUS FRUITS

Peaches, Pears, Apricots, per tin 30c

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S—
Strawberry, Raspberry and Cherry, per jar 30c
Blackberry, Peach, Damson, Plum, Apricot, Green Gage, Red Currant, per jar 25c

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Crumpets and Muffins fresh daily.

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The Latest Old and New Styles in Mantels. Full Sets of Antique Fire Irons and Fenders

Copied from designs that were in use during the 17th century.

We also carry Lime Cement Plaster of Paris Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stock before deciding.

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