BRIEF VISIT HERE OF LEADING C. P. R. MEN

W. R. McInnes of Montreal and F. W. Peters of Winnipeg in Town Yesterday

W. R. MacInnes, of Montreal, general freight traffic manager for the western lines, arrived Wednesday afternoon from Vancouver and after a very brief visit proceeded to Seattle.

"We found everything fine along the route," remarked Mr. Peters. "In the Northwest there is a big crop moving and large immigration still continuing, in Western Alberta, conditions are good, and in British Columbia lumbering especially was very prosperous. There is a

Complaint of Shortage of Cars

and a fairly just one. The company, however, has been doing its best, and for two years the car shops have been working to full capacity in an endeavor to produce the rolling stock required. With the great expansion of business following the rapid development of the country, the demand for cars is far greater than the supply, and it will be some time yet before we can catch up. Construction of rolling stock is delayed too by the inability to get the requisite lumber from British Columbia, for considerable of the timber from this province enters into the work. As it is, about five out of every seven cars coming to the coast are brought here empty."

Mr. Peters was asked if the growing

Winter Wheat in Alberta

and its shipment to the coast would not supply another item of freight to fill some of the empty cars.

"It will when the cultivation of this cereal produces enough for export," he replied. "About 3,000,000 bushels are grown now, but there is not a great deal over what is required for seeding purposes. A large number of people are taking up land in Western Alberta and the present growers get better value for their wheat when they sell it for seed than they would if they sold it for export."

The car in which the officials came from Alberta was one belonging to the Alberta Railway & Irrigation company. Mr. Peters said he did not have definite figures to hand concerning the

Settlement on the Irrigated Lands

but very satisfactory progress was being made.

He stated that the wheat harvest came on sooner tha nwas expected, owing to the very warm weather, which caused more of a rush than would have been the case had the wheat ripened when expected. About 450,000 bushels per day were being moved. The grain this year grades higher than usual, and very little of No. 2 Northern is to be found.

ELEPHANT CHARGED HUNTER.

A Thrilling Experience in Malayan Forest.

I took a steady aim at the last vertebra at the nape of its neck, expecting the bullet to smash its backbone and perhaps to rake into its brain, writes G. Maxwell in the Temple Bar, describing an elephant hunt in the Malay Peninsula. I fired and all was still.

Peering under the smoke of my ten bore, I saw the animal lying motionless. I waited a few seconds, and then looked around toward the two Malays. The week before, shooting in the Kuantan valley I had killed a fine tusker elephant with a single bullet in the brain. This made two consecutive elephants with two consecutive bullets, and the second of them was this famous Blat elephant. Trying to conceal my emotion, I beckoned to the men to come up, saying that the elephant was dead. But "dead" had barely crossed my lips when there was a rending of the rattans, and before I could move the elephant was charging straight at me.

A second before it had been lying on the ground with all four feet stretched out, and with, I believed, a bullet in its brain. An elephant cannot spring to his feet, and a tame animal generally takes some time to rise. The suddenness of this charge may, therefore, appear exaggerated. I can only say that I was standing within a few yards of the animal and was not aware of any interval of time between its lying silent on the ground and its charging me. I saw the green rattans tearing asunder to right and left away from an enormous brown head—a trunk tightly coiled up and a pair of huge gleaming tusks. It was all high up in the air, and right above me—imminent as a wave that curls before it breaks. With my second barrel I fired into the centre of the enormous brown chest, the head being so high and so close that it was covered by the tightly coiled trunk, and then with an empty rifle I turned and ran down the track up which we had come. The elephant was only a few yards behind me, and I ran for life.

Before I had gone more than 15 or 20 yards I tripped and fell heavily to the ground, my rifle being flung from my hand. Death seemed certain and I could only hope that it would be painless. But to my intense surprise the elephant had not followed me. Looking over my shoulder I saw it standing under the great dead tree from underneath which I had fired both shots. I picked myself up and, not daring to wait to get my rifle, which had been thrown into a thicket by my fall, raced down the path again and hid behind the first convenient tree. From this point of comparative safety I saw the elephant still standing under the dead tree. It was fumbling dizzily with its trunk in the heavy smoke of the black power—fumbling to find me. The blood was pouring from the wound in its chest in great throbbing jets, and the bright green undergrowth was drenched with heavy red.

After a few seconds the great brute began to scream with rage and pain. How it screamed! As the numbness caused by the shock of the first bullet wore off the pain of the wound and of the second bullet in its chest drove it to frenzied madness. It trampled over the ground, which was already besmeared with its blood, and with trunk outstretched and ears thrust forward in every direction for its assailant.

After a time—it may have been only a few minutes, but it seemed like hours—weakened by the loss of blood and convinced perhaps of the futility of its search; it moved slowly away.

Long afterward it was found dead.

WALKING ON WATER EASY.

When a Person Knows How He Can Travel Long Distances.

Technical World Magazine.

Man has learned to travel down snow-covered mountains in safety by use of the snowshoe or ski; he can skim over frozen surfaces on skates, but he has not fully learned to wing the air, nor could he until recently tread the waves.

A pair of aquatic shoes has been constructed which enables its wearer to walk on the water as easily as a ship sails the sea. "Canal boats," for sure, are these water shoes; but when a foot is slipped into each and the wearer gives a slight hunch forward with the body and a deft push with first the right and then the left the shore begins to slip behind him as if he were wearing the famed seven-leagued boots, size is of no consideration. A long pull, a strong pull, first with one foot and then t'other and he is slipping down stream as easily and poetically and as noiselessly as sneaks the Indian in his birch bark canoe.

Lieutenant Arthur T. Sadler, of the United States volunteer life saving crew at Charlesbank, Mass., is the discover of this new sport and he is also the inventor of the novel boat shoes. "Foot craft" he calls his invention, and his call: "Come on, boys, bring out the craft and have a 'tread,'" always produces a hearty response, for the sport has found favor with all who have tried it.

The shoes are light and the very newest are much shorter than those shown which are the first made. A "carry" with this, or, more correctly speaking, these novel craft is much easier than with even the lightest canoe.

Mr. Sadler has proved that his water shoes are perfectly manageable. He can turn directly about in them, round a bend in the river with ease, pull a long stroke or take a short step, stand perfectly still or slide along with the tide at will.

His longest trip has been two miles in tide water, but he declares that there is no reason why eight or even ten miles could not be accomplished at a stretch without fatigue.

TO TRY TO REGULATE SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES

Meeting Delegates From Various Island Municipalities Held Yesterday

At the instance of the Oak Bay Municipal Council, a meeting of delegates from the various island municipalities took place at 3 p. m. yesterday, in the committee room of the city hall, to consider the advisability of taking joint action in regard to the regulation and limitation of the speed of automobiles, in a manner at once effective to the purpose and free from irritating local differences which may prove irksome to motorists in traversing the various districts, the object of the conveners of the meeting being to introduce a bylaw by mutual agreement, common to the districts represented.

The delegates present were the following: For Victoria, Alderman Yates and J. G. Mann, city solicitor; for Oak Bay, F. M. Rattenbury and J. S. Floyd, C. M. C.; for South Saanich, H. J. Dunn. North Saanich was not represented and Nanaimo and North Cowichan communicated by letter.

The chair was occupied by Ald. Yates who after briefly stating the object of the meeting, proceeded to read a communication from the Nanaimo city council to the effect that they were willing to fall in with any action that may be decided upon in the direction of uniformity of action on the part of the allied municipalities. A similar communication followed from the North Cowichan municipality to the effect that, owing to different conditions existing in that district, they were of opinion that there was nothing to be gained by joining issue in this matter with the other municipalities; they had already a bylaw of their own in operation, but should any legislation result from the present conference of a nature suitable to their locality, the existing act could be amended so as to secure the desired uniformity.

J. G. Mann, city solicitor, was then called upon to read a draft act prepared to meet the requirements of the case and a lengthy debate ensued as to the incidence of responsibility, the onus of proof the application of licence and the individuality of licence holders; speed limits, lights and the rule of the road, all of which were discussed in detail with the city solicitor, Mr. Rattenbury putting forward a series of practical suggestions in the direction of making the proposed act simple and effective and to secure in the interest of public safety, the passing of an act which shall ensure careful driving by responsible and competent persons at reasonable speed, conditions in which he claimed such safety was comprised. Notes of the suggested amendments were attached to the draft for further consideration and the meeting was at length adjourned sine die, written notice to be issued for the next session.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Before Lampman, Co. J. and a Jury.)

Greenwood vs. British America Paint Co.—This is an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff while in the defendant's employ. He was engaged in making paint and among his duties had to oil and tighten the machinery. On the 14th of June last while oiling and tightening the machinery the plaintiff met with an accident. He was tightening the set screw which sustained the shafting to the ceiling when one of the screws caught his sleeve and dragged him around the shaft, his injuries being a fractured rib and collar bone besides several flesh wounds.

The plaintiff claims that the accident was caused owing to defects in machinery used, the machinery not being provided with proper safeguards for the protection of employees, besides which there were no proper means for signalling the engineers to shut down the machinery.

The defence is a denial of this and an allegation that plaintiff was himself negligent. Plaintiffs case was nearly concluded during the afternoon when an adjournment was taken to enable the court and jury to view the place of the accident.

Mr. A. E. McPhillips, K. C., for plaintiff; Mr. W. H. Langley for defendant company.

A BABY CONVICTS HIS STEPFATHER

Imitative Act of a Child Aroused Suspicions and Finally Led to a Confession

By going through the motion of striking a match on the seat of his substitute for trousers, William Brutus Martin, aged seventeen months, convicted his step-father, Harry Yeatsman, of arson.

The extraordinary testimony, given by a baby, who cannot talk, against his stepfather, was submitted to a jury in the High Court at West Reading, in England, and was so convincing that Yeatsman changed his plea to guilty, and he was sentenced to serve twenty years in prison.

The charge against Yeatsman was that he set fire to his house, a small two-storey frame affair in the outskirts of Reading, in one of the workmen's colonies, while his wife, Sarah Yeatsman, was sick and asleep in one of the upper rooms, and the case of the crown against him rested entirely on circumstantial evidence, supported alone by the evidence of the baby who could not talk.

Yeatsman, a Londoner, appeared in Reading about three years ago and secured work as a driver of a cab for a company. After about a year and a half he secured lodgings in a house owned by Mrs. Martin, then a widow of a few months with a baby in her arms. She had come of a family of farmers near Maidenhead, and her only experience in city life was in Reading as the wife of Job Martin, an oil and color man, who owned a small shop and did a fair business in the sale of paints and oils and brushes and in decorating houses.

Martin's death left her with about $200 in cash, her little home, and a small amount left over from the sale of the shop after his debts were paid. Also her life was insured for $800 in favor of her baby, that it imght be cared for in case she died, and—as it developed later—her little home was insured for $1,500 against fire. This, however, she did not know, being ignorant of business affairs.

Within a short time after Yeatsman came to lodge at the cottage of Mrs. Martin, he began to take quite an interest in her in some small business pertaining to the final settlement of her late husband's estate. He examined her late husband's papers, explained their meaning to her, and assisted her in other ways. It appears also that among the papers Yeatsman discovered the fire insurance policy and life policy.

The attendance of the cab driver to the widow grew bolder. She was a handsome girl, and, being country bred, knew little of the wiles of a London cabby; so, after a brief courtship, they were married, and Yeatsman promised to care for her chil'd as if it were his own.

After they had been married about five months Mrs. Yeatsman became ill suddenly. Her malady was not serious, but she was confined to her bed, and while she was asleep one Sunday afternoon the house caught fire. Yeatsman, bearing the baby in his arms, rushed from the blazing cottage, and cried that his wife was asleep upstairs, that the stairs themselves were ablaze, and that her escape had been cut off.

That she would have perished seems certain, but at that instand Ned Tetcom, a gasfitter, climbed upon the porch of the cottage and, taking a short run, leaped across the intervening space, clung to the window sill of the second storey window of the Yeatsman cottage and, after a brief struggle, drew himself inside. Once there he fought his way through the smoke, carried the unconscious woman to the window, and dropped her into the arms of the men waiting below, then jumped to safety.

Naturally Tetcom was the hero of the neighborhood. The fire department extinguished the blaze after the house was badly damaged, neighbors took the family into their homes, and the incident seemed closed. It might have been but for the insurance adjuster, who, the day after the fire, made an examination of the premises. Yeatsman already having filed his claim, the insurance man's suspicions were aroused when he discovered that the insurance was paid up by the first husband and that the wife knew nothing of it. He discovered also, from talking with Tetcom, that Yeatsman had thanked him sullenly, and seemed sorry his wife had been saved.

It developed that the fire started in a closet under the stairs, and as there was no fire in the house, no electric wires, or combustibles in the closet, the origin of the blaze was a mystery. One of the firemen said he smelled oil when he first got into the house.

The strangest feature of the case was added by Mrs. Yeatsman, who, ignorant of the suspicions against her husband, said she was not overcome by smoke at all, but was entirely conscious, although unable to move when the fire started. She said her husband had given her the medicine a short time before. She had dozed off immediately, and was awakened by the smell of smoke, but was powerless to move and seemingly unable to think clearly.

Yeatsman himself said he was lying down on a sofa in the living room, and the baby was playing around the room, when he smelled smoke, and, opening the door into the hallway, discovered the closet ablaze and the fire running up the stairs. He had grabbed the child and raised the alarm immediately.

The insurance adjuster incidentally discovered that Yeatsman had made arrangements to buy two cabs and cab horses, and that he had no money beyond his wages.

The circumstances were suspicious, yet there was no evidence against the man—at least not enough to convict—but the insurance man was not satisfied. He delayed settlement and kept up his investigation, pretending to Yeatsman that it was only necessary red tape. He was aware that the evidence of the man who smelled oil and of the wife being drugged could not be supported convincingly.

He called finally, after weeks of delay, at the house, which had been repaired. Yeatsman was out and he was asked to wait. Being a man of family and a lover of children, he put in the time playing with little Bill Martin, a sturdy small boy, who was just learning to talk, but who could run all over the neighborhood. Mrs. Yeatsman was with them in the living room, and she mentioned the fire. At the word "fire" the baby, who was playing on the floor, suddenly jumped up, ran to the door leading into the stair closet and, lifting his chubby right leg, went through the motion of striking a match, throwing it into the closet, and shutting the door.

"What does he do that for?" sked the agent.

"I don't know," said Mrs. Yeatsman. "He does that every time we speak of the fire, and yesterday when he did it, Mr Yeatsman got so mad he slapped the poor baby hard."

The insurance agent did not settle the claim that day, as he had planned to do, instead he reported to the company's lawyer, who, after a conference with the police, secured the arrest of Yeatsman.

The case was called before a jury, and the crown made a strong circumstantial case against the accused. The jury was taken to the Yeatsman house, the baby was placed on the floor of the living room, and the judge, at the suggestion of the crown's lawyer, mentioned the word "fire," speaking the word plainly. The baby at once went through the pantomime, and the court returned to the court room.

Before any further testimony could be heard, Yeatsman asked permission to change his plea. The jury was instructed to return a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment was handed down.

"He did it exactly as I did," said Yeatsman. "He's a smart little beggar, and he remembered everything, even how I scratched the match on my pants. I'll bet, though, if he knew he was sending his new daddu up he wouldn't have done it."

FRANCE HAS MONEY.

American Securities Attracting Some of Its Millions.

Moody's Magazine.

France by reason of her thrift, her moderate industrial development, which requires a small absorption of capital, and her careful methods of investment, which yield a large income, always has a surplus to lend.

She is pre-eminently a creditor nation. She has nearly $400,000,000 a year to place in good income bearing securities, which her bankers approve.

The Bank of France holds nearly $600,000,000 gold, the largest single amount next to that of the United States Treasury.

Although she has already invested in nearly $15,000,000,000 of foreign securities and has taken Russian bonds to the amount of $4,000,000,000 ($100 per capita) she is constantly sounding new markets and seeking more avenues through which her uninvested funds may flow.

The wealth of France has been well advertised in the past year. Every nation and corporation looking for a banker to float new loans has heard something of it. Paris has become the magnet which attracts those who formerly went to London and Berlin for financial help.

The popular idea is that France has more free capital than she knows what to do with and that all one needs is proper credentials and the door to the vaults is opened. Something of this feeling has gained ground in New York since the Pennsylvania Railroad floated its $50,000,000 loan with French banks and the issue was officially listed on the Paris Bourse.

While the absorbing capacity of the French investor is large it is not unlimited. Before he will consider American securities the numerous issues of foreign governments must be passed on as well as the French rentes, which are held at home to the amount of $6,000,000,000.

AUCTIONEERS AND TRADE LICENSES

Movement on Foot to Seek Increase of Licenses of These Traders

There is a movement on foot among some of the auctioneers of the city—now more numerous than at any time in the history of the city—for the advocation of the amendment of the municipal licenses whereby the cost of an auctioneer's license will again be placed at one hundred dollars as formerly, instead of twenty dollars as at present.

A local auctioneer discussing the situation yesterday said: There are now more auctioneers in Victoria than I have ever known. It seems that when the late Joshua Davies, and George Byrnes some eight or ten years ago carried out the campaign which resulted in the reduction of the license of auctioneers from $100 to $20 they made a mistake. At that time there was some agitation regarding trade licenses and it was held that in comparison with the wholesale trader's license then at $500 that which auctioneers were obliged to pay was too high. A deputation went before the municipal committee of the legislature which was then sitting and by dint of their work secured a reduction of the license to twenty dollars.

The result of the reduction has, within the past few years, been to increase the number of auctioneers considerably; in fact, it seems to me that any man who has anything to sell becomes an auctioneer.

It may be explained that the movement for the increase of the license is a minority movement.

KISSES OF HISTORY.

The efficacy of a fair woman's kiss was incontestably proved when, in 1794, the famous Gordon Highlanders were raised by the lovely Duchess of Gordon, who was directly instrumental in gaining a thousand recruits by the donation of a guinea and a kiss apiece. In a sense, many of these kisses may be said to have been fatal, for in an encounter with the French shortly afterward more than 250 were either killed or wounded. Alain Chartier, the French poet, is the hero of a romantic legend. One day he sat down in a public place, and being weary and exhausted by the heat of the day, fell into a slumber. As he slept, Margaret of Scotland, the wife of the Dauphin, afterward known in history as Louis XI., chanced to pass with her attendants. She glanced at the unconscious man and recognized in him the poet whose verses she so loved. Then, motioning to her maids to be still, she gently stepped forward, and stooping, imprinted a kiss on the sleeping poet's lips. At times, however, a kiss has been the prelude to a tragic sequel, as that bestowed in 1718 by Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria upon Princess Thyra, the near relative of a ruler of a neighboring state, where he was on a visit. This affectionate greeting, a heedless whim of the moment, was given under the very eyes of the princess's betrothed, who, naturally taking umbrage, soundly rated the thoughless prince. Words came to blows, which resulted in a duel being arranged, and diplomatic relations between the two states were broken off. In the war that followed although hostilities lasted but six weeks, over a thousand lives were sacrificed.

FLOWERS THAT KILL FLIES.

Sweet Peas Freshly Picked Effectually Destroy Annoying Insects.

A local druggist has found a new agent for the destruction of flies that for activity and effectiveness discounts anything heretofore offered for that purpose. And not only is it harmless, but it is a thing of beauty as well. After selling annually thousands of sheets of fly paper of the sticky and poisonous varieties and a ton more or less of insect powder the new antidote of the pest bids fair to supersede all previous methods with him and those of his friends who are in the secret.

For several days the druggist, who is a lover of flowers, has had upon his front cases bunches of sweet peas of a variety grown originally in California. Each morning after opening up the store he has found collected around the base of the vessel containing the peas quite an accumulation of dead flies.

For the first day or so he regarded the mass of defunct dipterous insects as an accidental gathering in the neighborhood of the flower, but curiosity prompted him later to watch the conduct of the few flies left in the store. It was observed when the peas were freshly picked that immediately after their being placed in the vases those flies in the vicinity swarmed upon the petals and proceeded to fasten themselves there. Shortly afterward they fell from their positions dead.

It is presumed that the odor of the peas attracted them first and that afterward they absorbed some poisonous exudation that the flowers possess and died in consequence. So far as known the peas possess no toxic effect upon the human being.

BROTHIER IS AGAIN SENT UP FOR TRIAL

Notorious Individual is Charged With Uttering a False Document

At Vancouver on Saturday Desire Brothier came up for trial in the police court on a charge of uttering a false document in the snape of an allegedly forged medical certificate bearing the name of Dr. Burnett. Judge Henderson recently decided that the forgery of this certificate had not been proved, but Mr. Woodworth, counsel for the Crown proceeded on the ground that the document was at least admittedly false, and had been uttered by being pinned on the wall of Adele Lalarge's room for the purpose of deceiving people coming into the house.

A. L. Belyea appeared for Brothier and argued that it was absurd to say that a man could be tried twice on practically the same charge. A few days ago the court had declared that there was no proof that the document in question was forged, and they were indicting the prisoner for uttering it as a forged document.

The evidence given by Dr. Burnett, Detectives Jackson and Waddell and the two girls, Lily Guilbault and Blanche Lalarge, was the same as that given in the previous case.

Magistrate Williams said that with due respect to the argument of Mr. Belyea, he thought the question of law was something that the higher court might well decide upon. On the question of fact he felt justified in committing the prisoner on the evidence before him.

After the hearing Brothier was again taken over to New Westminster to await another trial in the high court. It is within the bounds of possibility that he may come up before the assize court this week.

THE RIGIDITY OF THE EARTH.

An Astronomer's Conjectures As to Its Probable Cause.

It was once thought that the interior of the globe—that is, all but a crust fifteen or twenty miles thick—was molten, and for a time it was suspected that the moon created tides in that material, and this caused some of the earthquakes and volcanic eruptions which occur from time to time. Such high scientific authorities as Lord Kelvin and Prof. G. H. Darwin, though, have reached the conclusion that the interior is rigid—as rigid as steel, for instance—though possessing a very high temperature. This new view, though puzzling, finds partial corroboration in the fact that there are two or three sets of tremors sent out by an earthquake shock. When the latter is especially violent the earth waves will be recognized by delicate instruments half way around the globe. One set seems to travel through the crust, never going far from the surface; but Mr. Milne, an English expert in such matters, thinks that another travels in a straight path through the middle of the earth. That would be impossible of course, if the old notion were correct. Material having a pasty consistency would not transmit vibrations.

T. J. J. See, who is connected with the United States Naval Observatory in Washington, has been speculating for years as to the probable explanation of the supposed rigidity of the globe as a whole. In a recent letter to Nature he refers to a previous communication from him, published in the Astronomische Nachrichten, in which he suggested that the cause might be great pressure existing throughout the interior of our globe, due to gravitation. He adds that the supposition may be made somewhat more obvious by remembering that in any concentric spherical surface the resistance of the enclosed nucleus must be just equal to the pressure of the surrounding shells resting upon it, and thus the strain upon the matter of the globe increases toward the centre. This pressure is sustained by the increasing density and rising temperature of the matter in the earth's interior, which is thus under an inconceivable strain, for surpassing the strength of any known substance. As the matter is above the "critical" temperature of every element, it is essentially a gas reduced by pressure to a hardness greater than that of steel, and with an elasticity and rigidity infinitely near to perfection. The result is that the explosive strain upon the matter of our globe from within, which is everywhere just equal to the pressure sustained by the enclosed nucleus, renders the interior matter more rigid than any known substance; and even the outer layers, which are but slightly compressed, yield so little under the action of external forces that the globe as a whole is more rigid than steel, as Lord Kelvin and Prof. G. H. Darwin found from their profound researches on the long period tides of the ocean.

GERMAN BEER DRINKING.

Munich may rank as Germany's beer capital, and bottle-nosed old King Gambrinus' throne may be sought for there as promisingly as anywhere. But of late that city observes with consternation that its beer statistics make a showing the wrong way. Where in former years the consumption per capita touched the mark of 115 gallons a year it is now shrunk down about one-half, standing last year at 65 gallons. This signifies a poor outlook for the beer business even in the Fatherland, which has always been its headquarters, and turned out the best brewages anywhere known.

The causes assigned for this falling off are the spread of temperance principles, the anti-beer propaganda in public schools, the discrimination against beer drinking and drinkers in many kinds of employment, and the growing conviction among the most intelligent class of Germans that the old beer-drinking habits there are a mistake and must be corrected if the country is ao maintain its place in the competitive rivalry, industrial and other, to which all modern states are subjected. In the earthquake movements of the time, which shake all thrones, even that of old Gambrinus, most anciently intrenched of all, rocks to and fro, and his sunny, convivial rule may be waked up one of these days with the summons to witness its own finish, as away behind the times, a back number, green with the moss of hard-drinking ages. If it comes to this the old sovereign will at least have enjoyed a longer dominion than any other in the tale of the Fatherland, with no faltering till lately in the loyalty of his subjects, and none yet which takes in more than a moderate minority of them. Although current statistics make a showing against him, he has not gone out of business so far, and his abdication may still be a long way off.

Waiter—Will you have some of these post cards as a remembrance of the hotel? Guest (who has been pretty well deceived)—Thank you, but I have some powerful remembrances, I assure you. —Lustige Blatter.

DAVID SPENCER, Ltd.

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE.

The splendid stocks for which this store is famed are at your command. Unmatched variety, superiority of quality, unequal economies, have made this store the retail centre of Victoria. It will be much more so this month. We have large quantities of special offerings prepared for selling all this month, and just at the time New Fall Goods are mostly wanted.

VELVET COATS FOR CHILDREN

Velvet Coats for Children at $2.00 and $2.50—natty little coats with four capes of velvet, trimmed with white cord, also pearl buttons.

Cloth Coats; large sailor collar of blue velvet, trimmed with silk braid; $1.50 to $1.75.

Corduroy Coats of velvet, $2.50 and $2.75.

Jersey Flannel Coats; trimmed with beaver collar and cuffs; $1.50 and $1.75.

White Serge Coats with belt, pleats, at $2.50 and $2.75.

LADIES' COATS

New Showing of Coats at $10.00. We received yesterday 75 Light Tweed Coats to sell at $10.00; also some very striking styles in ¾ Coats, lined throughout with silk, at $35.00.

MOIRE UNDERSKIRTS

Special Value in Silk Moire Underskirts at $7.50; in black and white, and all colors in plaid effects.

BOOK AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

More Specials from this Department:
100 Fine Quality Visiting Cards from your own plate, $1.00.
100 Fine Quality Visiting Cards; plain, 30c; your name engraved in scrip;
100 Fine Quality Cards printed from it, $1.80.
100 Sheets and 100 Envelopes, inside and outside, new shape, Royal York Vellum; $4.50.
100 Sheets and 100 Envelopes, inside and outside, new shape, Berkshire Vellum; $5.50.
The same in Berkshire Linen Fabric, $5.50

TOILET GOODS

Another arrival of Colgate's Celebrated Toilet Soaps, in all the popular perfumes; Toilet Waters, Perfumes, Talc Powders, Face Powders, Dental Powders, Paste, Liquid, etc.

FOUNTAIN PENS

We sell the Priestly Celebrated Fountain Pens, all prices; everyone guaranteed.

DELAINES

Navy Blue with White Spot, fine Delaines for Shirt Waists; 50c yard.
Flannelette Blousings at 12½c yard; blue grounds, pink grounds and cream grounds, in spots and stripes.
Special Values in English Flannel Shirtings at 35c and 50c.
A Good Strong Union Flannel for Shirting at 25c yard.

TABLE LINEN

A complete stock of Bleached and Unbleached Linens in every price from 25c. to $2.50 yard.
We still make a Leader of our 50c Bleached Table Linen, 60 inches wide, with a good satin finish.

COMFORTERS

Cotton Comforters, size 60x72; $1.25. Better quality, size 60x72; $1.35, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

COMBS

Shell Combs and Black Combs, trimmed with cut steel. Some novelties are shown at $2.00, $2.50 and $2.75 pair; various colored shells; also shells trimmed with brilliants, stirling mounted; at $2.75.

BUTTONS

New Fancy Buttons for trimmings, all sizes in velvet buttons, also many new in silver and gilt.

MEN'S CLOTHING

More men are buying clothing here this season than ever before.
When a clothing business grows as this clothing business has grown for the past seven years, there must be a substantial reason for it. Each season has been greater than the one preceding it.
With increased demand comes increased command of the markets, and the result is a keener competition among manufacturers for our business.
For this season we have gathered by far the largest stock of clothing yet shown.

SPENCER'S SERGE SUITS ARE TRUE BLUE

Not alone with regard to color, but in every separate detail that enters into their making, Spencer's Serge for Men are "True Blue."

Some of the Experiences You Don't Get With a Spencer Serge Suit at $12.50 or Any Other Figure:

Color that turns brown; cloth that draws and puckers from dampness; collars that gape and yawn; button-holes that give and stretch.

Even our $10.00 Suits have some hand-tailoring in them, and from $12.50 up collars are carefully worked by hand. Machine-padded collars are as flat as a pancake; hand-stitching gives them a curl that adjusts itself naturally to the neck. Most people know nothing about these invisible points, but they know the results, and if a complaint is made, a new suit or your money is ready for the complainer.

Saanich Municipality

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of Saanich Municipality at its next session for a transfer to Mr. John Southwell of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail on the premises situated on part of Section Five (5), Range Two (2), East South Saanich District, and known as The Prairie Hotel.

Dated the 12th September, 1906.

s22 ANNIE CAMP.

NOTICE

That, 60 days after date, I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate on the Northern bank of the Nass River: Commencing at a post standing on the S. E. corner of the Red Cliff Indian Reserve, thence East 40 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South 20 chains, to point of commencement; containing 110 acres, more or less.

Dated September 24, 1906.

s27 HERBERT T. COLLISON.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—First class heifer, just fresh, very gentle; also family cow, good milker, gentle. Can be seen after 3 p. m. Beecemyer, Fraser street (take Esquimalt car). s18

WANTED—Horse, buggy and harness; parties having same to dispose of please communicate. Inquire Box 451 Colonist. State full particulars and lowest price. s11

STRAYED—Heifer, red and white and white face, age about 2 years. Return to John Robbins, Colquitz, or any information thankfully recived. Reward. s30

HELP WANTED, MALE OR FEMALE

WANTED—Men and women to learn barber trade; situations guaranteed to graduates; the Moler Barber College will open in Vancouver immediately. Special prices to first twenty students. Write 206 Carral street. s18

WANTED—MALE HELP.

$12.00 PER WEEK and expenses to person of energy and good character. State age and give references. The John C. Winston Co., Limited, Toronto. au18