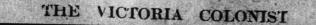




<section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Building and Plant of Eagle Harbor Packing Company Destroyed — Was Nearly Ready for Season's Work



DIES ON DOORSTEP Home on Tillicum Road.

DISCUSSES FALL

NOTABLE TRIAL

HAS MISFORTUNE



His Automobile Strikes Italian Laborer and Latter Is Likely to Die—Accident Changes Plans BEVERLY, Mass, June 27.—The serious condition of Aischel Thisth-wolla, the Italian laborer who was atruck today by an automobile operated



Friday, July 1, 1910.

The Greatest Cure For Rheumatism In The World"

the Victoria club waited on Secretary George Sangs ar yesterday afternoon and laid the Loposition before him. While that official appeared to be fav-orably impressed has explained that he could not make any decision on his own responsibility, bus that he would take up the question with the execu-tive at the earliest possible moment. The suggestion made is that the fair management make an appropriation of Knoylton, Que, Oct. 12th, 1909. were very distressing and prevented me from doing my ordinary work. I tried many remedies and physicians' treatments, but nothing seemed to do me much good, and I was becoming very anxious for fear 1 would become a permanent crippie from the disease. "I tried 'Fruit-a-tives," and this medicine has entirely cured me and I honestly believe it is the greatest Rhe umatism cure in the world.

AND CAPTURED BY REVOLUTIONNESTS. A several Positions in Nicaragua Taken From Forces of Madi Tig Government — More Tighting Expected A DR Nicargua A DR Ni

Cooler Weather on Prairies WINNIPEG, June 29.—After the ex-treme heat of the past week in Mani-toba the weather has turned cooler to-night. Several points in Southwestern Manitoba report thunderstorms with heavy rain, which will relieve any anxiety in regard to the crops in the provinces where rain was most needed. We Bribery Jury Disagree WINNIPEG, June 29.—After having LARGEST LOGGING

No Fear for Crops Vancouver Island Plant of Can-

No Tear for Orops TORONTO, June 29.—Among local grain men there is a disposition to dis-credit any attempt to alarm the beople over the probable outcome of the north-west wheat crop. D. W. Mathews voiced the opinion of a majority of the grain merchants in Toronto today when he said. "I do not believe that anybody at the present time can tell anything about the crop. We all know that rain dad cool weather, while it kept it back a litile, increased the strength and endu-ance of the grain in most sections. So far as our knowledge goes, we are unabla adian Western Lumber Company to Ship 500,000 Feet Daily to Fraser River When the establishment of a plant now in course of erection in the Co-. mox district is complete the Canadian Western Lumber Company, with

HAPPY MARRIAGE ance of the grain in most sections. Sand the section of the grain in most sections. Sand the section of the grain in most sections. Sand the section of the grain in most sections. Sand the section of the grain is the section of the grain of the section of the grain is the section of the grain of the section of the grain of the section of the section

F. Bride Quarantined, the Mar-riage Solemnized With Cer-tain Precautions Imposed by Health Authorities A marriage ceremony without pre-cedent in this province and unique in certain features anywhere, was last Monday solemnized by Rev. Hugh Grant of Fernie on the mountainside, overlooking that coal mining centre, where the district isolethow to the charge.

which Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, of which Messrs. Mackenzie a the Canadian Northern Railawy sys-

OUTFIT ON COAST

in these respects by treaty. Columbia the government ha ties with the Indians. Ind here had not been put in tr Dominian government. In Act there was not a single w took away the title from the The widewe The evidence of history po distinct recognition of the I to land. The Supreme Co United States has decided the dian tribes were to be regard mestic dependent nations. ent issue was one between t tribes and the provincial go The natives claimed the pro the Dominion government an resary, were ready to appe Imperial authorities. As far 1861 there had been an appe Imperial government to extin Indian title. In 1887 there ex-tween the Indians of the Nas and the provincial governm same situation as today.

with a view to discussi itile to land in British meeting of the society R Friends of the Indians wa Andrew's Presbyterian evening, with the Right Perrin products evening, with the Right Perrin presiding. In ex-object of the society the c its members wished to their dealings with the In-solute and real justice sh-to the natives, and their be secured. He then in Rev. Mr. O'Meara, the sp-evening. evening. In opening, the speaker been stated that the right dians, as far as land wa were extinguished coincide assumption of British, au Canada. But this statemet tradicted by a proclamatio III., which said that Indian to be retained, protected a der the sourcient to be retained, protected a der the sovreignty of Brita said that the Crown could treaty with Indian tribes. mation of George III. referr ed out that that Crown treaties with Indians. It stated that the provincial evercising sovereign nower

Friday, July

TO LANDS

INDIAN TITLE

Rev. Mr. O'Meara Important Issue for Question to Be Equitable Manner

With a view to discus

stated that the provincial exercising sovereign power lute control over public l then the Imperial Parliam the legislature of this provin latter only had such powe conferred upon it. In ena the British Parliament ma the verse 1900 - 1 the years 1803 and 1868 Brit bia was expressly regarded tory of the Indians. In set the British North America

stated that public lands s to the province subject to other than that of the prov

Report Made The question of the India dealt with in a report ma Department of Justice in 1 Department of Justice in 1 report showed that the In never made any cession of ritofial rights and that'it y sible to deny them these. of the Indians was an inti-than that of the province to It was stated that the In-the wards of the Dominio ment, and that conseque could not possess a title to The answer to that was that nothing to show that the In-

nothing to show that the the wards of the Dominion tawa Government looked property and interests of and had assumed certain in these passively certain

A Broad Question Continuing, the speaker he regarded the present

merely as one dealing with but as one which had a scope as the Empire itself. In it volved the question of how the races should be treated. The was one dealing with principle

as humanity itself. He an like him had been told that such as the present meeting w to the issue being decided by his opinion the matter should cided from the standpoint of For forty years a feeling of

For forty years a feeling of had been smouldering in the the Indians in this province feeling had now burst into flar cry of the natives was that the ed justice. He believed that would appeal to all Britisher.

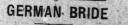
The speaker on concluding ress was asked a number of

One interlocutor pointed George III. and the British go of his time knew as much ab ish Columbia as the present g knew about the population

knew about the people on Mi resolution was passed at the g which opened and conclud-prover

G.T.P. SUPERINTEND

Mr. McNicoll, New Purchasing Is Placed at Head of Pac Division.



<section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

VANCOUVER, June 28.-Geo Nicholl, who is so well known coast as the purchasing agent Grand Trunk Pacific has been a uperintendent of the Pacific with headquarters at Prince Ru appointment becomes effective and Mr. McNicholl will leave the northern port.

prayer

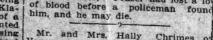
Coincident with this anno mes the statement that the Pacific Coast purchasing agent abolished, this being effective Mr. McNicholl will control all *t* ness of this department from headquarters at Prince Rupert.

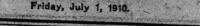
Rumor of Suicide

OTTAWA, June 28 .- An unco eport was received in Otta fternoon that Frank Gouldth issing purchasing agent of t ing bureau, who is wanted on a of fraud, had committee suic jumping into Lake Eric from t f a steamer running between and Cleveland.

Amateur Aviator

NEW YORK, June 28.---Clin Harmon in a Farman bi-plane 31 times around the course at I., tonight, remaining aloft and five minutes, covering mately 45 miles and establish is believed to be a new amateu or duration. Harmon is wealt has never competed for prize





INDIAN TITLE

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

and who had an interview with President Taft. The manufacturers' influence is very strong, and they naturally object to any competition save under the gen-eral tariff by manufacturers of other countries. Negotiations will be taken up in the fall, probably at the end of Sep-tember, and will likely be conducted both in Ottawa and Washington.

Deadly Bomb in Barcelona

WASHINGTON, June 28. President Taft left here today to spend the next three or four months at Beverley Mass. TO LANDS OF B.C. C. P. R. Earnings. Rev. Mr. O'Meara Discusses Important Issue and Pleads

MONTREAL, June 28.—C. F. R. marings for May were \$8,378,114; ex-penses \$5,821,850; net earnings \$2,556,-364; increase, \$629,403. For Home Mission Workers.

resident Goes to Summer Home

SEEKS AIRSHI

FOR FT. GEORGE

Colonization Interests Would in

olonization Interests Would in This Manner Solve Trans-portation Problems—Think it Cheaper

2 Specials Today-Skirts and Nightgowns

Campbells

If You

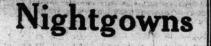
Can't Come Yourself Send a

Friend

We have included in this sale the more expensive and elaborate lines of whitewear.



For the finance of the second s



If You

Can't Come

Yourself. Send a

Friend

Of Good Quality Cotton, tucked yoke and edged with frill. Regular 75c. Sale 50¢

Very Special Line of Nightgowns in Good Quality Cotton, tucked yoke, turned over collars, edged with embroidery. Regular \$1.00. Sale 75¢

Superior Line of Nightgowns, priced up to \$1.50. Sale price \$1.00

Very Special Line, priced up to \$1.75. Sale price.....\$1.25



Select High-Class BOARDING Col-lege for BOYS of 8 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gen-tleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Out-door sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Vic-toria 743. Autumn term. Sept. 1st. Principal, J. W. GEURGE, M. A.

Violin

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Cases How is that Violin Case



e employll be manu-er as quick-Lumber ady market shipped to ca and the

ES'

Vorld

h. 1909. work. I med to do

me and I MILLE," Mills. He truth. Mr. "Fruit-a-

he wrote ould know This testi-that Mr.

of "Fruit-

thout fear atism when

ruit juices

sent post

COAST

t of Can-

ber Com-

000 Feet

of a plant in the Cothe Cana-

npany, with & Mann, of

ailawy sys; fied, will t will be hen 500,000 ipped daily of the comiles above l manager at present at twenty-ad running

erth 29 on being con-are being power of ed to sup-electricity.

ver

27.—Today pelled from menka and

The senior dity of New Gaynor an as did the cts of theirs city's name. ed students

affairs, bath is en-

27.-The ate appoir " will ttees

and deci ork. Am mated may yler case of rin case of

ser smiled day when to the prorealty men ore to the sioners for stoners for The exemp-t" was nec-ed, but the had already this saving "And com-tices of the spied,", the

Same situation as today.
 A Broad Question
 Continuing, the speaker said that he regarded the present issue not merely as one dealing with the title but as one which had a scope as wide as the Empire itself. In it was involved the question of how the native valved the question of how the native some access should be treated. The question was one dealing with principles as wide as the Empire itself. He and other natives should be treated. The question the matter should be decided by force. In his opinion the matter should be decided from the standpoint of justice had been smouldering in the hearts of the Indians in this province. This feeling had now burst into flame. The cry of the matives was that they want duate. The believed that this cry would appeal to all Britishers.
 The speaker on concluding fils adge of the second class in that clust for his time knew as much about Britishers.
 The speaker on concluding fils adge of the second class. The subsidy of 3 be recent on a dry-dock of the second class. The subsidy of 3 be recent on a dry-dock of the second class. The subsidy of 3 be present, but the new act places it in the second class in that clust the new act places it in the second class in that clust the new act places it in the second class in that clust the new act places it in the second class in that clust the new act places it in the second class in that clust the new act places it in the second class in that clust a subsidy of 3 be recent duater the new act places it in the second class in that clust a subsidy of 3 be recent on a dry-dock of the second class in that clust a subsidy of 3 be recent on a dry-dock of the second class in that clust a subsidy of 3 be recent on a dry-dock of the second class. The subsidy of the new act places it in the second class in the deater. Now the paid on an outlay of \$2,500,000 Y will be paid on an outlay of \$2,500,000 Y will be paid on an outlay of \$2,500,000 Y will be paid on an outlay of \$2,500,000 Y w

G.T.P. SUPERINTENDENT Mr. McNicoll, Now Purchasing Agent, Is Placed at Head of Pacific Division. VANCOUVER, June 28.—George Mc. Nicholl, who is so well known on this coast as the purchasing agent for the Grand Trunk Pacific has been appointed superintendent of the Pacific division with fleadquarters at Prime Rupert. The appointment becomes effective on July 1 and Mr. McNicholl will leave soon for the northern port. Coincident with this announcement

appointment becomes effective on July 1. and Mr. McNicholl will leave soon for the northern port. Coincident with this announcement comes the statement that the office of Pacific Coast purchasing agent will be abolished, this being effective July 10 Mr. McNicholl will control all the busit ness of this department from his new headquarters at Prince Rupert. Rumor of Suicide OTTAWA, June 28.—An unconfirmed report was received in Ottawa this iffernoon that Frank Gouldthrite, the wissing purchasing agent of the print-ing bureau, who is wanted on a charge of fraud, had committed suicide by jumping into Lake Erfe from the deck of a steamer running between Detroit and Cleveland. <u>Amateur Aviator</u>

Amateur Aviator NEW YORK, June 28.—Clifford B. Harmon in a Farman bi-plane, saled 31 times around the course at Mineola. L' I., tonight, remaining aloft one hour and five minutes, covering approxi-mately 45 miles and establishing what is believed to be a new amateur record for duration. Harmon is wealthy, and has never competed for prize money.

And the state of the saw Petersen and severe so and the severe of the sev

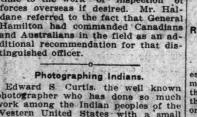
of yours? Is it not getting a little shabby? If you intend buying a new one, here is a fine chance. Come in and see our fine stock: Board Cases from \$1.50 Canvas Cases from \$2.00 Higher Prices if you wish. We can give you a handsome

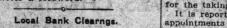
Leather Case Lined with Plush

A real beauty, from \$5.00 to

 Means of Access to Registry Offices.
 WANCOUVER, June 28.—That reat estate men have at last discovered as method by which to successfully open the doors of the land registry offices to the doors of the land registry offices to the courts were chilled to admission of the legal profession and officers of the courts were chilled to admission for the legal profession, some real estate brokers have done the next best thing—have elevated lucmselves to the position of officers of the courts by se-curing appointments, as commissioners for the taking of affidavits.
 It is reported that a number of these appointments were made yesterday, and that failing any advice to the contrary THE DUCREST PATENT STUMP PUL

these commissioners for the taking of turned to the mainland.





The Colonist.

shall suspend the operation of the Companies Act, until the Legislature as had an opportunity of amending

in, is one that cannot be complied with, no matter how much the law of-THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST ficers of the Crown may be of the

 Sent possibilit to Canada and the vinited Kingdom.
 saying that such an opinion is held by them, but rather otherwise; but that is mather bere nor there. The Government has no power to suspend an Act that has been passed by the Leelliature. The Attorney-General in cases where a statute authorizes to an assertion of their imaginary thing that such an attempt should be made, our information is that it does not emanate from the Indians themselves.
 If may be as well to say that Mr. W. H. Taft is still President of the United States.

 Our information is that it does not emanate from the Indians themselves.
 saying that such an opinion is held by them, but rather otherwise; but that is mather bere nor there. The Government has no power to suspend an Act that has been passed by the Leelliature. The Attorney-General in cases where a statute authorizes that such an attempt should be made, our information is that it does not might arise under a statute, in the exercise of that discretion until
 If may be as well to say that Mr. W. H. Taft is still President of the United States.

 Our information is that it does not emanate from the Indians themselves.
 If may be as well to say that Mr. W. H. Taft is still President of the United States.

 Our information is that it does not emanate from the Indians themselves.
 If may be as well to say that Mr. W. H. Taft is still President of the United States.

 Our information is that it does not emanate from the Indians themselves.
 If may be as well to say that Mr. W. H. Taft is still President of the United States.

 Our information is that it does not emanate from the Indians themselves.
 If may be as well to say that Mr. W. H. Taft is still President of the United States.
 emanate from the Indians themselves, but from some white people, who might be very much better employed.

THE COMPANIES ACT

The request that the Government

might be very much better employed. It can hardly be that these people appreciate what they are doing. For nearly a century the Indians and white people in this Province have lived side by side on the most friendly by the latter for the former, whose position is very much better from to the Legislature, and might give rise every point of view now than it ever to a great many very serious diffi-

was. It may be that some of the culties. tribes are diminishing in numbers because of their changed manner of NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES

living; but no one can honestly say

that the white occupation of the coun- references to the question now before the growers that the fruit was spoiled, try has not on the whole been very much to the advantage of the Indians. The Hague Tribunal in which the and, of course, the contrary cannot b proved. It is proposed now to dombine the The question before the Tribunal is

a grievance, to sow seeds of discord doubtless thought they were making a grievance, to sow seeds of discord between them and the white people. This is an exceedingly 'dangerous business. No white man can tell how the Indians will look upon the claims now being made in their behalf. They, are very likely to take them serious.

the indians will occup the product where we have thought of the second point that of the second point the version is the area with section to the responsibility of the second point that of the second point the definition of the second point that the second point the second point that the second point that the second point that t

crime. Whether this is "writ sar kastic" or is intended as a record ation we shall not undertake to say. Dr. William Osler says that in three generations consumption could be stamped out if the public would do its

- HAYTY F

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

In case any one may have forgotten it may be as well to say that Mr. W.

has robbed a bank or been accused of

not news to us here, though doubtle

duty.

Great indignation has been aroused in Seattle because of the practice fol-lowed by produce dealers of throwing strawberries into the sea so as to cre-We have had several telegraphic that dealers, who do this, report to ate an artificial shortage. It is said

It is proposed now to opnione the The question before the Trioutian is several tribes in an effort to assert an imaginary title, to invent for them 1818. The framers of that Treaty president of the Gazette Printing Com-



You'll Be Pleased With Our Parlor Tables Generous Choice of Styles and Prices

> nishings of this room. Serves a useful purpose as a piece of. parlor furniture, and is useful when card party time comes

> Our stock will please you-both in variety of styles and in range of prices. We have them in several woods and finishes, wing something that'll suit you and your room.

We would greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you

round, or when several small tables are required.

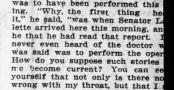
parlor table makes a desirable addition to the fur-

Ex-President Rooseve Conversation With La Follette and Will ited by Others. WISCONSIN MAN IS MUCH PLI False Rumor Started Abo eration to Be Perform Mr. Roosevelt's Thro in Good Health OYSTER BAY, June 27.-Ro Lafoliette, United States senat Wisconsin, and the father of Re insurgency, spent two hours thi moon talking politics with T Roosevelt. He left Oyster Bay a broad smile. Senator Elmer Burkett, of Ne another out-and-out insurgent, Roosevelt. He left Øyster Bay a broad smile. Senator Elmer Burkett, of Ne another out-and-out insurgent, ing to Sagamore Hill After Mr. velt returns from Boston. He talk politics. Representative Madison, of Kan freeden of Gifford Pinchot, as a for the Ballmer-Pinchot invest committee, will be at Sagamor probably late this week. His the be politics. Within the last fe Co. Roosevelt has talked politic Gifford Pinchot and James R. G. Senator Lafollette arrived early afternoon. He refused to talk politics. Within the last fe Co. Roosevelt has talked politic Gifford Pinchot and James R. G. Senator Lafollette arrived early afternoon. He refused to talk porters, but when he returned fro amore Hill he looked like a sci who had just won a medal. He smiling his most expansive smile al right, boys, 'he cried, jovially concel says I may talk to you. "Di you talk politics?" he was "We did," he said. "We talked in the result of the senator has talked politic from the new are pleased to call 'nsurgent." "No. I prefer that they come from a more Hill. A may you have been been to a similar the result of my visit with the result of the senator has a sid in the reformed in the refused in the result of my visit with the result of my visit with the result of the senator has a ding the happenings of the after Suddenly the smile left his face the therviewers, who told him just senator La Follette had said about the interviewers, who told him just senator La Follette had said about and their meeting. The Colonal as the repolett hat was a mothing t can what the report that was published.</ mented. Mr. Roosevelt was asked what the report that was published t effect that an operation on his was to have been performed this ing. "Why, the first thing he it," he said, "was when Senator I

Friday, July 1, 19

HEARS VERSION

Eriday, July 1, 1910.



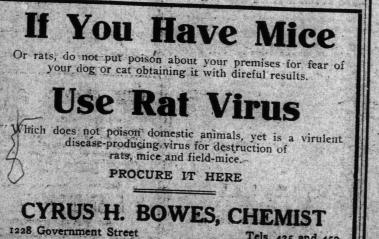
100 miles wide. Victoria has a population of 21,000, and Vancouver 26,193. Gaspe is recommended as exceedingly well adapted to colonization. Ontarlo winters are for healthy men. The Grand Trunk Railway connects all the cities and towns in Eastern Canada, and nearly all the small places. The Post says that these are only sample misstatements, and it thinks that something ought to be done to rectify the harm that has been caused thereby. The Bureau of Information has ised to take the matter up with the Department of the Interior. Meanwhile we wonder how such extraordinary statements could have been sent out in an official sizewlar, and we com-pliment the Post upon directing at-tention to them.

If the Finns decide to come to Canada, they ought to be made we for they are an excellent people.

<text><text><text><text>

really is. Sidney and Chariottetown are said to be the winter ports of Canada. The St. Lawrence is said to One of our Seattle contemporaries advent of the G. T. P. steamships to

Canada. The St. Lawrence is said to be navigable for forty miles. Poplars assures the public that on a certain victoria is a matter of profound im-are said to constitute the wealth of the political committee there is no one who portance to the city.



Tels. 425 and 450



yourself that not only is there no wrong with my throat, but that I perfect physical condition," He sa had had no throat trouble since George's physician treated him. "I contracted bronchits when I w Norway," he explained. "I was anxious to make all the speeches' agreed to, and I did make them, one. But in England I got what is ed the "camp" throat. Singers c the opera singers' throat. Then physician merely sprayed it. He di even paint it. It was not even as as if he had been doing somethir my little finger." Getting back to the La Follette ference, Mr. Roosevelt wished to it clear that he had not "summ Senator La Follette. Senator La ette, Senator Burkett and Repres tive Madison he said, had all wired asking if they might come to Saga Hill. It was so late in the mo when he found the telegrams amit day's grist of mail and wire mess that although he telegraphed to th surgents to come, only Senator La ette received the reply in time to the received the reput in time to the component of the telegraphed to the surgents to come, only Senator La ette received the reply in time to the senator the others to the to the to the the others DOLID DANDITC

BOLD BANDITS

Train on Oregon Short Line Held and Passengers Robbed-Som Roughly Handled.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June After quelling a train crew on Oregon Short Line train No. 27 set section, attacking passengers and bing them of their valuables. ung them of their valuables, t robbers broke into the Wells Fr express car, gathered considerable and fled. The scene of the hold was Harrisville, six miles north Ogdon and the robbery occurred 2.30 a.m. today.

Ogdon and the robbery occurred 2.30 a.m. today. The train westbound was going si ly through Harrisville when the t robbers appeared on the platform one of the passenger coaches. Br man Franklin attempted to give alarm but was struck on the head ' a revolver butt and thrown from train. The robbers made a system search of the accupants of the coa es. Rings watches and other jew and money poured into their poch Occasionally a passenger who be streperous was tapped on the h with a revolver butt. with a revolver butt.

Two of the train crew appeared the scene and both were locked i lavatory of one of the cars. Me while the train sped along while remainder of its crew was oblivious the sacking of the coaches.

After looting the passengers, robbers broke into the express While two of the bandits covered express crew with revolvers, the ot collected valuable packages and mo They then pulled the whistle cord the train slowed up, dropped of the darkness.

the darkness. Meanwhile Brakeman Franklin recovered consciousness and crawled a farm house. News of the robh was telephoned to Ogden and Fran was given medical treatment. Sho afterward Salt Lake City was noti that a special train carrying Jos Jones, chief special agant of the Sh





Attitudes of Nationalist Me bers and Suffragettes G Promise of Annoyance Asquith Government

LONDON, June 28.—In the Commo today Premier Asquith said he hon the declaration bill would be regard as uncontroversial. The present dech ation could not fail to be offensive, y only to Roman Catholics but to ation could not fail to be offensive. I only to Roman Catholics, but to to sovereign. They were proposing to su situte a declaration which, instead singling out for repudiation the cheris ed doctrines of the Roman Catho church, simply affirmed that the sc ereign was a faithful member of to Protestant church. The dangers again which the old declaration proposed suard did not now exist It is understood that the Irish me bers have decided to vote against the Budget unless they are satisfied th there will be no compromise on the ve question.

Friday, July 1, 1910.

IS THREATENE

After months of comparative in

After months of comparative inac ivity, the militant suffrageites are con ing to life again and are threatening au other campaign more vigorous than eve if their leaders are to be believed. Th imediate cause of the projected crusad is the refusal of Mr Asquith to acced to their demand that the equal su frage bill now pending in the commons shall be pushed. According to Mrs Pankhurst, the plans for the movemen have all been completed, and will go int operation unless the Prime Minister re cedes from his position The Woma Suffrage league, which is distinct from the one in which Mrs. Pankhurst is act ive, has made the announcement that a large number of women taxpayers hav agreed to refuse to pay their taxes un less they are permitted to vote.

PRIZE LIST AT ST. ANNE'S ACADEMY

P

1

T

L

List of Winners of Premiums Announced at the Annual Graduation Exercises and Then Presented,

At the graduation exercises of St. Ann's Academy, held on Monday the following list of prizes and premiums

Gold medal, for excellence in the trademic classes, conferred by his academic classes, conferred by his Lordship, Bishop MacDonald, merited by Miss Emma Gonnason. Gold medal for proficiency in the Grahmar grades, presented by Mother Anastasia, superior general of the Sisters at Lachine, P. Q., won by Miss Kezia Sehl.

Arethyst Rosary for Christian doc-trine in the senior class, won by Miss Katherine O'Rourke. Ruby Rosary for Christian doctrine in the intermediate class model.

Ruby Rosary for Christian doctrine in the intermediate class, merited con-jointly by Miss Amelia Hall and Miss Maria Teresa Garesche, and drawn by Miss Maria Teresa Garesche. Mother-of-Pearl Rosary for Chris-tian doctrine in the junior class, won by Mary Sullivan

by Mary Sullivan.

hese rosaries r presented to the students by Rev. Father Brabant. Governor-General's silver medal, for observance of the regulations and for politeness among the senior resident ness among the senior re

politeness among the senior resident pupils, was merited by Miss E. Carroll, Annie Trundell, Constance Hammond, Frances Ferguson and drawn by Miss Frances Ferguson. Governor-General's bronze medal, for observance of the rules and for politeness among day pupils, merited conjointly by the Misses Zilla Balcom, Helen Gonasson, Katherine O'Rourke, Elsie Sutherland, Frances Hickey, t Rubie Hemas, Marjorie Freeman, Charlotte Foot, Bessle Fowkes, Lillie Maas, Margaret McDonald, and drawn Maas, Margaret McDonald, and drawn by Miss Zilla Balco

by Miss Zilla Balcom. Gold medal for literature and com-position conferred by Rev. Father Fisser, merited by Miss Mary S. Egan, Helen Gonnason, May Jackson and Katherie O'Rourke, drawn by Miss Mary Egan.

Mary Egan. Gold pen for regular attendance among day scholars, merited by Miss Frances Briggs, Kezia Schl, Lillie laas, Millicent Bloor and drawn by Miss Lillie Maas

Gold medal for drawing and china painting donated by the Knights of Columbus, merited by Miss Mabel Booz, Maria Teresa Garesche, Teresa IcDonell, Anna Nolte and drawn by Miss Anna Nolte.

Gold medal for water colors merited by Miss Edith Whiting and Miss Whiting.

Silver medallion medal of St. Cecilia Silver medallion medal of St. Cecilia for vocal donated by mother provin-cial merited conjointly by Annie Tru-dell, May Jackson, Teresa McDonell, Eleanor Carroll, C. Hammond, Ella McDonell, Gertrude Weimer and drawn by Miss Eleanor Caroll. Gold medal for obliging manners among senior resident pupils merited by Neil Robertson, Edna Hicks, Amy Jones, Blandine Bessette, Ella Mc-Donell, C. Bruce, C. Hammond, M. Jackson, Catherine Strong, A. Trudell, Jackson, Catherine Strong, A. Trudell, F. Ferguson and drawn by Miss Ella

Second prize for obliging manners

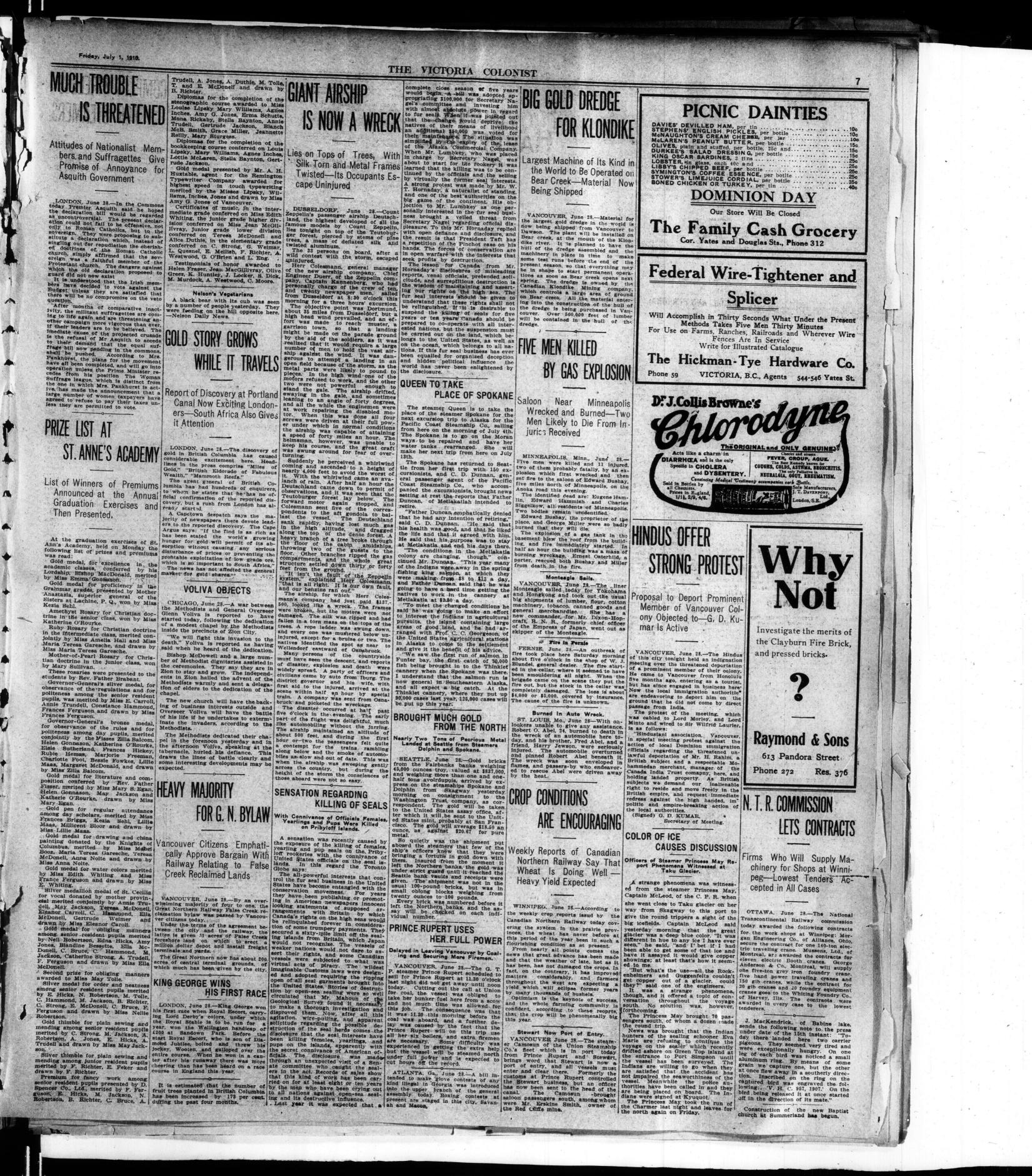
sworded to Miss May Tolle. Silver medal for order and neatness among senior resident pupils merited by E. Hicks, N. Robertson, M. Tolle, C. Hammond, M. Jackson, B. Richter, C. Strong, E. McDonell, C. Bruce, F. Ferguson and drawn by Miss Nellie

Robertson. Gold thimble for plain sewing ard mending among senior resident pupils merited by C. Strong, M. Jackson, A. Robertson, A. Jones, E. Hicks, A.

Trudell and drawn by Miss May Jack Silver thimble for plain sewing and mending among junior resident pupils merited by F. Richter, E. Feker and drawn by F. Richter. Premium for fancy work among senior resident pupils presented by D. Spencer Co., Ltd., merited by F. Fer-guson, E. Hicks, M. Jackson, N.

Con and the second second

Robertson, B. Richter, C. Bruce, A. dun



ssed by United ernment Will Enment Before the

July 1, 1910.

WIRELESS

STEAMERS

of the United Press lay the receipt of ington, D. C., that is signed the com-elegraph bill which to have wireless ty to have wireless tus in operation on crews of ten or y of fifty passeng-ing and leaving ts. The law will m July 1st next to steamers of all s at United States

this law will be to nnel line, Weir line, the larger freight-with wireless telebefore a year has

the Senate at ised the Senate at by 16th and on June by the House, pro-nment control soft v. This bill has a vessels, equipped aratus to exchange ship or store sta-systems. The Mar-nerly arranged with ipment only to ex-with Marconi sta-

License.

li require to have of the United var or public peril, ing of any station action and such neation and such neation just e owner, ommunication is

-communication is stem of electrical telegraph or tele-aid of any wire nts from and at s signals or other a sont or other sent or receiv.

that "messages

des that "messages ng to ships in dis-tority over all other nust be answered fity and subject to sages by, to or on ly or navy of the shall have priority ges. Any person with the require-on shall be deemed meanor, and upon shall be punish-lot more than five

by the revocation es the sending of alls for aid.

ETES LONG VOYAGE

Ip to Vancouver New York via th America.

passed up to morning com-around the con-, which port she alls were made an ideo, Valparaiso many other ports of South America al cargo for Sar

Injured. Pa., June 29.—Six-alded or otherwise ands of dollars of today when a ten ter tank above the ul Silk Dying Co's ng the building. tole in the roof, n the men beneath 1 pipes. Some of pipes. Some of led by escaping sustained broken

V

Theatre. June 29.-Three

il today and the every means to the person who Theatre Collor when the theatre last night. Eight jured and a panic While the confuht the orchestra A reward of d for information icatior. of the

erintendent of In-sh Columbia, left aver on a business

ges, Deaths ******

the wife of R. S. June 22, to Mr. urde, Alberni, a

ncans, B. C., on wife of Capt, R. Kuper Island, a

23, at 781 Van-pria, the wife of rathcona, Alta., of

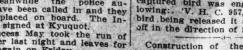
une 22, 1910, Ber-little daughter of isterman, aged

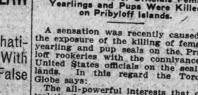
nce, 227 Ontario Elizabeth Paine, ie. The deceased e. The deceased verpool, England,

ering filness, the Sunday, morning ee hospital, of hird daughter of her, of Admiral's

1

a second person person





THE VICTORIA COLONIST



Under the caption, "Life in the Empire Overseas," the Rev. Arthur Beanlands, late rector of Christ Church Cathedral, has contributed the following to "The Field, the Country Gentleman's Newspaper":

It might be thought that the mass of liter-ature provided by Government and emigration company agencies is so great that all that is necessary nowadays is to refer prospective setflers to such sources of information. It has, however, been the lot of the writer to find that emigrants require a great deal of supplemental knowledge, which may either be conveyed to them by word of mouth, if they will but take the pains to listen, or must be derived from personal experience at the extra cost which personal experience always entails. The prospective settler is generally in a hurry, sanguine but vague in his expectations, ready to imagine that he has nothing to do but to "get there" in order to qualify for a life with which he is wholly unfamiliar, and to secure a maintenance for which he has very little to offer in return. The first question a young man should answer for himself when he contemplates so grave a change as leaving his native country is -"What have I got to give to the land that receives me? Have I the health, the habits, the training ,the knowledge that will make me really acceptable, and worth while paying for? If it is merely my capital that is wanted, depend upon it that I shall soon become dissociated from my only valuable asset." And this leads to the next question, which he should unflinchingly face, "Do I want to make a living, or do I want to get on in the world?" Let him remember that there is nothing discreditable in the first of these alternatives. It would probably be far better for the majority of emigrants if they would frankly realise that their reason for going abroad is because they cannot make a living at home. But the writer has known whole families, who, in spite of this patent fact, have expected the welcome of a Transatlantic community, and all the little luxuries it has to offer, and have "grudged if they were not satisfied," under the impression, it would seem, that it was as much the privilege as the duty of their new associates to provide for them, and that handsomely. On the other hand, it is not everyone who is justified in believing that he has the capacity to make a fortune, even in a country where he is told fortunes are to be made. The writer has seen many fortunes acquired from very small beginnings in British Columbia, and yet by no means have the majority of his acquaintances acquired fortunes. And, least of all, perhaps, has a settler the right to calculate upon exceedingly profitable returns from that which is the truest and best of the emigrant's ambitionsthe life of the farm. The man and woman who can contemplate bravely and can surmount courageously the difficulties of a country life where servants and labourers are practically non-existent, who can patiently extend their little homestead while they rear a healthy brood to dwell in it, are probably doing better by their country and for themselves than if they had found a gold mine, or bought up a railway terminus. Yet how frequently in the course of visits to agricultural settlements has been heard the moan, "There's no money in farming." No money in farming! And, how,

tention of some later emigrant who wants to purchase a homestead.

I am speaking from personal knowledge, and well within the mark when I estimate such clearing to cost all the way from £10 to £200 an acre. Of course, at the latter price it would never pay, except for town site purposes, and there is very little that could be contracted for so low as the former. Thus, it will readily be understood that in order to make any sort of profit commensurate with the labour of the first cultivator, an improved farm of 160 acres, with 10 or 20 acres cleared, fenced, and with farm buildings, however rough, must comamned a price of from £500 to £1,000 or so. I have often been struck with the low price at which holdings are from time to time offered; it is to be feared in these cases that someone has sacrificed a great deal of time and toil for very little remuneration, and that necessity, rather than value, sets the price. As against such cases as these, there must be chronicled the speculative accretions of the unearned increment, due to new railways, new town sites, and the general determination of population in this or that direction. No one can calculate with any degree of certainty upon these things when making a purchase. The prospect is often extended to dazzle the eyes of the newcomer, perhaps honestly, perhaps to blind him to more practical' concerns. Although the questions of market and transportation are of vital importance to every agriculturist, a speculative rise should be the last thing he should take into consideration; good water, good soil, a good aspect, and good present value are of infinitely more importance.

The attention which has been given to fruit farming of recent years, both on Vancouver's Island and the mainland, has somewhat altered the circumstances of settlement. For one thing, it has made possible the subdivision of farms in choice localities, and their sale at very enhanced prices. Wonderful stories are told of the profit to be derived from small acreages, and there is no reason to doubt the truth of many of these statements. What the ordinary man generally does not take sufficiently into account is the personal factor. It is not every man who has the business capacity to make a great financial success of fruit farming, even where he has the industry and natural aptitude requisite for the operation itself. It may fairly be doubted whether ordinary mixed farming, with all that may be said in disparagement of it, is not better adapted to the capacity of an average man of small business training than such a many-sided occupation as the fruit grower's. Still, there will be always those who are ready to try the experiment, and amongst them the fittest will succeed. There is no doubt every advantage in the way of climate, soil and market, and there is an amount of attention, encouragement, and supervision provided by the Government which are sadly lacking in the Mother Country. The qualities to be supplied are those of the emigrant. You can lead a horse to the water, but the draught of prosperity is only for those that can drink it.

I am often asked, "How does the cost of living in British Columbia compare with that at home?" It is a question for which statistics alone are inad juate to provide the right answer, because it stands to reason that in a tariff-protected country like Canada manufactured articles will be more expensive, and many other commodities will share in this appreciation. Then, too, the exceedingly high price of labor, in all its branches, increases the cost of living in every direction where local labor has to be reckoned with as an element of production and distribution. And yet, notwithstanding these considerations, the paradox holds good that it may be found cheaper in the long run to live in a dear country than in a cheap one. The writer remembers many years ago being present when this question was discussed between two representative men, the then Chief Justice of the Province, Sir Matthew Begbie, and the admiral of the Pacific Squadron. The former maintained that for a man with a limited income of, say, £ 500 and a family, life in British Columbia could be made delightful which at home would be unendurable. It is not in the cost of what is required, but in the extended range of the thi no longer needed that the saving is effected ngs while the many pursuits of the country gentleman, which can only be indulged in by the rich or as a hanger-on of rich friends in the old country are in the Canadian Far West brought within reach of every man who has the time and inclination to follow them. It is true that sport entails labor and bags are relatively small; but neither the arduousness of the occupation nor the scarcity of the prey is any real deterrent to a sportsman, and the opportunity of going off and catching a few fish or shooting a few birds whenever inclination prompts in the season must be set against the bigger bags of the more seldom occasion at home But there are many considerations other than that of sport which commend the yeoman life to the settler. Where expensive schools do not exist and education in all its grades is undertaken by the Government, parents soon come to realise that it is possible to bring up a family decently and efficiently without the necessity of self-impoverishment. To many the idea of sacrificing those graces of culture which are associated with education at an expensive public school in England, and which are not, it must be confessed, always procurable even at such a cost, seems an economy least justifiable of all. But in a new work with modified theories resulting from practical list of the real estate agent, and invite the at- experience, a juster estimate of essentials is

atter to the second

and the second second

generally formed, and it is found that where here are no servants and few neighbors the tone of the family is of greater importance in the formation of character than the tone of the, school. At any rate, the deplorable failure of the ordinary English school and college educa-tion to equip a man for the battle of life is sufficiently patent to reconcile the gentleman of

means to the hard necessity of deprivlimited ing his boys of that type of schooling which perhaps cost his own father so much with so little to show for it. The writer has no intention of decrying a system which has manifold advantages for those who can afford the cost and utilise the result. But there are many who can do neither, and who still feel compelled by the example of their more wealthy friends to give their children at great personal sacrifice the benefits of a "good education." When the finished product in the shape of a young graduate or public school boy, with perhaps the added disability of two or three years spent in making up his mind, is at length thrown on the colonial market, he finds himself, instead of being esteemed "a little lower than the angels," regarded as a poor sort of casual labourer, whom it is charity to employ, and whom pity alone saves from contempt.

There are two ways of saving a young Englishman from so humiliating a fate. If the whole family can be transported to grow up into the life of the people, he and his brothers will at least have the chance of starting fair in a race where the prizes are most numerous in almost every course of life. Or, failing this, if his father and mother, after giving him such advantages of education in a good school as their circumstances can afford to the age of fifteen or sixteen, will make up their minds to send him off at a still teachable age to be apprenticed to a practical farmer of good character for a couple of years more, then, when he would otherwise be reckoned a useless encumbrance, he will find himself ready and able to employ his trained intelligence and what little capital he may command to the very best advantage in his new home. The time will probably come when a widowed mother or homeless sisters will need his support, or when he may be wanting to found a family of his own. Then, instead of the enforced bachelorhood of the homeless wanderer or the more shameless existence of a remittance man, dependent on the scanty savings of his womenfolk at home, he will have become worthy of the country which has received him and creditable to the. nation from which he has sprung.

FUTILE FABLES

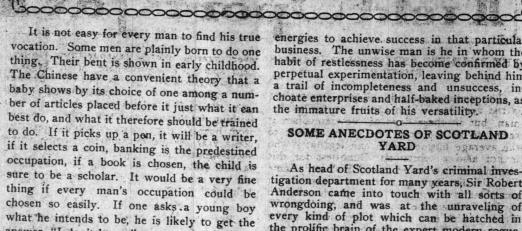
A certain literary man of considerable eminence, and greatly addicted to long walks, at one time progressed even further than was his wont, and happened on a hamlet wherein distinct evidences of rejoicing were in progress.

"Tell me," said he to one of the inhabitants who stood by, "what is going on in this village today? for it is obviously an occasion of mirth and joy, and I fain would hear what is the cause thereof.'

"The fact is," said the other, "that we now celebrate the birthday of the oldest of our inhabitants. She is today a matron of ninetyseven years of age."

"Do you tell me this?" exclaimed the literary fellow. "That is indeed most interesting news; and now explain to me, I beg of you, the identify of the man with the dreadfully sad countenance, who walks by the old lady's

"Oh, that," said the other, "is her son-in-



Danger of

answer, "I don't know." Some boys confess that they would like to be soldiers of fortune; others would elect to be - especially dealing with the thief, both in large explorers; still others would like to build automobiles, operate wireless apparatus, and, above all, construct aeroplanes and fly like Glenn Curtiss. The average parent is glad to discern in the child some definite, wholesome proclivity manifesting itself at a tender age. It may be a boy wants a rifle, and his father is pleased to find his son practising at a target and learning to "keep his rifle and himself just so." Perhaps a chest of carpenter's tools is the object of the young idea. The instinct toward the workshop deserves parental encouragement. It is a great thing when a boy has learned to make the simplest articles of furniture neatly and solidly.

Any sort of artistic talent is to be cherished and indulged. There was a boy who was seemingly "dull and muddy-mettled." His responses when you spoke to him were numbwitted. He was given to fits of sullenness or outright anger; he brooded and was melancholy. Somehow or other he disclosed a singular talent for modelling in clay. His parents had the good sense'to aid and abet this manifestation in every possible way. They gave him a capable and sympathetic instructor, who placed before the lad inspiring pictures and statuary of the great masters. The newfledged sculptor made a truly beautiful study of Watts' "Sir Galahad." He transformed his own clay in the process, as well as the argillaceous substance, and he was moulding his own character as he wrought in the plastic material.

Some Are Fortunate

It has been the salvation of many a youth to strike suddenly upon his lifework. It has been the misfortune of some men that they have hunted aimlessly and restlessly, on into middle life, for the mode in which they might most valuably employ themselves without guite finding what they sought. It is supposed to be a compliment to say of a man that he is versatile. His versatility may be his sorrowful misfor-

Here is a man who could not choose when he was young what he would do when he was older. His hand turned easily to many things. His teachers praised him as clever. His relatives quoted his odd, bright savings. His father and his mother mollycoddled him and gave him preferential treatment over their

energies to achieve success in that particular business. The unwise man is he in whom the habit of restlessness has become confirmed by perpetual experimentation, leaving behind him a trail of incompleteness and unsuccess, inchoate enterprises and half-baked inceptions, as the immature fruits of his versatility.

Versatility

SOME ANECDOTES OF SCOTLAND YARD

As head of Scotland Yard's criminal investigation department for many years, Sir Robert Anderson came into touch with all sorts of wrongdoing, and was at the unraveling of every kind of plot which can be hatched in the prolific brain of the expert modern rogue. In Blackwood's Magazine of London he gives some instances of the lighter kinds of crime, and small way of business, his methods, and the best stratagems for frustrating them. He describes some artifices of the advertising trickster, the men who supply the credulou with enlargements of photographs for nothing, and give timekeepers as free gifts to those who will buy a suitable watchchain. In this latter connection he writes:

"A good story is told of two great Irish-men, both of whom are now gone from us-the late Archbishop Plunket and Fr. Healy, the well known parish priest of Bray. Making their way to Bray railway station, one morning, the priest urged that they should hurry, but the prelate's appeal to his watch convinced him that they had ample time. They arrived to see the train for Dublin disappearing. The archbishop's apologies were lavish. He pleaded that he had always unbounded faith in his watch. "My dear Lord Plunket," was Father Healy's rejoinder, "faith won't do without the good works.""

More ambitious criminals work on a larger scale. Sir Robert tells of one such, who told a city firm that he had discovered a secret for making gold. Sovereigns to the number of 20,000 were placed at his disposal in a carefully guarded house, and every time the man left he was most minutely searched. Yet at the end of a few months, when he disappeared, every one of the sovereigns had gone also. Whenever he had left the laboratory the gold-headed cane which he had carried was packed with sovereigns!

Sir Robert is very severe on gambling clubs, describing how he made war on them when he became head of his department.

Determined to begin at the top, for, though the lower class clubs were far the most mischievous, I was not going to incur the taunt of chevying humble folk and leaving the "toffs" alone. So I held my hand until I was ready to raid the most fashionable club of the kind in London-a house in Park Place, St. James'. The door of a gaming house does not stand open, and, of course, a stranger has no chance of admittance. And yet it was essential that the police should get in unnoticed, otherwise every outward sign of gambling would be cleared away, and evidence on which to base a charge would fail. But my inspector in the C division was a man of exceptional fitness for such work and on the ar ited night he found himself in the middle of the gamblers before any one of them "spied a stranger." The necessary evidence being thus obtained, every person present had to appear before a magistrate. And one of the disappointments of my official life was that, during the few minutes necessarily spent in preparing for the raid, two men passed out whose arrest would have added to the gaiety of London, for one of them had held office as his majesty's attorney-general, and was destined to become Lord Chief Justice of England Still, after so many years among criminals, he can find it in his heart to say, that as a nation the Britons are extraordinarily honest. "The Britisher is a peace-loving biped, and honest withal; and if we eliminate the element of the alien leaven in our midst the volume of crime is marvelously small. Indeed, the twin curses of drink and gambling account for the great majority of the offences recorded in the criminal statistics." He talks of "the mingled stupidity and barbarity of our methods of dealing with criminals," and would apparently oblige the habitual offender to spend a "useful and not unhappy life in a humanely administered asylum prison," instead of turning him loose periodically to prey upon society.



THE BUSINESS ASPEC SUPPI

The commercial side is the very last which ap man, but in these days seems to be the only sic the average business man is not allso a sportsman. reason the Vancouver Isl Club is distributing at i pamphlet form a reprint of by Dr. E. Breck before th Trade, which is a masterl question of Fish and Gat the standpoint of pure bu We have not sufficient the whole pamphlet, but printing herewith as muc disposal will allow:

The following extract I "The Morning Chronicle" Scotia, and if it is true that of Nova Scotia, should pro \$12,000,000 annually, the qu fish and game of British C worth to the Province if and put on a "business for presents itself to anyone matter.

British Columbia has ma in game protection during t but very much more still if the Province is to deriv from one of its best assets, o years, if properly admintser to yield an enormous reve no idle statement is prove countries with not one half fish and game with which is blessed, have done.

This extract has been p a pamphlet by the Vancouve Game Club with the hope t who now look upon "game cranks, will be inclined to and help them to attain the in view.

Dr. Breck said: It is very about hunting and fishing fre of pure business. So many pastime only, and one that only by the rich or those woods. What expression is me "O I don't care anything ab had a fishing rod in my hand many mine-owners ever had hands or how many deep-s ever handled a line or trimm hard to forget the sentimen But this is just what I want Nobody on earth appreciate better than I-the beauty of excitement, the health-giving that. I could, if I were spe anglers' or hunters' club, indu as dithyrambic als any poet's now I want you to regard m would the agent for any new I feel will help enrich our

then, do all these strong hearty people live from year to year, and gradually increase the value of their lands by clearing and cultivating, and pay off their mortgages, and leave a few thousand dollars behind them, and fine sons and daughters to follow them, if there be no money in farming? Has not all this gradual betterment and increased cost something, even if it was all the expenditure of their own labor? Does it not represent the wage of a thrifty life capitalised? And what more creditable way of making money than this can there be?

There is one very great difference which has to be taken into account between the conditions of the north-west Provinces of Canada, east of the Rockies, and those of the shores of the Pacific and mainland of British Columbia. Nature has prepared the former for the plough, man has to prepare the latter. In a forest region such as is found there, and such as once undoubtedly existed over the greater part of Britain, the value of the land is largely represented by the cost of clearing. Emigrants are fre-quently staggered by what seems to them the enormous price asked for improved farms. They are even more overwhelmed when confronted with the "land" which they are told they may pre-empt from the Government. It is a dense and tangled forest of 160 acres, not distinguishable from the illimitable forest which stretches beyond it. It is perhaps ten miles from the nearest settlement, and though, through the munificence of generations of good administrators, the trunk roads are better than many a country road in the older provinces or the neighbouring States, access for some unles has probably to be gained over a mere trail. To the experienced backwoodsman such conditions present no insuperable difficulties. He soon spies out the alder bottom, which he determines upon making the nucleus of his farm. He points with actual glee to the swampy thicket of 10 acres or so, which he knows he can clear soonest, and which covers the rich, black soil that will "grow something." The very absence of a road is a positive advantage, for will not the making of one provide him with remunerative employment under Government pay? So there he builds his shack and thither he brings his wife and little ones, and by arduous labor and unsparing energy he carves out that "improved farm" which a few years afterwards may grace the

a start

1. A. A.

of her life insurance policy for the last thirtyng up the payments four years."

The moral which this little fable teaches us is that endurance is all right enough in its way, but that the average man prefers its possession for his motor car, rather than for those of his relatives from whom he has expectations

THE MAPLE TREE

A foolish little maple tree, O mad and wanton thing, To toss away your winter's gray Because one bird should sing!

Light-hearted little maple tree That mocks the wintry moon With kiss of green and summery sheen From finger-tips of June!

O fond and foolish maple tree, A-shiver in the cold Because you heard the foolish word Some foolish robin told!

For, sad and simple maple tree, The White Frost came along

And chilled your blood and killed your And drove away the Song!

-Arthur Stringer in Hampden's.

AT THE DOOR

One day the front door bell at our house rang loudly. Aunt Sabriny, colored, who has ed with us for more than four decades, and knows all our visitors, hurried off to the door. We heard her in conversation a moment, and then she came back, vouchsafing no explana-

Who was it, Aunt Sabriny?" I inquired. "Aw, jest some fool pusson lookin' fer the wrong number," she said.-Woman's Home Companion.

BUT NOT A TANK

Indignant Wife-"You talk about having 'meandered all over the neighborhood' while you were waiting for your breakfast! You haven't been out of your bed!" Husband (half awake): "Well, didn't you

ever see a river meander without getting out of its bed?"-Chicago Tribune. and Spect and share

other children. When he ent to college there was no definite trend in his curriculum beyond the attainment of that general culture, which is, after all, the best thing college has to give. But he postponed the consideration of what should be his calling afterward. He delivered a brilliant thesis on commencement day, and a career was prophesied for him. He tried the law. But it grew monotonous waiting for someone to heed the legend on his shingle and give him a retainer. He went into the ministry. He liked to talk from the pulpit well enough, but the parish work he had no heart in; he shrank from the confidences of commonplace people-uncultured sometimes to the nether extreme of illiteracy. Then he began to write books, and in the seclusion of the study great imaginations possessed his mind and soul, and he committed them to paper. But the publishers were not similarly ecstatic when he submitted to their cold commercial scrutiny what he had written. And his work as a clergyman suffered from his studious neglect of his pastoral care. He resigned and became a teacher. At first he was very enthusiastic over his pupils and his work. Presently they wearied him. The work did not seem big enough for a grown man. Others of inferior mental calibre could do it just as well. He went back to his book-writing, and now ekes out a meagre subsistence by contributions to the magazines. His wife and four children, no doubt, are proud to see their father's name in print, but they are not so proud as he is.

It is well to be suspicious of a musician who plays a number of instruments. He is not likely to play any one of them well. He may astonish a vaudeville audience, but he will not convince the connoisseur. There are men who can build lighthouses and paint pictures and write books and do full justice to a tripartite vocation, but the vast majority, in order to excel, must concentrate and specialize upon one clear-cut and carefully insulated vocation. Edward Everett Hale just came short of greatness because he tried to do too many things. It is possible for a man to be a great physician and a novelist; it is likewise possible to be a clergyman and to produce a "best seller," but in most learned professions it is far wiser to choose either the science or the muse for one's devoted, exclusive attention; The marriages of true minds are not morganatic alliances. The wise man is he who finds out as early in life as he is able the thing which he can do to best advantage, and then bends his whole

and the second part is a second

DISTILLERY IN BATH ROOM.

Raiding premises in a crowded neighbor-hood of Belfast, Ireland, the other day, the police found an illicit still in the bath-room in full working order, together with a quantity of spirits, and a second still was found in another room. The front of the premises was fitted up as a grocer's shop. The gas used for the still was drawn direct from the main.⁴ and not through a meter. The amateur distillers wer, fined \$500 each.

COURTESY

There is no beautifier of complexion or form, or behavior, like the wish to scatter joy, and not pain, around us. "Tis good to give a stranger a meal or a night's lodging. "Tis better to be hospitable to his good meaning and thought and give courage to a companion. We must be as courteous to a man as we are to a picture, which we are willing to give the advantage of a good light.-Emerson.

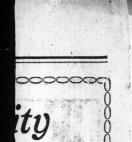
Life is but a tissue of habits .- Amiel.

is anything that has been dinr since I came to Nova Scotia burden of every speaker from down, it is that this Province but undeveloped country.

Now I stand here to call an industry which has never to any extent, but in which there are riches for us. If take aged purely als a business mean the exploitation of our land fisheries, which is, of co part of the tourist industry. idea, but one that has certain praised at any where near its We are met here by the which comes mostly from a short-sighted sportsmen, who s and fish for ourselves!"

This would be a legitimate ing our goods to foreigners supply of our own people. Bu show you that this is far from truth is the exact opposite. The silly as if a cloth manufacture grower should say, "Our proc selves!" That would be a fine indeed! On the contrary a m commercial status is pretty ne by the amount of its exports. On this side of the Atlantic believe in protection. Well, game and fish by a tariff just products, only instead of a tax icense. But this is the best of a for the reason that the foreig only it, but comes among us and times as much while he is her It is an axiom that, without game speedily disappears, and a less quickly, being more numer For many years the carryin provisions of the Game Act wat of the old Game Society, to w ever be grateful, for it stood bety and its extermination. . .

When a new business is sta ers, if they are wise, study th some similar institution that h made a great success in the sa an institution for our purposes Maine, which is only about on than Nova Scotia, and by no me ored by Nature so far as fish concerned, as we have moose deer plus a very few moose. Bu how much it is estimated that :



n' that particular s he in whom the me confirmed by wing behind him unsuccess, inked inceptions, as ersatility.

000000

SCOTLAND

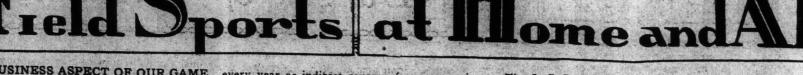
I's criminal invesyears, Sir Robert vith all sorts of e unraveling of n be hatched in t modern rogue. London he gives kinds of crime, lief, both in large is methods, and ating them. He the advertising ly the credulous phs for nothing, ifts to those who n. In this latter

two great Irish one from us-the Fr. Healy, the Bray. Making ation, one morney should hurry, watch convinced e. They arrived sappearing. The vish. He pleadnded faith in his ket," was Father do without the

work on a larger e such, who told ered a secret for the number of sal in a carefully the man left he Yet at the end of peared, every one . Whenever he old-headed cane cked with sover-

gambling clubs, on them when he

top, for, though the most misicur the taunt of ving the "toffs" il I was ready to o of the kind in lace, St. James'. does not stand er has no chance s essential that ticed, otherwise ling would be which to base nspector in the tional fitness for d night he found gamblers before



THE BUSINESS ASPECT OF OUR GAME SUPPLY

The commercial side of game protection is the very last which appeals to the sportsman, but in these days of commercialism it seems to be the only side which appeals to the average business man and legislator who is not also a sportsman. Doubtless for this reason the Vancouver Island Fish and Game Club is distributing at its own expense in pamphlet form a reprint of a speech delivered by Dr. E. Breck before the Halifax Board of Trade, which is a masterly exposition of the question of Fish and Game protection fromthe standpoint of pure business. We have not sufficient space to reproduce the whole pamphlet, but have pleasure in printing herewith as much as the space at

disposal will allow: "The following extract has been taken from "The Morning Chronicle" of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and if it is true that the fish and game of Nova Scotia, should produce a revenue of \$12,000,000 annually, the question of what the fish and game of British Columbia should be worth to the Province if properly protected and put on a "business footing," immediately presents itself to anyone interested in the matter.

British Columbia has made very big strides in game protection during the last few years, but very much more still remains to be done if the Province is to derive the full benefit from one of its best assets, one which for many years, if properly admintsered could be made to yield an enormous revenue. That this is no idle statement is proved by what other countries with not one half of the supply of fish and game with which British Columbia

is blessed, have done. This extract has been put in the form of a pamphlet by the Vancouver Island Fish and Game Club with the hope that many of those who now look upon "game protectionists" as cranks, will be inclined to alter their views and help them to attain the object they have in view

Dr. Breck said: It is very difficult to talk about hunting and fishing from the standpoint of pure business. So many look at it as a pastime only, and one that can be indulged only by the rich or those living near the woods. What expression is more common than "O I don't care anything about sport; never had a fishing rod in my hand, etc." But how many mine-owners ever had a pick in their hands or how many deep-sea fish operators ever handled a line or trimmed a sail? It is hard to forget the sentimental side of sport. But this is just what I want you to do now. Nobody on earth appreciates the other side better than I-the beauty of the woods, the lands. excitement, the health-giving outing, and all that. I could, if I were speaking before an anglers' or hunters' club, indulge in ecstacies as dithyrambic as any poet's, but here and now I want you to regard me solely as you would the agent for any new industry that I feel will help enrich our Province. If there is anything that has been dinned into my ears

every year as indifect revenue from non-resi dent sportsmen? Anywhere from \$15,000,-000 to \$25,000,000! Let us split the difference and say \$20,000,000. Maine chargels a big game fee of \$15, half as much as we do, and nothing for fishing, but her direct income

from licenses alone is nevertheless over \$30,-000 a year. As for the indirect income, many short-sighted people, whose grounding in the taws of economy is shaky, will say, "Oh, that's all very nice for the guides, but it doesn't help us!"

Much Money for All

But what is the fact? From the very moment a man in Boston puts his hand into his pocket to buy his ticket for Yarmouth or Halifax he begins to add to the revenues of Nova Scotia, and he continues to contribute to our coffers at every step he takes on our soil. Now does all this money go to the guide. Of course not.

Warden Jenner, now departed, but still helping us by his magnificent example, said that, at a conservative estimate, every sportsman who came here spent at least \$200 on an average, but this is too small; it will be nearer \$300. Maine has been at this job in a businesslike way for many years, and this year's report of her Game and Fish Commission says, speaking of money expended on fish hatcheries: "For every dollar spent on trout-hatcheries the State has received three hundred !" That seems a pretty good proposition? And nobody ever heard of a State of Maine man

complain that catering to non-residents has spoiled his own fishing or hunting, for he knows better. Now, how is it in our sister Province, New Brunswick? Just the same, though in a less degree, for they have been a shorter time at the game. Ten years ago the appropriation for game protection was the same as outs; now it is \$35,000, or \$15,000 outside of direct income.

She receives directly from licenses about \$33,000 a year, and from this you may make a guess at her indirect revenue from sport. In 05 it was \$20,000; in 1908, \$35,000. This ease was the result of advertising. On our area, as compared with these two States, we should now be enjoying at least

ten or twelve millions of revenue, besides having better sport for ourselves. Now, why is of unfortunately by no means the case? And why have nor neighbors so prospered? Simply because of lack of appreciation, and

the failure to see that our sporting asset must be treated as any big business enterprise is. What does Maine do? In the first place she grants no monopolies of fishing or hunting rights on uncultivated

She employs over 100 wardens, many of them salaried, and some receiving as high as \$1,400 a year. There are over 2,000 guides, paying a dollar a year for registration. She maintains eight first-class fish-hatcheries under trained superintendents, and has just appropriated the money the money for still another. She has a Game, Fish and Forest Commission of three gentlemen, all experts, one to look after game, one fish, and the third forests, and these men are highly salaried, for they

The I. C. R. has issued a really beautiful "Forest, Stream and Seashore" booklet, part of which treats of Nova Scotia. All honor to its enterprise. The D. A. R. devotes only a chapter to sport in its pretty "Vacation Days." The Canadian Northern publishes a meagre pamphlet, the "Road to Sport," part of which is devoted to sport on our South West shore. Sport Seldom Touched On

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Sport is barely touched upon in the many local summer resort pamphlets and folders. We have never been represented at any sportsmen's show. Truly it may be said that we have hidden our light under a bushel. And it is a thousand pities, for we have the goods and there are thousands eager to buy them if we but place them in sight. All this is very, very little.

We must advertise. And here it may, perhaps, be forgiven me if I mention the forth-coming "Sporting Guide" authorized by the Maritime Board of Trade, which will appear in a few weeks, and which I trust will be supported by all good Nova Scotians, and prove a source of revenue to our Province. t is not a very elegant publication, and not by any means perfect, but its facts are true and as a first edition, I hope not so bad.

In conclusion I feel that I have been playing rather the part of the "kicker," of the iconoclast who pulls down, and you will ask of me what should be done to remedy matters.

The obvious answer is that we should imitate whatever has been proved successful by our neighbors in other Provinces. Our Provincial Goovernment should administrate this magnificent enterprise as a business proposition, and the results will justify us a thousandfold. The railway and steamship and hotel services must needs expand and improve, and the whole Province will enormousbenefit. We sportsmen are open to this suspicion of prejudice-it is to you business men we look to convince our legislators.

Whenever any steps are taken to have changes made in the Game Act, the legislators are disposed to treat the matter as a joke more than anything else. "Oh, let us alone," is the frequent cry when amendments to it are sought, but the fact must be impressed them that the Game Laws are in a state flux, like the budget, and need revising every year. When the legislators are educated to that view the cause of game protection will be much advanced.o

THE ENEMIES OF GAME BIRDS

Game enemies and the methods of controlling them by a practical man may be of interest to your readers in connection with your articles on how to preserve the prairie grouse and other American game birds. First of all comes that cunning little rogue, the sparrow hawk. The ordinary observer, who notes his handsome appearance and sees him balanced in midair in search of his prey little dreams of the terror he is when once he has discovered a flock of tasty young game birds.

where there are ground vermin to deal with the entrails will come in handy either for trapping rats and weasels or for conveying poison to crows and skunks. The best method to use the bait for the larger hawks is to cut the rabbit in half and then peg down one half in a place near a tree where the hawk is in the habit of resting. Place a trap on each side of the bait, sinking the traps slightly below the level of the ground, cover the traps with grass cut fine so that they are hardly noticeable from the surrounding ground. Repeat this in several likely places, and the chances are that you won't have long to wait for Mr. Hawk. Crows are very destructive to the eggs and

young of almost every species of game, and constant war must be waged all the year round if the game is to be saved. Crows are especially fond of young ducklings, and where these are raised on the farm means for their protection must be devised. The best method of protection is to kill the crows. There are many methods of doing this. Poisoned entrails and poisoned eggs can be used to advantage where this is lawful, and trapping can be done to baits as described for hawks. Trapping in the snow by means of blood spilled on the snow and a steel trap placed nearby, destroy-ing the nests in the breeding season, waiting for the crowds with shot guns as they come in to roost, all are effective methods of destruc-tion. (The Game Commissioner of Illinois and his aids disposed of 2,800 crows by this method in two seasons.) The watchword when crows are about is keep killing them, especially where the flocks run up into the usands

Another egg robber not so well known is the red headed woodpecker. I have shot this thief as he carried the egg of a wood duck over my head, and I have seen him even rob the chicken coop. Blue jays also take eggs, more especially those of song birds, but where song birds are scarce game eggs suffer. Baited traps will dispose of those addicted to the egg stealing habit.

Among the four footed enemies of our game, which include foxes, mink, coons, cats, weasels, rats, skunks and roving dogs, there is none worse than the cat, especially the cat, which has developed the habit of roving the fields. A cat is a most useful animal around a farm so long as she keeps to her legitimate occupation of killing rats and mice, and I would not deny her a few gophers, but once she has tasted young game, be it rabbit, pheasant or grouse, she is no longer of service to her owner, but becomes a terror to the game. One good thing about the cat is that she will often return to partly eaten game, and it is thus easy to put an end to her poaching.

Where a bird or rabbit is found partly eaten it is always a wise policy to put down a steel trap at once, and always be sure and peg down the bait, as where this is not done a hawk will often light directly on the bait and carry it off without touching the trap at all. Where a cat is suspected to be working, it is a good plan to kill a rabbit and divide it up as for a hawk bait. Place it where you think pussy will find it in her rambles. Cut some twigs about a foot high and make a fence around the bait, horseshoe fashion, with the I have seen him return time after time to the



Sandard's C.L.	T
Sportsman's Caler	aar
JUNE	
Trout, salmon, grilse.	
The best month for Sea-trout	fishing

plan. Watch carefully the soft places along the creek for tracks then set your traps in the likeliest looking spots, taking care to disturb the ground as little as possible. Cove your traps with material similar to that which surrounds it, taking care that no stones c pieces of wood are mixed with the coverin material or else vou will have a small bit o fur but no mink in the morning. Leave the traps set for several days in one position and handle as little as possible. It is a good plan to wear a pair of gloves when handling trap for vermin so as to leave as little scent as pos sible

There are different traps made to take mink alive, but they all require special condi-tions to make them successful and are useless on the open fields.

The coon is fond of a mixed diet, but game of all sorts and sizes are included in his menu have known a case where he killed over 100 birds in one night simply for the love slaughter. In this instance the birds were confined in a run about 200 feet long by 12 broad, so old ringtail had a picnic, but where the birds are unconfined I do not believe the coon is as persistent a hunter as the mink and weasel are. Coons are easily trapped at the open ends of drain pipes and along the shaledges of the creeks, also at the entrances of hollow trees, and occasionally they will take a bait. A good dog is useful where coons occur, and once the brute is treed a charge of No shot settles all disputes between coon and keeper.

Skunks do a lot of mischief during the nestng season, their slow, pottering habits makthem more dangerous to sitting birds and eggs than their quicker moving brethren are. Open tiles are a favorite resort. I trapped 14 skunks within three weeks at the entrance of one dry drain pipe. Underneath the dry stumps of fallen timber also are favorite resorts for vermin, and careful trapping will soon clear out the dangerous enemies of our game both furry and feathered .- John Thompson, Gamekeeper, in The Amateur Sportsman

ined, every perre a magistrate. ts of my official minutes necese raid, two men have added to f them had held ey-general, and Chief Justice of

mong criminals say, that as a inarily honest ving biped, and ate the element t the volume of ndeed, the twin account for the recorded in the

upidity and barng with criminge the habitual id not unhappy ed asylum priose periodically

H ROOM. wded neighborother day, the ne bath-room in h a quantity of ind in another es was fitted up ed for the still main. and not distillers wer.

complexion or to scatter joy, good to give a ging. 'Tis betmeaning and mpanion. We as we are to a to give the ad-

-Amiel.

since I came to Nova Scotia, and it burden of every speaker from Earl Grey down, it is that this Province is a really rich but undeveloped country. Now I stand here to call your attention to

an industry which has never been developed to any extent, but in which I am convinced there are riches for us. If taken up and managed purely als a business proposition. mean the exploitation of our game and inland fisheries, which is, of course, mainly a part of the tourist industry. It is no new idea, but one that has certainly not been appraised at any where near its proper value. We are met here by the first objection. which comes mostly from a certain class of short-sighted sportsmen, who say: "Our game

and fish for ourselves!" This would be a legitimate cry if by selling our goods to foreigners we lessened the supply of our own people. But I shall try to show you that this is far from the case. The truth is the exact opposite. This old ery is as silly as if a cloth manufacturer or an applegrower should say, "Our products for ourselves!" That would be a fine business man indeed! On the contrary a modern nation's commercial status is pretty nearly measured

by the amount of its exports. On this side of the Atlantic we nearly all believe in protection. Well, we protect our game and fish by a tariff just as our other products, only instead of a tax we impose a license. But this is the best of all taxes for us, for the reason that the foreigner pays not only it, but comes among us and spends many tection. times as much while he is here.

It is an axiom that, without enforced law, game speedily disappears, and also fish though less quickly, being more numerous. For many years the carrying out of the rovisions of the Game Act was in the hands of the old Game Society, to which we must

ever be grateful, for it stood between our game

and its extermination. .

give all their time to their tasks, and do not regard them as side-issues, as with us. Maine's Big Outlay Maine this year has voted \$47,500 out of

the public treasury for fish and game interests, besides \$2,000 for an additional hatchery. Deducting the \$30,000 received for licenses, we have over \$17,000, put into the business to keep up the plant, as it were, and Maine considers this a pretty good proposition, inasmuch as she receives in return so many millions of indirect revenue. Can there be any question that she is right?. The Provincial Government has nothing

to say about the inland fisheries, and the result is that our salmon are going fast, our trout are the victims of the fish-hog, and our streams are most inadequately restocked. If you could read the letters I have received from all over the Province from such men. as T. R. Patillo, Sheriff Smith, of Digby, and

others who are in positions to know what they are talking about you would hear sad tales of the inadequacy of our wardens, and especially of the fisheries officers. I suppose you are aware that many more people come here to fish than to hunt, and

yet every cent of the fees demanded of alien fishermen now goes to the Dominion treasury, not to ours, and what do we get in return? A most beggarly pittance in the way of pro-This money should come to us, as it does

in other Provinces where the people become sick of such treatment and take matters into their own hands.

Must Advertise Our Goods

Now, gentlemen, one final consideration. It is not enough to have a fine plant and to turn out even the best of goods. We must bring them to the notice of the buyers. Maine, Newfoundland, New Brunswick,

When a new business is started the own-Quebec, and other States and Provinces are. ers, if they are wise, study the methods of some similar institution that has notoriously alive to the efficacy of advertising. It is certainly one of the commonplaces of business today that advertising is a prime necessity. These other places never fail to be well made a great success in the same line. Such an institution for our purposes is the State of Maine, which is only about one-third larger represented at every sportsmens's show; they than Nova Scotia, and by no means more favhave their sporting advantages worked up in ored by Nature so far as fish and game are the newspapers and magazines; their chief concerned, as we have moose where she has railways and steamship lines get out fine deer plus a very few moose. But do you know pamphlets devoted to sport alone. how much it is estimated that Maine receiver

What do we want in this important line?

same part of the field where young game was to be found, and each time he departed the flock was one less, and I have shot him after his meal and taken the entire head of a week old pheasant from his crop.

In the early spring, when the pasture is short cropped and young birds are scarce, he kills quantities of mice. Of that there is no doubt, but later, when the grass is longer and mice hard to find, he takes heavy toll from the young game birds who seek the open sunny spots to bask and dust in. It is at this time he is the busiest, for there is a brooding wife and later a family of hungry youngsters to provide for, and he is an indulgent father in this respect. It is in the early spring that his case should be attended to, as he is then more easily approached. Especially this is true where he mating, and often a well placed right and left will leave two less enemies to our feathered game.

Pole traps are very useful in places frequented by sparrow hawks, and if they are set with a little judgment they will seldom destroy any of our song birds, with the exception of an occasional woodpecker, and where these are plentiful the jaws of the trap should be well bound with some soft material (strips of flannel will do) and when a song bird is caught it will not be seriously damaged and can be liberated. Sparrow hawks make their nests in hollow trees or limbs and such trees should be visited in the spring, and, where possible, a round hawk trap placed in the bottom of the hole. Female hawks will be destroyed by this method and every one destroyed means brood less later.

After the young game birds are two weeks old there is not much danger from the smaller hawks, but the larger species, the most daring of which is the sharp shinned hawk, then require attention. Pole traps are useful for the destruction of this species also, especially in the open country, and even in the woods a well placed pole trap will often exact heavy toll. The traps should be attended to every day, as it is bad policy to leave a bird swinging any longer than is necessary. The poles can be so arranged that they can be seen from a central point with a pair of glasses, and thus

much unnecessary walking can be avoided. When the birds grow larger they attract the attention of the copper and red tailed hawk. A good rifle shot and a good rifle are very useful to destroy these game enemies, but failing one or both of these, it is a good

plan to kill a few rabbits and use them as baits. One rabbit will make two baits, and

bait in the inside of the bend. Then in the entrance of the horseshoe place a good steel trap covered with cut grass or leaves and well taked down, and the chances are that pussy is in for a hot time next morning. In the sum-mer it is very hard to keep baits fresh, but with a little care it is possible to keep up a good supply. Crows plucked and split open make a useful bait. Hawks also do for a turn. Rats are fine to trap weasels, and blue jays too, and even pussy herself, when skinned and divided up, makes a first class bait. If there is a roving dog about it is a good plan to place a dead cat near his usual haunt for a day or two with a steel trap on either side, and even the spot where a dead cat has been has an attraction for both dogs and foxes.

Weasels are also bloodthirsty enemies of all game and because of their habits and cung they are harder to control than most game enemies are. Bait trapping, as for cats, is useful in this case. Steel traps set in the mouths of old open tiles and drains will also reduce their number. A short hole made in a bank, the paunch of a rabbit or any strong scented bait placed inside and a trap set at the mouth of the hole will often spell disaster to Mr. Weasel.

When you hear the meadow lark or the song sparrow raising a racket in the grass it is a good plan to take a gun and sit quietly down for a time. The chances are you will get a peep at the murderer, and then is it up to you. Fire well ahead, as Mr. Weavel is very quick. I have cut his tail off close up more than once when I meant to cut off his head. If you catch one weasel it is a good plan to use it for a bait as it will often draw others to the spot. Especially is this so in the spring, when they are

The mink is even more bloodthirsty than the weasel, but he is also a lot shyer, which is a good thing for the game. The increase in the population is often given as the cause of the decrease in game, but this is not the only reason. When the game had the whole coun-try to sport in, the minks and other vermin had to hustle around to get a living. With the increase of population the game had to pack up closer. So also had the vermin, and while no one was killing the vermin both the hunter and vermin were killing the game. The result was the disappearance of the game and incidentally the disappearance of the vermin, since there is no food left to support it.

Minks can be combated in many ways, and different districts require different methods, but persistent trapping is always the safest

PHEASANTS BENEFICIAL

According to Professor W. H. Olin, industrial commissioner of the Denver, Laramie and Northwestern Railway, pheasants, especially the Chinese ringneck and the English varieties. are the most valuable insectivorous birds as well as the most attractive and eagerly sought game birds of all the species that can be reared in captivity of in a semi-domestic way and kept in the district in which they are propagated. The great majority of the insectivorous birds are migratory, while the pheasant, especially the varieties named, becomes attached to a locality and will breed and remain there as long as it is protected and can secure food.

The pheasant is naturally an insectivorous bird, and where insect food is obtainable 'it will eat comparatively little else. The variety of the insect food of the pheasant is larger than that of any other bird, so far as is known. vestigation shows that over 130 species of insects and earthworms are eaten by the pheasant, and doubtless many more will be found on menu.

In addition to this it is fond of small rodents, such as field mice, young gophers and small snakes. In England pheasants have been found choked to death in the attempt to swallow worms larger or longer than they could manage, and several pheasants have been found dead, choked by small rodents. Fred Barnett, superintendent of the pheasantries at City Park, Denver, says that a pheasant hen will catch and destroy a mouse as quickly as a cock pheasant or a cat.

MIGHT-HAVE-BEENS

Here is a story from Frank Ormerod's Lancashire Life and Character.'

On one occasion a census clerk in scanning one of the forms to see that it had been properly filled up, noticed the figures 620 and 112 under the heading, "Age of father, if living," and "Age of mother, if living."

"But your parents were never so old were they?" queried the astonished clerk. "Nowe," was the reply, "but they would been if livin'."

DEFINED

A committee consists of a dozen of men; One-half of them constantly shirk, Five more superintend in an arrogant way, And one does the whole of the work.



	Dress Nets and Insertions at Unheard of
Axminster Carpet Squares Creatly Reduced \mathbf{u} <	Prices at Our July SaleMudreds of yards of fine Dress Nets and Insertions go on sale at very special prices indeed . In fact the Bargains Offered Are Really Remarkable to that it behooves every lady to be here early in the opening day. It means choiceMarken Multe Oriental Laces26 Param and White Oriental Lace, a to 5 inches wite Priced for quick clearance at, per yard . 25 Mide Insertion and Lace Medallions, beautiful marken St. 50 forDifferent St. 50 for Param and St. 50 for100 Param and White Oriental Lace, a to 5 inches wite Param and White Oriental Lace, a to 5 inches wite Param and White Oriental Lace, a to 5 inches wite Param and St. 50 forDifferent St. 50 for Param and St. 50 for100 Param and St. 50 forMulte Insertion St. 50 for255 Param and st. 50 for100 Param and St. 50 for100 Param and St. 50 forMulte Insertion St. 50 for256 Param and st. 50 for500 Param and St. 50 for500 Param and St. 50 forMulte Insertion and Lace Medallions, beautiful mark st. 50 for500 Param and St. 50 for500 Param and St. 50 forMulte Insertion St. 50 for500 Param and St. 50 for500 Param and St. 50 forMulte Insertion and Lace Medallions, beautiful mark st. 50 for500 Param and St. 50 forMulte Insertion and Lace Medallions, beautiful mark st. 50 for500 Param and St. 50 forMulte Insertion and Lace Medallions, beautiful mark st. 50 for500 Param and St. 50 forMulte Insertion and St. 50 hold
The Housewares Section Offers Savings in (A specially interesting list of articles have been selected from the Housewa	Glassware, Chinaware and Kitchen Utensils ares section. Every item quoted here speaks true economy in every sense.

Lawn Sprinklers. Sale Price,

Galvanized Tubs, round shape, with wringer attachment. Sale, \$1.00,

cherries at lightning speed. handles canned fruit as well as fresh. A time and labor saver. Sale \$1.00

Glass Table Sets, including creamer, sugar, butter dish and spooner.

Bread Mixers, two sizes, universal pattern. Sale, \$3.00.....\$2.50

iss Ellison already enjoys dis-both in her Okanagan home McGill—where she will next iduate, being now in her fourth ty year—as an expert pedes-swimmer, mountain-climber snne, angler and shot; and she angley the proud distinction of enjoy the proud distinction of very first of her sex to pene-Vancouver Island Alps. For perhaps some scores or even of prospectors, timber crui-far-ranging huntsmen have ooked down upon Buttle lake, looked down upon Buttle lake, sm-like, in its setting of snow-glacier-divided mountains, not Indian woman has thus far the reputedly incomparable pan-The Indians have, indeed, from memorial, shunned all that in-untry in which the Campbell is its source, a superstitious tra-ommon to all the Vancouver tribes accounting it the home ting ground of the "massache herwise" evil spirit," whose ac-nose is by no means to be court-whose home territory it is un-vany native to invade. Is the others of the present Mr. Harry McClure Johnson, a of Hon. Mr. Ellison and an Mr. Harry McClure Johnson, a of Hon. Mr. Ellison and an and "LLB," while' yet but past the milestone of his ma-Mr. Johnson graduated with ' highest honors at Princeton be very any and has show e years ago, and has since been scoring yet added dis-n the law department of Chiplans to assist the minis-important work, while also material for literary contri-the college periodicals of to the college periodicals of n, his alma mater. There are he party Lt. Col. Holmes, P.L.S., e hands are survey arrange-Rev. W. Bolton, who is in charge of the details of the ex-which inverses county with which traverses country with is in a measure familiar, he artially explored it in of his expedition with the late in W. Laing, M. A., F. R. G. S., he auspices of "The Province," July and August of 1896. Mr. Ward is the official photo-to the party and Mr. Haslam, assistant, goes with the expe-o carefully investigate the ex-nality and quantities of timber do in the several reserves now ence around and about the lake. Fire Warden F. W. Loveland is the force. It is quite possible his expedition with the late the force. It is quite possible the development of comprehen-ins for the making of a park Il do lasting honor both to the s and to the forethought of the nent by which it is to be into existence and adequately ad and made perfect, it will be ry to induce the owners of he force. It is quite possible acveaped and made perfect, it will be necessary to induce the owners of these timber licenses to exchange their present holdings for timbered acreage in other localities at present under re-serve, in which event it will of course be highly important that the governshould possess first hand and